

**UKRAINIAN**

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

a. Elementary, Higher (High  
School and College)



I A l a

Ukrainia, June 27, 1930.

UKRAINIAN



### UKRAINIANS URGED TO GO TO SCHOOL

In Chicago there are twenty-five evening high schools. One may study in these schools without any obligation whatsoever. Everything that is taught in the daily city high schools is being taught therein.

Those who would like to obtain some more knowledge may enroll in these schools. On completing the five years of study one will receive a diploma of the same value as is given in the day schools.

In these schools 52,493 pupils have enrolled from the age of 17 to 73 years.

One can rest assured that among those thousands of graduates, there is probably not one Ukrainian and if there are some, then one could count them on one's fingers.

That is why we are so much oppressed; why we struggle so much both here and there and continue to pull the yoke of hardships with us, because we do not appreciate the value of education and culture sufficiently enough.

I A l a  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Sept. 1, 1925.

A WORD TO THE CHILDREN



Go to school, to the higher schools, for there is nothing better than school. When on the threshold of this school say firmly to yourself: "I must finish this school, no matter how difficult it may be!" Decide on it in that way, and see it through. There is nothing worse than a school career not completed. People say justly, "A student who did not complete his studies is worse than a blockhead." It is better to go to school and complete it than to shorten your life in some factory or in washing some Chinaman's dishes. Every worker is important, but the insulting blockhead always creates rottenness, and is an abomination. They regret that they have squandered their young lives; that is why they are always insulting and throw mud on everything. Therefore, if you begin school, complete it! Do not begin that school with the idea that you want to become a master because a person who does so never learns anything. Go to school with the idea of acquiring higher knowledge, not only for yourself but also for those who stay in the factories at hard work. They

I A l a  
I C

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Sept. 1, 1925.



will provide everything needed in life, and you should prepare yourself to repay that debt by telling them the truth and caring for them. While you are attending school do not lose your faith--the faith of your mother and father--for when you lose that, even though you have completed your studies, you will not bring anyone any good because internally you will be burnt to ashes and your mind will be vacuous! Without the faith which your people have, you will be a wicked noisemaker and a ruined and poisoned fruit in a white collar, and with an overturned head. In this head will only be madness and contempt for the aching hand of the workingman who is providing your bread and butter. This is the greatest experience of true education, and whoever tells you otherwise is a blockhead, no matter how well he tries to fool you by showing you educational books.

The beautiful and sweet fruit of knowledge teaches us to acknowledge laws, humane work and, above all, faith in the Supreme Power on which everything rests. Go to school, higher school. Begin it, stay in it and complete it with a firm determination that you will serve your people with

I A l a  
I C

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Sept. 1, 1925.

truth and not domineer over them. Then you will not be a stupid and wicked destroyer, but a real leader. Go, and do not forget this, for every word written here is the truth. Some day you will be convinced of the truth of this study.



I A l a

III H

III E

I G

UKRAINIANUkraina, Vol. IV, No. 31, Aug. 21, 1920.

## ATTENTION, UKRAINIAN YOUTH OF CHICAGO AND SUBURBS!

On Sunday, September 5, at 2:30 o'clock, in Eckhart Park Hall, Chicago Avenue and Noble Street, there will be a speech given to inform the Ukrainian youth who are planning to enroll in the day or night courses with the new school semester.

Countrymen, the war is already ended, and now begins the reconstruction which is needed mostly by Ukrainia. All the nations are preparing for this work but alas! we Ukrainians will add nothing to our Fatherland. Shall it not be a shame for us when other nations will occupy the high positions all over the world and even in Ukrainia? Will we not be ashamed of ourselves when we return to Europe without any profession or trade?

In order to meet the situation the Ukrainian Circle of Self-Education obligated itself by informing the Ukrainian youth of the technical, educational and business courses. We invite all Ukrainians to this meeting, both men and women who are interested in education.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**A. Education**

**1. Secular**

**b. Foreign Languages**

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 5, December 1935

DR. JOHN D. PRINCE

It is a source of delight and joy to all Ukrainian people that their language has been recognized as one of the great languages of the world. Their literature is being studied and translated into English by great American scholars, and the teaching of their language and literature has found its way to one of the greatest universities of the world - Columbia University of New York, N. Y. The man who made a Ukrainian course at Columbia University possible is Hon. John D. Prince, founder and present head of the Department of Eastern European languages. The work and efforts of Prof. Clarence A. Manning, Dr. Arthur P. Coleman and many Ukrainians is recognized and appreciated also, but it was the final "yes" or "no" of Hon. John D. Prince, on which the introduction of the Ukrainian course depended. Dr. John D. Prince said "yes", and the Ukrainian course is well on its way, accompanied by "Evenings of Ukrainian Literature", of great interest to many American Ukrainian students and rejoiced in by all Ukrainian people here and abroad.

It is only natural that we should like to know our great friend Dr. John D. Prince, a little more than by mere acquaintance with his name. Indeed his life is most interesting:



Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 5, December 1935

The anonymous author of Not To be Repeated - A Merry-Go-Round of Europe, (Ray Long and Richard R. Smith, Inc., New York, 1932) when discussing the activities and abilities of members of American diplomatic corps serving in capitals of European states, observes that the ablest of American representatives are situated at the least important capitals. One of the best American representatives, he finds in the capital of Yugoslavia, and this American minister in Belgrade, is none other than our friend, Dr. John D. Prince.

Let us quote from that book now and meet Dr. Prince in Belgrade in 1932, before he came back to Columbia University and founded the Department of Eastern Languages.

"Yugoslavia in general and Belgrade in particular has one unfailing source of relief from murder and terrorism - amusement at the antics of the Hon. John Dynely Prince - American minister.

"He is an estimable gentleman, this Dr. Prince, a good host and a well-informed student, but it is the misfortune of his life that he knows between sixty and

100-111 1932-1937



Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 6, December 1935

seventy languages, perhaps even more.

"He was professor of philosophy at Columbia before he got his first diplomatic post to the legation in Copenhagen. Here he dumbfounded the royal circle by talking in Danish that was just a bit more classically perfect than the king's own.

"Similarly in Yugoslavia today he converses with King Alexander in purest Serbian, although the king knows French perfectly well, as does Dr. Prince. They tell a story in Belgrade, probably a bit exaggerated, of Dr. Prince's early days there. An informal gentleman, given to bright ties and not too fond of protocol, he sauntered along to the royal palace and entered. He was stopped by one of the royal sentries - those tough-looking babies in white pants who pace stiffly from morning to night guarding the portals.

"My man," Dr. Prince is reported to have said, "permit me to pass, I am the new American minister". He said it in Serbian.

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 5, December 1935

"Now the sentry knew perfectly well that no American minister had ever been known to speak the Serbian language, and so Dr. Prince then and there was pinched and off to the guard house. He was extricated later only after some difficulty.

"Conversation with Dr. Prince is a bit trying. At every third word uttered by a visitor the minister interrupts with a passing description of the pronunciation of the equivalent of that word in Bantu, Choctaw or South Malayan. He talks to one of his secretaries only in Russian. His researches into the various south Slav dialects - Croatian, Slovenian, Montenegrin, Bulgarian and so on, have made him famous in Yugoslavia.

It is the great regret of Dr. Prince's life that he has not a perfect command of Albanian, the only European language he does not thoroughly know. It embarrasses him not to be able to converse with each member of the local diplomatic corps in his own tongue. But he solves this problem neatly by talking to the Albanian minister in Turkish. One Albanian minister, astounded and indignant, protested to his colleagues of the insolence of American government to hire Turks for its diplomatic corps." (pp. 485 - 486).

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 5, December 1935

It is indeed a pleasure that the Ukrainian course was introduced in Columbia University by a man like Dr. John D. Price. May his knowledge of so many languages be an inspiration to all Ukrainian, American and Canadian youth; may he be an example for them and may Ukrainian language and literature flourish on American and Canadian soil.

1. ATTITUDES

A. Education

3. Adult Education

I A 3

II B 2 d (3)

III A

I C

I E

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Apr. 15, 1925.

### AMERICAN LIBRARIES

No country in Europe cares for its libraries as is done here in the United States. Besides, many individuals endow these libraries with large sums of money. The system in these libraries is the same in all and is taught to the librarian in special schools.

Libraries here usually have three departments: the Reference Department, from which one cannot take out the books; the Circulation Department, and the Children's Department. The last named employs people who are specially prepared to work among children. In addition, the larger libraries have a fourth department--for newspapers and periodicals. The newspapers cannot be taken out, but the periodicals can. In the Reference Department there are special sections for law, medicine, etc.

Almost every large library has separate collections of foreign books. The public libraries here have books in the Ukrainian language, but only the



I A 3

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (3)

III A

Sitch, Apr. 15, 1925.

I C

I E large ones where Ukrainians saw to it that the library purchased them.

Usually books in the foreign languages are there uselessly, because it is very seldom that anyone asks for them. The reason for this is that our people do not know that public libraries have Ukrainian literature and that if they demanded it, more would be purchased. The directors of these libraries say that they would employ workers who know foreign languages if the public wished to profit from these collections. Very seldom does anyone ask for these books because, for the past ten years, the few organs of our press occupied their time and space with bickerings and slander which turned the people to disputation instead of education.

These libraries also have directories of all the important cities of the United States, not only the latest but the older ones as well. From these directories one can find all the addresses of friends and relatives of whom sight has been lost; addresses of night schools where many practical trades are taught free of charge; addresses and information pertaining to various factories and businesses where one might be able to secure a job or to study



I A 3

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (3)

III A

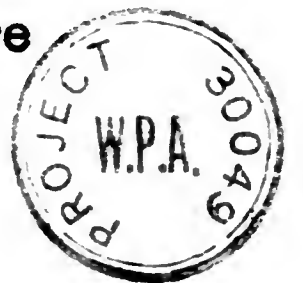
Sitch, Apr. 15, 1925.

I C

I E a special trade.

The libraries also have newspapers, both old and new, of other cities, filed in yearly volumes. Whenever a workingman wishes to move to another city where he does not have any friends, he can use these newspapers, and, by looking through the "Help Wanted" column, secure all the information he desires, which often a friend residing in that city could not supply. It frequently occurs that the workingman has forgotten the name of the ship on which he arrived, and the exact date of its arrival. This information is needed when applying for citizenship papers. In the main libraries one can find many volumes of old daily newspapers that publish the movements of all the ships at the time in question. One should not hesitate because he does not know how to look up what he wants in the library. That is why they have librarians there: to direct him and to show him where to find it and how to find it.

Whoever might care to, may quickly be convinced that libraries here are





I A 3

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (3)

III A

Sitch, Apr. 15, 1925.

I C

I E not only places where one can read comfortably and quietly, but are also places where one can obtain practical information which is very important to life and the future on this earth of the workingman and his children.

That is why we say to our workingmen, "Utilize the long evenings of your young lives in a useful way! Go to the libraries, seek there and read Ukrainian books! Take your children to the public libraries so that they may become accustomed to the use of the sources of knowledge, which will be to their advantage.

"Do not lose valuable time by listening to bolshevik agitators or to other critics, for they will not teach you anything. They often do not know anything in any sphere of knowledge. Loud speaking and chiding others do not produce knowledge."





**I. ATTITUDES**

**B. Mores**

**3. Family Organization**

**b. Parent-Child Relationship**

I B 3 b

I A 1 a

I B 3 c

III H

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Sept. 1, 1925.

### A WORD TO FATHERS AND MOTHERS

Autumn is approaching. Millions of golden ripe products will fall from the trees to the ground to serve as the seed of the future trees. Millions of birds will get their offspring ready for the long journey to the south.

Fathers and mothers! Your golden fruit, your children, have also matured to the extent of having gone to school to prepare themselves for their long journey into life. Dumb animals can teach their offspring only that which they themselves know. Human beings can educate their children to a higher level than the one on which they find themselves. That is why you should not say to your children, "Go to work, and bring me five dollars a day! I worked hard; you do the same!" This is only done by the dumb wild beasts of the woods. But the beasts are not responsible for what they are doing, because they cannot achieve progress.

Progress is the accomplishment of human beings alone. Do not be an enemy



I B 3 b

I A 1 a

I B 3 c

III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Sept. 1, 1925.

to your child! Do not let your children be driven in the factories like oxen. Brighten your fruitful blood for the benefit of yourself and your people! Enroll your children in the higher schools. Let it be in the future that when the green grass grows over your bones, your child will remember you as a good father and mother, and not as covetous ones who for five dollars stunted their blossoms in a factory. Perhaps some of you have children in the old country, boys or girls. Help them also to go to school. It may be difficult for you; but in any case it will be easier for you to keep them in school over there than for them to do so unaided.



Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), Vol. I, No. 2, July 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

INFLUENCE OF PARENTS ON HUMAN LIFE AS A WHOLE

No new thought or idea will be accepted by the nation unless it first finds its roots in the family life of the people.

No reformation will spread itself in the nation if it is opposed to the family.

No religion will exist that is against the family.

No special education would do us any good if the family be not able to acquire it.

The first main bond of the political and economical sphere is the family life.

A nation is more or less an artificially complicated product. The

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), Vol. I, No. 2, July 1919. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

state is the creation of the brain. The family is a natural creation of the human life. It is based on instincts or human nature. This is why family life is eternal.

It takes its start before all other institutions, before the states, churches and nations. They can fall or transform themselves, but the family life will remain.

Disharmonious living of the family gives rise to prostitution, drunkenness, wrongs, generally speaking. A profound, good living in the family keeps the husband at home; gives him satisfaction; makes him a good workingman, energetic and scrupulous.

The family consists of father, mother and children.

The father provides for the home; the mother directs the home and rears the children.

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), Vol. I, No. 2, July 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Only this man, who cares for his home, can be considered as a good husband and father.

Only this woman, who thoughtfully directs the home and rears the children in a painstaking way can be called a good wife, and has the right to be a mother.

Only such a child, who willingly learns everything that is good, is competent to become a good member of the community and the nation in the future.

If you want to raise your nation and community, start your work with the family, which is the only way to crown your work with success. When the life of the family is blissful then the whole community must be blissful.

The mother is the foundation of the family.

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 5, December 1935

It is indeed a pleasure that the Ukrainian course was introduced in Columbia University by a man like Dr. John D. Price. May his knowledge of so many languages be an inspiration to all Ukrainian, American and Canadian youth; may he be an example for them and may Ukrainian language and literature flourish on American and Canadian soil.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30215

I. ATTITUDES

C. Own and

Other National

or Language Groups



## GRADUATION AND COMMENCEMENT

June! Month of graduation and commencement! Graduation from the accustomed routine to the commencement of new life. This month is customarily dedicated to the graduation from an institute of education or learning. Probably you are one of these graduates, or most assuredly a friend or an acquaintance of yours is experiencing this exciting ceremony which is due to every human being. It may be from elementary school, junior and senior high schools, college, university, technical or training establishments that you are departing. You may be graduating from the elementary grades and will commence to decide your future vocation in high school; you may be finishing high school to further develop your character, mind, and body in a higher institute in order that you may fulfill your calling to the best of your abilities; or having covered the educational field you are turning your back upon schooling that you may start the greatest of many events, that of earning your own livelihood by means of your own skills, training and ideas. You are leaving an old familiar path, leaving old joys and sorrows, old hopes and disillusionments, old methods and mistakes; and with expectancy entrusting yourselves to a course which is

VPA (ILL) 20275

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. I, No. 2, June 1934.

unfamiliar.

All in all you are graduating in order to commence.

This month also ought to be a month of graduation and commencement for every Ukrainian boy and girl. It is time that we cast aside our intolerances toward each other; time that we refrain from entangling ourselves in petty antagonisms against groups that are not of us; time that we help and cooperate with those that are capable of leading - we, a leaderless people. Be tolerant toward others! We always hear this, many of us stress it, but very few practice that virtue. With us it is always necessary to unjustly criticize and wreck the person or group whose opinions are not similar to ours. It is absolutely impervious that we knock down the groups or organizations that are striving to do faithful work even if they may have objects parallel to our own. We ask

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. I, No. 2, June 1934.

for cooperation, yet we never have any to spare for others; not even charity. We forget that organizations are a means of strength and unity: two powers which Ukrainians need and lack. We are constantly bewailing the fact that we possess no capable leaders; yet we never fail to ruin their reputations and even lives by freely and thoughtlessly and enviously slandering them.

It does seem strange and even ridiculous that we who most need tolerance, broad-mindedness, cooperation and leaders, mock and destroy these necessities. And stranger yet, we realize that these are necessities but do not strive to sincerely obtain them.

Let us, then, during this month of graduation and commencement experience graduation and commencement for ourselves. Let us graduate from harmful habit and influences and commence acquiring desirable characteristics and outlooks.

Ukrainian Youth  
Vol. I, No. 2  
June 1934

I C  
I B 4  
III C

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, April 7, 1934.

### THE CALENDAR

Various attempts were made by the ancients to reconcile the month, which originally depended upon the changes of the moon, with the tropical year; however, a satisfactory solution was not possible, and the calendars of civilized nations now disregard the moon entirely.

The Mohammedan nations, however, still use a lunar calendar with a year of twelve lunar months, which alternately contain 355 and 356 days. According to their methods of reckoning, the same month falls in different seasons, and their calendar gains one year on ours every thirty-three years.

The Julian calendar, which was established 45 B. C. [circa] by Julius Caesar, disregarded all consideration of the moon and adopted  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days as the true length of the year. Caesar decreed that every fourth year should contain 366 days, and transferred the beginning of the year from March 1 to January 1.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I C  
I B 4  
III C

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, April 7, 1934.

The Julian calendar is still used generally in Russia and by the Greek Ortho-  
dox church.

Another kind of calendar is the Gregorian calendar. The true length of the tropical year is not  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days, but 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 45.5 seconds--a difference of 11 minutes, 14.5 seconds by which the Julian year is too long. This amounts to a little more than three days in four hundred years, and consequently the date of the vernal equinox in Pope Gregory's time had fallen back to March 11 instead of occurring on March 21 as it did at the Council of Nice in the year 325 A. D. The pope, therefore, decreed the calendar should be corrected by dropping ten days, so that the day following October 4, 1582 should be called October 15 instead of October 5 and, also, that in the future only the century years should be leap years because they were divisible by 400. Thus 1700, 1800, 1900, etc. are not leap years, while 1600, 2000, 2400, etc. are. The change was made in every country except Russia and the Ukraine.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 1975

I C  
I B 4  
III C

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, April 7, 1934.

From the information given you can determine the origin of both the Julian and Gregorian calendars. Read it through carefully and try to understand who originated and later adopted the Gregorian calendar and when it was discovered that the Julian calendar was not accurate.

Why is it that the Ukrainians have to be one of the two nations which use this inaccurate calendar? Think of a student coming to school three and four weeks after Easter and asking if he may have the following Monday off to go to church, because his Easter is the following Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. No student is proud to say that, but it happens quite often. Our parents have given up hope of ever seeing the Ukraine put on an equal cultural level with other countries by our adoption of the calendar that is used the world over. Let us show them that our hope has not failed, and that we are striving to have the Ukrainians adopt the calendar that is being used in all countries.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



I C(Russian)

II D 10

II E 1

I G

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May, 1921

AWAY WITH HIDEOUS COMMUNISM

by a Ukranian Chicagoan

Attention of the Ukrainians in Chicago and Abroad

Through the channels of the Red Cross Committee in Great Ukrainia, now occupied by the Communists, the following proclamation was sent from Chicago to the whole Ukrainian Nation:

"It is known all over the World that when the flower of the Red army perished in the jungles of Poland, the Communistic government of Leon Trotzky, under pressure from the Polish government, was supposed to recognize Ukranian independence.

"And we all, tillers of the soil and laborers of the broken and starving Ukrainia, silenced, with peace at heart, awaited that sacred day, when



I C (Russian)

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

II D 10

II E 1

I G

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May, 1921

the Russo-Jewish tramps and the Chinese barefooted vagrants would be cleared away from our unfortunate and blood-soaked land.

"The time flies.

"Where is this independence of ours? Where is our freedom? Where is the equality? Where is that peace? Where?

"Nowhere!

"Through cities and villages even to the present day, a pack of rabid, savage Communists are running wild. They pillage and plunder, castigate, burn and shoot down, and otherwise maltreat the peaceful peasants, throwing them into dungeons and prisons. In one way or another they are trying to get rid of the God-fearing inhabitants. These plundering tramps, want to leave nobody in their way while they are ruthlessly pillaging





I C (Russian)

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II D 10

II E 1

I G

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May, 1921

anything and everything in the Ukrainian land. The whole Soviet government consists only of robbers and bandits! We all, even our children, know this well!

"But, did they depose Czar Nicholas II to give way to Leon Trotsky-Bronstein! Who is ruling us now?

"Before the police ruled with clubs, and now Communism rules with its secret police.

"Enough suffering! Enough crime perpetrated upon us! Are we defenseless children?

"Even a child of four learns how to speak his mind.



I C (Russian)

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II D 10

II E 1

I G

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May, 1921

"Let us ask once more and for the last time, that so-called "government", how long will they drain and drink our Christian blood? How long will they continue to burn our villages and pillage our hard earned possessions? How long will our fields be filled with their Asiatic hordes?

"Why does the Red army not go back to their homes and caves?"

"Why do they not try to save their own possessions from bandits similar to themselves? Is it not time for them to sober up and do something intelligent and honest?"

"Let us demand a quick and clear answer to the questions above! Let us demand from them a speedy clearance from Ukrainia of foreign bands, soldiers and Communism! Should they not listen to our demand this time, then we know what to do: let us all join the counter-



I C (Russian)

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

II D 10

II E 1

I G      Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May, 1921

revolutionary army! To arms! For freedom!

"We have got rid of the Czar; we have driven out the pro-German  
hetman; we have annihilated the bandit Denikin and God will also  
help us to make away with hideous Communism.



I C

UKRAINIAN

I C (POLISH)

I F 5

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Apr. 1921.

III B 4

III D

WE CANNOT KEEP SILENT ANY LONGER

III H

By Mr. Paul Novodvorsky, A Ukrainian-Chicagoan

I G

I J

A great injustice is being perpetrated upon the Ukrainian nation;

IV

injustice that cries out to heaven for vengeance!



During the World War, we honorably and honestly fulfilled our duties toward our American Government.

We gave the American Government everything we could to help America win in the World War.

We spent large sums of money, which we earned by the sweat of our brow, in purchasing the American Liberty Bonds.

At the call to the colors by the American Government, thousands of Ukrainians

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Apr. 1921.

joined the United States Army, and shoulder-to-shoulder we fought and shed our blood, helping America to gain victory, glory, and power.

And What an Irony of Life!

The ex-President, Mr. Woodrow Wilson, in the name of the Allies and of the American Government, solemnly declared that we should go beyond the sea to destroy the aggressive robbers and imperialistic militarism, and win independence for all subjected nations.

Ex-President Wilson, in the name of the American Government, in the name of the American Nation, solemnly declared before the whole world that we would fight for justice, and that all the subjected nations will get their freedom and independence.

We sincerely believed that ex-President Wilson meant what he said and would



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Apr. 1921.

show himself actually a great and just man. We trusted that when he spoke in the name of the whole American People, that he would fulfill all his promises to the letter.

We trusted that at the Peace Conference in Paris, the then President Wilson would defend the rights of the Ukrainian subjected territory in Eastern Galicia.

But Mr. Wilson shamelessly did not keep his promise to us. For our honest-to-goodness loyalty and our great sacrifices, given during the World War, in the name of and for justice, he paid us back with terrible injustice. In an understanding with the Allies, he, in the name of the American Government, agreed that the bloody charlatan Haller, the Polish count, who is at the head of the Polish legions which were organized in America, could go and murder the Ukrainians; our fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters in Eastern Galicia.



Sichovi Visty, (Siege News), Apr. 1921.

This shamefully horrible act to which Mr. Wilson agreed is being perpetrated even to the present day.

Although Mr. Wilson and the Allies promised justice and independence for all subjected nations, Mr. Wilson was the first one who ruthlessly stepped upon and permitted the savage Polish bandits to murder the Ukrainian people, and pillage and plunder our Ukrainian land to the very utmost.

We cannot keep silent! We cannot plead any longer!

We, American-Ukrainians, have a full right not to ask, but to demand that the American Government right this wrong!

Our hearts are cruelly wounded and bleeding, because of the injustice done us by ex-President Wilson.





Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Apr. 1921.

And we believe that our present American Government with that worthy and just Chief Executive President Warren G. Harding, will turn greater attention toward our just cause, and see to it we are treated on the level with other Nations.

Siege fellow-members! I, as a veteran of the American army, and your present Siege leader, call upon you: Let us be loyal to the United States of America as well as to our present American Government.

I together with you feel a terrible heartache for the injustice perpetrated upon the Ukrainian nation, and it is our sacred duty to mourn and sympathize with our people and our dear subjected Mother-Ukrainia.

I, from the very bottom of my heart, call upon you, and with a thundering voice command you: Wake up! Attention! Forward March!



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Apr. 1921.

All the Siege branches, as soon as possible should arrange conferences and meetings, and pass resolutions against the occupation of our Eastern Galicia by the Poles.

Every Siege branch, without delay, must send a firm protest demanding the withdrawal of the Polish Pillaging soldiers and armed bandit police from Eastern Galicia, restoring her independence.



Send your protest to President Harding, to the Senate, and the House of Representatives.

We believe that the present American Government, with President Harding at its head will consider our cause just; they will understand their reciprocal obligation, their indebtedness toward us has yet to be paid us--the indebtedness to us that was incurred by the former government during the World War.

I C

- 7 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Apr. 1921.

Otherwise our place is there, beyond the sea, where we must sacrifice our very lives for the cause of freedom and independence for Ukrainia.





UKRAINIAN

I C

I G

III H

I E

III D

III B 2

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 37, Oct. 18, 1919.

HERE IS NO POLAND, YOU POLACKS, BUT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The "Siege" movement which spread among the Ukrainians in Chicago, New York, and throughout the United States through natural irresistible force, restlessly excites the hot-headed Poles. Fortunately, this is not Poland here, but a free democratic country. Here they cannot establish and give a free hand to hoards of rootless Polish state detectives; they cannot establish the Polish "culture" of arson, gibbets and dungeons. But the Polish black hand is present even here. Where it is impossible for them to carry on their savage work with bayonet and dagger there they fight by spying and misinformation.

The United States federal authorities in New York raided the Siege locale in search for weapons and inciting literature - of course, they did not find anything of the sort, because the Siege members are not anarchists, but Ukrainian patriots who want Ukraina to be an independent republic, established not on communism, but on a democratic foundation.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 37, Oct. 18, 1919.

The Ukrainians in the United States are grateful to the federal government for the freedom which they use to good advantage, and the best sign of their gratefulness is the fact that thousands of our boys fought in the World War under the Stars and Stripes of Uncle Sam.

The federal agent was showing translations from our newspapers Ukraina, Siege News, and other Ukrainian newspapers, which the Polacks purposely mistranslated in order to denounce us. Of course, in those reports the Polish translators twisted around many statements. It is a known fact that the Polack could not live without lying.

The federal agent visited Ukraina and inquired about the Siege movement among us. Both in Chicago and in New York he obtained the same answer, namely, that the Ukrainian movement is a national independence movement, and that "Sieges" are Ukrainian national athletic associations. He asked whether we drill with weapons. To this we replied that we do not have any permission for it, but that we shall apply for one.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 37, Oct. 18, 1919.

Without permission we do not have any weapon drill, because it is against the law, and the "Sieges" were, are, and will be loyal and law-abiding citizens of the United States.

Up to the present time inquiries ended, yet we are sure that it is the Polish black hand which will be restless and will invent something new in order to check the spread of the Siege movement.

This should only strengthen our work in that direction. It is evident that the Poles are afraid of the Sieges, since they want to stop this movement. Let, therefore, every enlightened Ukrainian, man and woman, join our ranks. Let all the Ukrainians of New York and Chicago and of the whole United States join the Siege association.

There should be nothing more advantageous to us than public litigation, if it only would come to pass. By the litigation the American public



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 37, Oct. 18, 1919.

would find out who is Paderewski and his bourgeois - clerical clique which now rules Poland. The Americans would find out about all the savageries of the Haller's (Polish) army, about the atrocities and barbarism of the Huns of the present age. There would come to true light the fake "knighthood" of the Polish bandits, who horribly raged at the defenseless Ukrainian inhabitants of the Eastern Galicia. The bandit stamp would be attached to the Poles once for all, and their so-called "culture" would show itself nothing more than ordinary savage animal brutality.

Therefore, to work, Siege members! Do not be afraid of the Polish threats in America. The Americans, and not the Poles, rule this country. Our movement when advertised will bring us sympathy from the freedom-loving Yankees.

The Americans warred for the ideal of freedom.





Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 37, Oct. 18, 1919.

The Americans went to the World War in order to free the whole world.

When the Americans learn about the fact that so many disadvantages came upon Ukrainia, how much the enemies press from all sides against Ukrainia, in order to enslave us, the Americans will be the first ones to say to our national enemies: "Get out of Ukrainia! Hands off from the Ukrainian possessions!"

Let our enemies rage in their powerless wrath.

With faith in our proper right to demand what is our own, let us stand under the Siege banner, under the flag of one undivided and independent Ukrainia!

N. Burlaka.

**I. ATTITUDES**

**D. Economic**

**Organization**

**1. Capitalistic Enterprise**

**b. Small Business**

I D 1 b

II A 2

II A 1

UKRAINIAN

Ukraine, June 13, 1930.

### BUSINESS

Let us take note of ourselves. Let us learn to appreciate group work. Let us learn to work together, so that we may be noticed by everyone. One person alone cannot accomplish much, for every task requires a collection of strength. We do not know how to work in groups, and therefore lack the strength to accomplish anything useful. The Americans work only with gathered strength, a fact which explains why they make such great progress.

Business is the vital force of a people. A businessman does not work for himself alone, but improves the position of everyone. We do not, as a group, appreciate the value of the merchant and the businessman. We envy a person when he undertakes some kind of business. We look on a businessman or manufacturer as a sponger, who is trying to avoid physical work. Instead of using all our energy to support him, we hate him and say, "Look! He wants to live without effort."



I D 1 b

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

II A 2

II A 1

Ukrainia, June 13, 1930.

We forget that business requires more trouble and care than factory work. In the factory the worker puts in his hours, returns home untroubled, and sleeps peacefully with no worry about anything. Altogether different is the position of a business man. He is not free from worry day or night, but must ponder over how to make ends meet in his business, especially now during the depression.

The people who start businesses in our communities have usually worked hard before they became businessmen, and have learned to value money. A businessman is a servant to the community, and deserves its support. In successful communities, where business flourishes, businessmen are held in high esteem. When in need of some help, no matter what it may be, where do we go if not to our businessmen? Therefore, we should help our businessmen all we can, so that they may help us.

We have a society of business and professional men in Chicago. Under the



I D 1 b

II A 2

II A 1

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainia, June 13, 1930.

present management it has been lethargic. It should wake up, it should arrange more meetings and lectures on business. It is worth while to gather and talk over business matters; all the members will profit, and the organization will take its rightful place in our community.

We must show a little more interest in business activities if we wish to be recognized and respected by the community at large. We should take these matters under consideration at our meetings.

With these things in mind, our paper, as a start, has gathered and listed the addresses of all our most valuable business and professional men, so that the community at large, and our own people in particular, may realize the business strength of our society.



I D 1 b

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Aug. 1, 1924.

### UKRAINIAN BUSINESS IN CHICAGO GROWS

The Siege members, Messrs. Ryza, Motluk, and Company, 1957 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, opened a wholesale haberdashery for men, women, and children. They donate five per cent of their proceeds to charitable institutions in Chicago.



I D 1 b

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 25, 1924.

[Adv.]

PURE FARM PRODUCTS COMPANY

The only Ukrainian dairy in Chicago, 1942-44 West Augusta Street.  
Tel. Brunswick 1410.

You will always get fresh and wholesome milk, sweet and sour cream,  
cheese, and butter from us.

1046



I D 1 b

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 25, 1924.

[Adv.]

The only Ukrainian Restaurant under the name of

SUPREME LUNCHROOM AND RESTAURANT  
1955 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago  
Telephone West. 2131

Three Ukrainian proprietors: I. Danylyshyn, W. Pankiw, and N. Muchayir.



I D 1 b

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

DRUGGIST FROM UKRAINIA

Michael Shvets, R. Ph.

2009 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago.

Prescriptions prepared with great accuracy; prices moderate.

Large selection of various perfumes, creams, toilet soaps. Pay your gas and electric bills here. Variety of cigars and cigarettes.



1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization &  
Activities

c. Unemployment

Ukraine, August 15, 1930. Vol. I. No. 10.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302,3

HELP THE ENEMPLOYED UKRAINIANS

The unemployment in the United States has been a burden on the poor people, among them many Ukrainians. A great deal of our people live through this taxing situation now.

On the other hand, it is well known that the more energetic and capable people of our nationality hold offices in dignified enterprises and factories, positions such as foremen, bosses and managers.

To such as these we turn with the following proposition--to let us know kindly when and where work could be found whereby we could place some of the unemployed Ukrainians, that ask us to help them.

Please inform the "Ukrainia" when and where people are needed for work; let us know as soon as some help is required--by telephone--Brunswick 3937, and we shall at once send thither people that ask our aid.

We shall thus do a good turn reciprocally and profitable for the good of our colony in our city.

Please bear this in mind!

I. ATTITUDES

E. Social

Organization

I E

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 c

II A 2

III G

I H

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 25, 1923.

PRACTICAL SOCIAL ECONOMY FOR  
THE UKRAINIAN WORKINGMAN

by

Dr. O. Nazaruk

How does social economy appear in theory and in practice? Social or national economy is the study of the aspects and conduct of the domestic life of a nation, or of all nations. This study describes these facts, explains them, and arranges them systematically. On the basis of all this, thinking people come to many important theoretical and practical conclusions that serve the economic and political life of all the people of a nation and country. These results also have great meaning for the domestic life of many individual families, as we shall see later on from practical examples. There are many interpretations of social economy, because it is clear that the capitalist interests himself in this study from one point of view, while the workingman will interest himself in it from another. Actually they are all concerned with this



I E

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 c

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 25, 1923.

II A 2

III G

study because it binds them together; but every class, and

I H

every person in every class, looks at the problems in it from different angles and from different points of view.

Social economy is a great subject resting on two basic principles of capitalistic theory: personal liberty, and private ownership of property. The first principle implies that it is forbidden to put anyone to work by force; the second means that every person is forbidden to take that which does not belong to him. That is how it appears in theory, but in practice both principles appear differently. Although it is forbidden to force anybody to do a particular kind of work, people are often forced to do menial tasks because of poverty, which means that other work is not available to them as it is to those people who are prosperous. This shows that the second principle also exists for the poorer people only to a limited extent, because frequently a person who does not enjoy personal liberty must, for the sake of the money he will receive, offer his work where he did not wish to give it.





I E

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 c

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 25, 1923.

II A 2

III G

I H

Workingmen of all nations of the world endure somewhat similar living and working conditions. Only similar, but not identical, because the labor of people who do not live in their own country is done under circumstances far worse than that of those people who live in their own country. The workingman of the suppressed nation is fettered with a double chain: the economic conditions in which he lives, and authority of the country which suppresses his nation. Therefore, such people need twice as much education in order that they might profit a little from the means of modern living which social economy offers them.

What sort of an outlook is this? Present-day social economy offers the two principles which we have previously considered, and it also has attached to it two more concepts without which it could not exist or else would be altogether different. What are these concepts? They are division of labor, and co-operation. We shall explain the second of these in our "practical social economy column" which will deal with



I E

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 c

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 25, 1923.

II A 2

III G matters related to national domestic life.

I H

First we must give you the meaning of "co-operation". Co-operation is the bond of the workingman to his work, and at the same time to his domestic life. What else does it mean? It means that the workingman is united to the factory or shop where he is employed, united to the country in which he resides. By what means is he thus united? By contracts, by laws or regulations, by custom, by taxes, by organizations, by costs of living, and by many other strings which for the most part he does not realize exist.

In the study of economy, unity is called freedom, but in practice it turns out differently. There are two kinds of causes that change this unity to one without freedom. One of these causes can be changed for the better rather quickly, which means that the workingman will at once receive more freedom of contract when he is able to understand it. What are they? The economic position of the country in which he is



I E

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 c

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 25, 1923.

II A 2

III G living, and its working conditions. That is what we want to

I H do in our work. It is important that this be done for the

Ukrainian workingman. What does this work rest on? On a simple but very important foundation: true information about the living conditions and the working conditions in the various cities within the boundaries of Northern America (United States and Canada), including both general and particular trades.

The trains are now crowded with men who are seeking work. Many people are coming to the United States from Canada because of the economic crisis there, many Ukrainians among them. It may continue like this for some time yet before the crisis is over. All of this requires that the entire Ukrainian press, both here and in Canada, turn its full attention upon the economic situation instead of always writing about politics. We want to initiate this needed change, by writing about the domestic needs of one of the largest cities of the world, Chicago. I have written these facts on the basis of stories told me by the Ukrainian



I E

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 c

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 25, 1923.

II A 2

III G

I H

workingmen who attended the banquet given in my honor by Company Fifteen of the Sitch Organization. I will write further about the tailors' trade of this city, in which over three hundred Ukrainian people earn their livelihood. I shall write about this trade and about other trades and professions with the following motive: that every Ukrainian workingman came here from his fatherland as a homeless immigrant. Many of them came here, struggling at first--perhaps even hungry for a while--but they had to have some clothing on their backs. That is why we will describe the tailors' trade first. And at the behest of the Sitch Centre, we shall give you a thorough view of the living conditions in this city.



I E

I A 1 a

I B 1

III H

I G

UKRAINIAN

Russkaya Pochta, June 16, 1917

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE RESOLUTION OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN MASS-MEETING.

On June 3, 1917 a mass-meeting of the Russian-Ukrainians in Chicago took place and the following resolution was made: Taking into consideration the successfully achieved Russian revolution, we Russian and Ukrainian peasants and workers unanimously resolve: 1) The expression of great thanks to all fighters of Russian liberty and the wish of a successful restoration of peace and order in a free country. 2) The expression of full confidence in the provisional government, insisting on a victorious outcome of the war in order once and for all, to put an end to militarism. 3) To give to all nationalities inhabiting Russia freedom on the basis of autonomy. 4) The confiscation in favor of the people of all the natural riches and a just distribution of such. 5) The return to the parishioners of all Russian church property appropriated by the bishops. 6) The dismissal of all former tsarist officials, consuls and representatives in America and their replacement by representatives of free Russia. 7) The taking of measures against the Russian clergy, which agitates



I E

- 2-

UKRAINIAN

I A 1 a

I B 1

Russkaya Pochta, June 16, 1917

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

I G

THE RESOLUTION OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN MASS-MEETING.

against the new people's government and for the restoration of monarchy in Russia. 8) The confiscation in favor of the people all the property received, as a reward for service to the former tsars. 9) Russia should be a democratic republic. 10) The full prohibition of the sale of liquors. 11) The introduction of obligatory general peoples education. 12) The expression of deep thanks to the American Republic, who has taken under its protection all Russians, who suffered from the former tsaristic regime. The present resolution was worked out after a grand manifestation in honor of liberty and unanimously accepted by the Russian-Ukrainian mass-meeting, and it was resolved to send it immediately to the Russian State Duma. Note: This resolution is an expression of the public opinion of the progressive part of the Russian colony in Chicago, which was hostile to the tsaristic regime. In general one could safely say that almost the whole Russian colony at that time was supporting the provisional government of Kerensky, with the exception of a small number of persons, who belonged to different political movements more to the left, than the government of Kerensky. This resolution reflects the frame of mind of the great majority of Russians in Chicago. N. K.)

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes



Ukrainia, (Ukraine), June 27, 1930. Vol. 1, No.3.

VOTE YES FOR THE NEW TRACTION ORDINANCE, JULY 1st.

For weeks, we have endeavored to bring to the attention of our readers, the vital importance of the proposed, new, unified traction ordinance, which will be submitted to the voters of Chicago for ratification on July 1st.

The ordinance provides, among many valuable, and constructive provisions, for a unified, and rapid traction system, with a free transfer from any elevated, street car, or bus line to the other, for one fare. It provides for many extensions, and new lines of elevated roads, street cars, and feeder buses, with a subway, which will make rapid transit possible, and eliminate the present loop congestion, and slow transportation.

It will enable a passenger to traverse the entire city for one fare, whereas now, it takes two, and three fares to reach a given destination.

The most interesting, and advantageous side of the great question is, the fact that it will give the people an adequate, and rapid modern transportation for which they have been hoping, and dreaming for the past thirty years, at a lower cost than what they are paying now. It will increase real estate values throughout the city, and suburbs.

The immediate improvements, and new construction, will furnish work for the





UKRAINIA, (Ukraine), June 27, 1930. Vol. 1, No.3.

thousands of unemployed. It will restore confidence in financial, industrial, and labor circles, and prosperity is bound to be re-established, and to stay with us for many years to come.

After having made a comprehensive study of this ordinance, and having carefully considered this important public question, from various angles, taking into consideration, the disadvantages under which the transportation lines have operated in the past, and the advantages that the new ordinance offers to the people of Chicago, we believe, that it will serve the best interest of the community, to vote for the approval of the ordinance, and mark your ballot, Yes, on July 1st.

I. ATTITUDES  
G. War

I G

III H

III B 2

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 f

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

THE ENVOY OF THE UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC, DR. JULIAN  
BACHYNSKY, ARRIVED AT CHICAGO

Sunday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., there will be a big meeting in the church hall, at Oakley and Rice St., where all the Ukrainian delegates of Chicago and the vicinity will gather to decide the following business:

1. To give help to the native land at this time:
  - (a) Political
  - (b) Material -- Red Cross
2. The business of the Ukrainian newspaper Ukraina in Chicago.
3. The business of establishing the Ukrainian Technical School in Chicago.

On special invitation by the Ukrainian societies in Chicago, the Ukrainian envoy of the Ukrainian National Republic to the United States, Dr. Julian



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

Bachynsky, promised to come to Chicago on that day, November 16, to get acquainted with the local Ukrainian colony.

I G  
II D 10

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 39, Nov. 1, 1919.

MEETING OF THE UKRAINIAN RED CROSS IN CICERO, ILL.

(Summary)

On the 26th of October a meeting of the Ukrainian Red Cross was called. There and then they elected local officers, and at that time they collected \$35.95 for the Red Cross.

UKRAINA, Vol. III, No. 14, May 10, 1919.

UNCLE SAM HAS TO AID WAR RUINED EUROPE.

Wheat and meat, clothing and building material will have to be sent very soon to Europe in large quantities.

America is always in position to carry out this work, because the United States is the richest country in the world. At any rate, America cannot further its help problems, when you will not aid her.

You know that a large part of the past loan from the Svoboda went for the nourishment of needy nations. Now comes a bigger demand to help the war ruined people in the form of giving them a loan - for the purpose of feeding the hungry and bringing the shattered nations to peace and prosperity.

In what way can Uncle Sam think of feeding, clothing, and in other ways helping Europe in her fearful situation resulting from the war? This help is to be given from the Liberty Loan.

If every one of us will loan a small amount, Uncle Sam will be able to give more.

I G

UKRAINA, Vol. III, No. 14, May 10, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

What's more, it will speed up the securing of the Liberty Loan and prosperity will be here. Wages will go up. We will be able to help ourselves.

We, Ukrainians, should not neglect the call of Uncle Sam. We know that if we loan him money, it will be returned to us dollar for dollar, and after four years there will be an interest of  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

By the government plan the Liberty Loan can be paid out in six installments, the last payment being on November 11th, 1919.

Buy now, today! Let the badge on your chest show that you completed your obligation.



I G  
I K  
III B 2  
II D 1  
I A 1 a

UKRAINA, Vol. III, No. 5, Feb. 1, 1919.

TO THE UKRAINIAN WOMEN AND GIRLS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS.

The enemy is destroying our native land. Our fathers, our husbands and our brothers are dying from bullets, fire, and in jails, and our mothers and our sisters are dying from starvation, and disease. Do we, Ukrainian women and girls have to sit still and only by crying soothe our wounded hearts.

No! Once again no!

It is the duty of our tender women to help our native country in its misfortunes.

This we have to do with combined strength of all the women in America - then our help will be useful and effective in these times of needs.

Let us take other nations into consideration, how their women work and help their native land and its nation.

We see everywhere, the Czech, Slovak, Polish, womens' organizations in America. Have they not taken practically all the burdens of their native country upon





UKRAINA, Vol. III, No. 5, Feb. 1, 1919.

themselves and done it very sincerely and eagerly?

The same should be done by the Ukrainian women in America for our Ukrainia.

Our second obligation - which already is flowing from our womens' soul and brains - is, that with their might they strive to raise women in the eyes of civilization, so that women receive the same rights as men in their private community, and political life. When the women of all nations become experienced, educated, and will take the same part in community and political life, then surely there will be no wars, there will be none of these misfortunes and destruction, which wars bring upon us.

A woman, educated, and with the same rights endowed, will ennoble the commonalty and lead it to a real human progress.

We want to lead Ukrainia to true progress.

In order that the Ukrainian women may fulfill these two obligations, they have to join the women's organizations and societies.

UKRAINA, Vol. III, No. 5, Feb. 1, 1919.

One person alone seldom did reach or found anything big in the world. In organization there is strength, which can surmount most difficulties in doing big things.

In our immigration in the United States, there is one womens' organization, namely, "Union of the Ukrainian Women."

The women's union decided in the very beginning to be profitable to everybody, in the form of a benefit organization, therefore the greatest possible number of our Ukrainian women, in the whole territory of the United States, where our immigrants live, should unite under its banner.

Besides its clean human program - giving moral and material aid to its members in times of misfortune and grief,- "The Union of Ukrainian Women in America" resolved itself to carry out chief ideal undertakings:

- (a) To spread education among the Ukrainian women and girls;
- (b) To educate our women as to their obligations in their social and community rights.

The task of the women's society is to put Ukrainian women and girls in America in



UKRAINA, Vol. III, No. 5, Feb. 1, 1919.

a position wherein she can carry out every phase of the national work.

Dear Sisters!

"Organize and unite yourselves for the big cause! " Organize womens' societies and join in throngs the "Union of Ukrainian Women in America."

The opportune time has come when the women cannot sit any longer afraid, with their hands crossed, but must act as a live and worthy human being that wants to take part in the broader life of this wide world.

A big and honorable reward for all the women's efforts, so also for you, Ukrainian sisters, will be this strong center, to which all the true Ukrainian women and girls in America will add their strength to the mass work of the "Union of Ukrainian Women in America".

I G

III B 2

III H

I C

IV

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 6, 1918.

IMPRESSIONS FROM THE UKRAINIAN MANIFESTATION IN CHICAGO .

Preparation. Meeting place. Order. Parade. Public Meeting place. American Press.

After a long and exciting discussion, finally a day was appointed for the Ukrainian manifestation. Two long, depressing, unbearable days, preceded the 30th day of May. On the outside was a continuous heavy rain. The horizon was covered with leaden clouds. A heavy oppressive fog began to spread from the lake on all sides. If only for a moment the blue sky would brighten, but no, everything remained as if it were concreted.

Nature appeared obstinate and as if bent on aggravating the hope for a successful Ukrainian manifestation. Everyone was prepared for a bitter disappointment.

The 30th of May also came cloudy, all swaddled with clouds. About ten o'clock that morning, the clouds became thin and the fog began to



Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 6, 1918.

disappear. The sun began to shine in the sky.

From all sides of the city and suburbs the societies accompanied by music, American and Ukrainian banners, began to move into the appointed places.

Even though there were two meeting places, both were intended for the same cause.

At one o'clock the signal was given at Oakley Boulevard to march on. The national march was played and all the lodges moved by fours along Chicago Avenue.

At Hoyne Avenue the independent societies, already waiting in disciplined order, began to fall into one strong, unbroken phalanx. They began to flow into one big family just as the waters of the Dnieper-Slavuta flow



Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 6, 1918.

quietly into the great depths of the Ukrainian Black Sea. A yielding peace and dignity began to show themselves on the cheeks of the people marching and in the eyes of the multitudes an unextinguished fire appeared in a stubborn determination, as if they were answering to their brothers, over the sea, asking for help in the midst of the fire and blood.

The parade alone was a huge one. One had to wait for half an hour until the thirty societies that numbered nearly five thousand people passed.

In the front rode men on two horses, and after them followed men bearing thirty or more flags, the flags being mostly American. Only four Ukrainian azure and gold flags were in the parade, belonging to a society which had the true national tendency. We felt the lack of our national colors.

After the flags, our women followed proudly in Ukrainian costumes. This





Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 6, 1918.

is our glory, our hope, boosting our national costumes everywhere.

After the women came a decorated wagon, carrying a troop of girls in Red Cross uniforms, and among them the "Svoboda," (Liberty) and "Ukrainia" with chains on their hands, an allegoric picture of our fatherland that in a hard and bloody way gained its liberty and lost it abruptly.

After this wagon there came in different formations, lodges of male societies, clubs and the sitch. After them came five allegorical emblems representing the United States, France, England, Italy and Belgium. These assured the world that the only rescue for Ukrainia is in being united with the Allies.

After them followed long ranks of our men, both old and young, preceded by orchestras that played the national marches and hymns almost without stopping. Every society carried a banner with an inscription invoking



Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 6, 1918.

the Allies and Germans to "Let live the true democracy!" Let live the liberty!" "Down with the Kaiser and his regime!" and many such others.

The thorough, dignified, saintly feeling, the sound of the national melodies and hymns; the display of American and Ukrainian colors under the blissful sun, all this added power and charm to the national manifestation.

Thousands of people looked on from the buildings, through windows and from balconies.

The parade came to Pulaski Park. The big hall was filled with three thousand people. Half remained in the park courtyard.

Public Meeting. In the hall everyone was very calm. The band played the American national anthem. Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich greets the assembled with the words, "Glory! Glory! Glory!" He speaks with youth-





Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 6, 1918.

ful zest about the significance of this moment and protests against the breach of Germany's agreement with Ukrainia at Brest-Litovsk. In sharp words he begs the gathering to protest against the violence of Germany toward Ukrainia.

The second speaker on the platform was Father Nicholas Hutynsky. He spoke with great enthusiasm, pointing to the gains of the French and American revolution, pointing out that our future lies in the lot of truly democratic states of the world and in the loyalty of the Ukrainians to the United States.

The third speaker was Dr. Stephen Hryniewiecky, whom the public greeted with great applause.

He spoke in a dignified manner and with well chosen words, joining his address in thought to those of the previous speakers, assuring us that



Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 6, 1918.

notwithstanding all the adverse powers, our nation remains still in its harmonious strength, in its national consciousness and solidarity.

Every speech was alternated with singing by the choruses of M. Sysenko, Boyan and Bandurysk. They impressed the listeners with beautiful native and foreign songs. All the choruses sang wonderfully, feeling the importance of the time and place. Above all the Boyan chorus was at its zenith under the capable direction of Madam Hryniewiecky, with its strength, fairness and symphony.

Then followed speakers from other Slavic nationalities according to the program. Mr. I. Smolinsky greeted the Ukrainian assembly from the Poles. He wished freedom to the Ukrainians, Poles and all the Slavic peoples.

The greatest enthusiasm was shown when the American congressman, Mr. McCormick, appeared. With a strong voice he won the souls of the listeners very effectively. He spoke on the meaning of today's war,



Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 8, 1918.

pointing out the facts about the Allies, saying that in the United States is found the only bulwark of real democracy, and the mainstay of the Allies' strength. This in the end will put down the brutal German militarism. He bade the Ukrainians join the Allies.

After him followed Mr. Stepina, who spoke for the Czechs, pointing out that Austria and Germany are the greatest enemies of all the Slavs.

Dr. A. Biankini, for the Croatians, wished for the Ukrainians their freedom, stating that the future hope of the Slavs lies in the federation of all the Slavs.

Mr. J. Palandech spoke for the Serbs. He said that the Serbs and the Montenegrins sacrificed their lives in the World War for their liberty and that of all the Slavs.

Mr. I. Zuzek spoke for the Slovenes and assured the Ukrainians of the



Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 8, 1918.

sympathy and the attachment of the Slovenian people to the Ukrainians.

Father H. Pakalnis, on the part of the Lithuanians, shortly related the history of the union of Ukrainia with Lithuania, and talked on the Polish nobility as the mutual enemy of both Lithuania and Ukrainia.

Among other Ukrainian speakers that deserve credit are Mr. P. Ikach, who spoke for the Ukrainian Federation of the Socialist Party in America. He protested against Germany's abolishing the Ukrainian Central Rada (council) and against the self-styled hetman Skoropadsky.

Then followed Father H. Homitsky who fervently pointed out the progress of the struggle for the national liberty of the Ukrainians in Austria



Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 8, 1918.

and begged them to join all the other Slavic nations against Germany and Austria.

Every speaker was greeted with great applause, and everyone went home filled with enthusiasm.

After the meeting followed a reception in the Hotel La Salle, in which practically all the speakers took part.

On the following morning news of the Ukrainian manifestation appeared in almost all the local American newspapers.

The fullest account appeared in the Daily News, the Tribune, and the Morning Herald.

Yet these news articles were all very short in spite of the fact that there were two American correspondents at the gathering who were given



Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 8, 1918.

ample and exhaustive information. The article printed in the above mentioned newspapers were beneficial mostly to the Slavonic League, whose existence we do not even know, let alone how this league favors the Ukrainian cause. In them, likewise, were registered personal ambitions of some of our leaders, who are infected with the mania for greatness, and who want to obtain the biggest credit and glory for themselves. They would surely take all the credit to themselves if they could, for planning this manifestation, especially those that probably did not use any effort at all. It would be well if the leaders who are better informed about this Slavonic League would convey to us what positions they hold in the above mentioned League.

In the end we can proudly state that the Ukrainian colony in Chicago acquired great moral benefit from this manifestation.

The people saw for themselves how strength is created when they unite



Ukraina, Vol. II, No. 23, June 8, 1918.

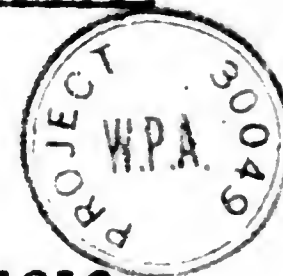
solidly in the national cause.

We expected, however, that the arrangers of the manifestation would know how to interest American political circles in the Ukrainian cause on a broader scale. In this direction the manifestation brought little or absolutely no gain! For this great failure on the part of those who arranged the Ukrainian manifestation there awaits a reckoning before our people, who underwent so much trouble and who made such heavy expenditures.



I G  
III H  
III B 2  
I E

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Ukrainian National Weekly, Vol. II, No. 20, May 16, 1918.

### THE POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE UKRAINIANS IN AMERICA

The misunderstanding between the benefit associations and the political organizations has no perceptible effect upon the attitude of the **Ukrainian** immigrants. Why? Because the national spirit is too powerful to be touched by these disagreements. It is noteworthy that the great body of Ukrainians is really in accord with the political organizations, as well as, with the benefit associations. This is true because of the strong bond of national unity. Little misunderstandings, unnoticeable friction, in the realm of politics is not only not harmful, but is on the contrary, unavoidable, very beneficial, and necessary to the life of the organizations. The one main ideal is never lost sight of, viz: Freedom for their own nation. These misunderstandings are due to the fact that some do not have sufficient knowledge and understanding of national questions. The shortcoming of this paper Workman could suitably be its chaos.

In our opinion this newspaper has neither moral nor social influence upon





Ukraina, Ukrainian National Weekly, Vol. II, No. 20, May 16, 1918

national affairs. The Canadian Ranok is a Presbyterian newspaper. We must admit that in the United States of America we have the Ukrainian-American Workman, a social-religious newspaper, whose "knowledge" and revealed truth are supposed to be grounded on revelation, miracles, and, as the National Freedom sarcastically states, on fortune telling.

The political policy of all our benevolent society organs, is one: against Germany, against Austria, and sympathy with the Allies and the Ukrainian nation. We do not intend to repeat the strong arguments of our worthy newspapers which have so thoroughly discussed this question. We believe there is not a single Ukrainian in the United States or Canada who would have a different attitude; that is, who would not take sides with the Allies, and the Ukrainians, against Germany and Austria.

It is a fact that there was no special agitation among the Ukrainians for any one political set-up. Again, the orientations as before so now, is not



Ukraina, Ukrainian National Weekly, Vol. II, No. 20, May 16, 1918

an artificial outcome of a certain political or benefit association. Slight differences in our orientation have occurred as if by means of some unseen force during the last four years. These truths can not be denied by anyone. These are facts and need no further proofs. Yet it would be interesting to explain them.

First: Why are benefit associations which are somewhat hostile as far as business is concerned, **yet, are** all bound in a wise, one-front, all-national understanding?

Secondly: Why do our political national organizations, such as the Federation of the Ukrainians in the United States, and The Ukrainian Council, in Philadelphia, which are mutually great enemies, so opposed to each other just like fire and water, why do they have, we ask, this one and the same beautiful aim, the establishment of national unity among Ukrainians? From our investigation we cast out the socialistic federation party in the United



Ukraina, Ukrainian National Weekly, Vol. II, No. 20, May 16, 1918

States and which we do not acknowledge as an organization at all, and which is, according to our views, a foolishly childish burlesque of socialism.

The answer to the first as well as to the second question is one. It is the national spirit which, by the law of nature, must evolve. Once its evolution is begun no counter force, no enemy can suppress it.

Nations are made up of individuals, and they have the same right to freedom as each individual has; therefore, a nation must have a full right to independent freedom and must not be impeded in its evolution.

But can our nation live in freedom under the control of German iron-clad militarism, when in our own home not we, but a foreign element, shall be the boss? The answer is self-evident. This was the cause to wake up our energetic nation politically with the slogan: "Away with the militarism of the Central Powers! Away with the control of our nation! Let freedom of the free nations live!"

Ukraina, Ukrainian National Weekly, Vol. II, No. 20, May 16, 1918

The spirit of this slogan swayed all our newspapers abroad. This attitude of the Ukrainians in the United States is not the result of any agitation, but is just merely the natural outcome of a healthy national spirit.

The Ukrainian colony in the city of Chicago displayed its energetic national spirit in the preparation of the Ukrainian manifestation, held on May 11, 1918. In the executive committee all the Ukrainian local societies were represented, with the exception of the small group of the socialist party.

The manifestation of thousands of Ukrainians proved to be a grand success.

Ukraine, (Ukraine), Vol. I, No. I, May 19, 1917. (By Vladimir Siemenovich)

UKRAINIANS TAKE PART IN RECEPTION FOR JOFFRE AND VIVIANI.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Another important event for us Chicagoans was the invitation of Ukrainians to the committee which was to take care of the reception for the French General Joffre and the Minister Viviani, in which we were represented by Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich, with the aid of the following delegates: Father Nicholas Strutynsky, Dr. Eilyk and Father G. Popel. The Ukrainian girls and women clad in national costume, greeted the French dignitaries with American and Ukrainian flags.

I K  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Apr. 15, 1923.

UKRAINIAN WOMAN AS A FULL-FLEDGED  
MEMBER OF A COMMUNITY



Women, whom we often think of as the weaker sex, are endowed by nature with more virtue than the male. Is not woman--as a mother, the procreator of mankind--the firm foundation on which is built the whole family, the group, and even the nation? The woman is weak in body and in spirit--that is the way they usually speak among us of women.

When being reared as children, future members of communities are in the hands of women. Taking this into consideration, what do we find? We find women lacking sleep while they care for small children, working hard to carry out their obligations in rearing them. Do not women participate in that which makes the community finer and more intelligent? It is sufficient that only one woman appear at any meeting for the men to become more discreet and courteous in their speech. No one can deny this.



Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Apr. 15, 1923.

Is not the schoolteacher one of the important workers in the community? Always, wherever a woman appears, whether as schoolteacher or as procreator of children, these children--especially the small ones--accumulate more knowledge. They learn how to become calm and more agreeable than they would be if the woman's place were occupied by a man. Why? Because a woman knows how to approach a child easily and gently.

It is a known fact that when a man becomes a widower his small children perish like bronze-colored mice; but when a poor defenseless woman becomes a widow, she manages to put the half-orphaned children on the right road in the world. It is no wonder that our Ukrainian people composed the proverb, "With a mother and no father, the child is one and one-half; but without a mother and with a father, the child is just an orphan." Therefore, we women should not hide that with which nature has endowed us so generously! It is necessary that we all stand for our rights, especially because our obligations are far more important than those of the men!



I K  
I C

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Apr. 15, 1923.

There was a time when education was unattainable for the woman, and as a result she wandered about in ignorance, profiting only from her natural endowments. That time has passed. Now every woman has to scoop in by handfuls that which not so long ago was like a dream to her. Every woman and girl should belong to some society, thereby taking part in the national work. We want our Ukrainian people to be cultured and free, so let there be no woman who feels unconcerned about her obligations. Make it come about that in the struggles of our oppressed nation, every Ukrainian woman will work together with our men in the national interest.





I K

UKRAINIAN

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), July, 1919.

WOMEN'S AFFAIRS



In many states of the United States, the women have become equal with the men in politics. However, this change in politics has caught many of them unprepared for this work.

Many women do not profit by their citizenship rights. It is a pity! The women could add much to the welfare of the community with their votes. Every person must go hand-in-hand with modern thoughts and living, without looking back to see if he or she like it or not. One who does not wish the masses to cross his path in his daily life, must go ahead with it. The wives and mothers must, sooner or later, come out of the kitchen from which they seldom emerge.

They must come out into the wide world.

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), July, 1919.



They must take an interest in community affairs.

They must view for themselves the ill fate and sufferings of the great masses.

They must be able to distinguish the good from the bad of community life.

They must sacrifice part of their lives working for their families, and part for their community and nation.

The women, in time, will have to become friends of their husbands, as well as friends of their community and nation. The mother must know thoroughly the life and needs of the community, and its good and bad points, so as to uplift one and remedy the other. In view of the radical changes in the lives of the women in these extraordinary times, they must be acquainted with a wide range of thoughts. In our large communities our women do not

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), July, 1919.

fully appreciate this important phase of life.

At our public meetings, our elections, and our lectures one observes that few Ukrainian women attend. The presence of more women at these public gatherings **should** be the first step for them to take to become acquainted with the work they must do. A **woman** who **can** but does not care to become acquainted with affairs in the community, is a hindrance to the development of the nation.

The women of other cultured nationalities take an active part in political and national life.

**In the state of Kansas 200 women were elected to various offices.**

In the state of Michigan 350,000 women voted. In the city of Chicago alone, nearly 200,000 women voted. However, these votes showed no result.

I K

- 4 -



UKRAINIAN

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), July, 1919.

because the women had not as yet become educated in this field, so as to go together with the present politicians, but followed rather blindly the voting machine. It seems that the American women do not as yet realize the full advantages it brings to the community.

Yet, in the near future, there will come a time when women will determine by their votes whether we must tolerate chiseling, cheating, bribing, and hoarding of money by a few, at the expense of many on the one hand, and the bartering of the very lives, health, and work of the poor on the other hand.

He who wishes to correct evil, must go to its very source. And to know this, one is required to take an active part in community life, and to share the common interest in everything that the community and the nation must contend with.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I K  
III B 2  
II D 1

UKRAINIAN



RANNA ZORYA, (Morning Star), Vol. I, No. 1, June, 1919.

### WHERE WE AIM.

Besides all the explaining on the part of the organizers of the, "Ukrainian Women's Alliance of America", our Ukrainians either do not understand, or do not care to understand us. Even our women do not have a clear view as to where we are going and what are we striving for.

We, the Ukrainian women, resolve, conforming to the views of the women of other civilized nations, to build our own temple, where only the women will be the masters of their own ideas and work; where amidst the clean women's atmosphere we shall raise and uncover our ways of living, our thoughts, longings and our will.

Here we shall be able to learn, discuss, and share properly the needs of nature, object and character suitable for our women's mission and obligations.

For the benefit of ourselves, the community and the nation, we want, for all we are worth, to have full rights.

The field, on which we began our work, stood neglected for many years. No wonder,



RANNA ZORYA, (Morning Star), Vol. I, No. 1, June, 1919.

therefore, that our work is going so slow. That is why we came across various obstacles; that is why there is not enough willing hands to work. Still, let us not pay attention to this, but go forward. Even though with trouble, but diligently, thoughtfully and patiently let us push aside from under our feet the obstacles, such as: prejudice, unwillingness, distrust, malice, ignorance and backing out.

The means of acquiring our aim is not only the aim of ourselves but that of our women's organization, which is founded on benefit grounds. The name of this organization is "Ukrainian Women's Alliance of America".

Those opposing our organization say, that our organization has its aim to disrupt the existing benefit associations, of which there are enough in America, and through this neither of them will ever be able to rise to a high financial level. They naturally give advice to back the women's organization on true educational grounds, without any benefit basis. He who knows the history of our immigration will be able to discover that among our people in America such associations grew faster, when they were backed on some financial (benefit or insurance) grounds.





RANNA ZORYA, (Morning Star), Vol.I, No. 1, June, 1919

That is why the organizers of the women's organization decided to gather the women in this type of a society, which by experience made the best progress here in America.

Money paid for insurance is not wasted but is a banked capital for a good interest.

In Europe the father leaves his family land. Here in America the working class has no land to leave for their children. The lack of other assurance is substituted by insurance. In other nationalities every member of the family is insured, not only the parents. Big American rich men, even though they have enough money, in addition to it insure themselves for a large sum. If the insurance was a waste of money, as you can often-times hear among our people, then thoughtful people would not insure themselves; still they act on the contrary. The unthoughtful back out of it, as if it were an evil.

We again state, ~~that~~ though we value the good points of insurance, the financial assurance is not the only aim of the, "Ukrainian Women's Alliance of America". There is an additional aim, which is the main object of our program, namely, the enlight-



Ranna Zorya, (Morning Star), Vol.I, No. 1, June, 1919.

ment of our women, and the gathering our women for the national and community work. This is our main purpose, and this is the plan we are determined to follow.



I K

III H

III B 2 Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), Vol. I, No. 1, June 1919.

I G

UKRAINIAN



WORD FROM THE UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S ALLIANCE OF AMERICA  
TO ALL THE UKRAINIANS IN AMERICA

Despite all the hindrances on the part of our community, and also on the part of our unexperienced groups of women, the Ukrainian Women's Alliance lives and is spreading. This spreading, however, is not done as fast as we would like to see it, still, slowly but surely, it gathers strength day by day. We are not rich in number, but in work. We ask not to be judged by the number but by the work and its quality.

The organized women of our society are only the enlightened ones who carry about the ideal work for the people.

The organizing of women in our community is something new and unseen. Our people indeed cannot fully appreciate this innovation. New for us! Other people long ago adopted women as their models in the national work. We are only weighing, thinking over, whether it is

I K  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN



Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), Vol. I, No. 1, June 1919.

needed or not? So also our women are undecided. Our intelligentsia is keeping aloof from us. What should we expect from the lower strata of the community? Despite all these obstacles, we are going forward.

He who observes our women more closely will at once notice their big-heartedness, sadly neglected self-confidence.

Our women are hardly prepared for this big moment that dawns over our native land, not only to greet, but also to work together for the liberty of the Ukrainian republic and for the free nation. The women of other nations are not only preparing themselves for this new life, but are already working in that direction. The Polish women of America gathered great quantities of goods, like clothing, various living articles to the sum of five million dollars, sent them to Europe to help the Polish population.

Among the Jewish, Czech, Slovak, Jugo-slavs, etc., women, the work is seething for their countries.

I K  
III H

- 3 -

UKRA INIAN



Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), Vol. I, No. 1, June 1919.

Our nation and our women, because of the neglect and indifference of our leaders, remained lagging in their work, at this most important time! What good did we, the Ukrainian women of America, do, what did we acquire, what did we prepare for war-ruined territories? We do not even think of what we should do and how we should do it. We are not sufficiently organized and are inexperienced! We even cannot find mutual understanding among ourselves, because we are scattered and divided.

Dear sisters! How long shall we remain in this condition? Should we further sit with folded arms and look at the other nations of Europe? Let us not disgrace our nation before the whole world. Shake off the sleepiness, inexperience, and neglect! Let us unite ourselves, put ourselves to work for the service of our free, liberated nation.

Let the Ukrainian Women's Alliance add the greatest number of members possible, let each and everyone roll up her sleeves and put her hands

I K  
III H

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN



Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), Vol. I, No. 1, June 1919.

to the great national work. The five hundred who are being organized is a small number from out of the thousands of our women in America. To organize such a number should not take years, in fact, not more than a week.

A little more self-sacrifice, on the part of our women, our Women's Alliance will rapidly spread and come to prominence, by doing the work commissioned to them.

Let us not dissipate! To work, to action! The free Ukrainia demands of us that we Ukrainian women of America undertake with all our power the true, honorable and useful work assigned to us for the good of the free independent state of ours - Ukrainia!

I K  
I B 3 a  
III H

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 11, March 15, 1919.

### THE UKRAINIAN WOMEN IN PUBLIC AND FAMILY LIFE

When we think upon important obligations that women have to fulfill and the influence that they have on the national life, we shall then see what a wife means to a husband, a mother to children, a housewife to a household.

Can a husband expect enjoyment in life when in marriage - in this purest union of mutual associations - he sees only the misfortunes? What will happen to children who are the future generations of all nations, when the mother neglects them from the very beginning of their existence?

Housewives destroy homes or build them. On them depends the question of the family's prosperity and health, or its misfortune and dissolution. A sensible woman builds the home while a foolish woman wrecks it with her own hands, says the national proverb.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 11, March 15, 1919.

Where a home has a decent, understanding housewife, the home is the abode of peace, of concord, and of love. When a woman abandons the great purpose with which she is charged by the very nature of her position; where she merely exists in the family, neglecting to develop her spiritual qualities, and living a worthless, useless life - in such a home the beauty of life is lost, and in its stead comes discord, hatred and misfortunes.

Our women should take this under consideration. They should understand their obligations, and thus find the source of evil hiding in their families.

What are we women to do here in America? Our life seethes with confusion. We settle in the slums and do not show ourselves in public life among the people. With this inactivity no cause, neither our own personal affairs, nor our national life, is of any interest to us.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 11, March 15, 1919.

We think that we are created only to look well while young, to dress well, to work hard for others. Sometimes we go to dances and eventually we get married. Then we grow old and die, leaving behind us no fond remembrances. This is the life of a servant, a slave, a purposeless creature, and unworthy serf. We must remember we are rational beings.

It must not continue like this. We, the Ukrainian women, must learn to think independently, to gaze at the world with our own eyes, and interest ourselves with things of public and national importance. When we put **this** question to ourselves: "What are nations?" After a thorough consideration, we come to the conclusion that they are a union of families, which have a great deal in common. It is evident at once that every mother of a family has the greatest obligation to carry out. Obligations imposed upon women should not confine themselves only to one's own family by blood, but should spread themselves to





Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 11, March 15, 1919.

the families of one's native people. The existence of a nation requires work in community life with all its sons. Without work the nation fails.

Yet all do not work with us. That is why the cause of women has laid the burden of this message upon us, of asking all the members of Ukrainian families, including women, to work for the national cause.

Nature provided us with the heart and the courage to stand. With these qualities every husband is able to stand. When we, the women, devote ourselves to the national cause we shall bring to the work all those men that still sleep shamelessly.

The Ukrainian nation is carrying on an obstinate fight now for its existence. Beyond the ocean, in our native land, they all work harmoniously together for the independence of their fatherland. They call upon us to be ready to help them. As with other nations, so it





Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 11, March 15, 1919.

is with us. Women should be the very fire, the zeal, the warmth that adds willingness to the fighters in a war for a better lot.

We are lucky that we have lived to see the long looked-for moment of the liberation of the Ukrainian nation and its soil. We are lucky and glad. But let us remember that our nation is ruined by war, that it needs creative strength for its existence which will make it steadfast in attaining its aspirations. We shall stand for our native country in its great adventure. We shall return to the old country more enlightened than we left it. With due knowledge we will be in power to rear the future generations in a better way for our country. We will give to the fatherland strong and healthy sons both in spirit and in body, sons who will be able to defend our native country from its wicked enemies. There is no luck, there is no better lot in the world than that afforded by an education.

Look for them, my sisters. You will find them in knowledge.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

1. Professional

II A 1

II B 2 d (1)

III C

III H

IV

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, July 1, 1932.

OUR PROMINENT UKRAINIAN DOCTOR HAS PASSED AWAY

On June 13 of this year Dr. Vladimir Sieminovich passed away; he was seventy-four years of age. He was one of the oldest Ukrainian emigrants in the United States.

Dr. Sieminovich was born in the village of Monastersky, county of Buchacz, in eastern Ukraine.

The notes of Dr. Sieminovich indicate that the Sieminovich family originated in Lithuania, where they are mentioned in historical documents as far back as the fifteenth century. From Lithuania the family migrated to the eastern Ukraine, where it produced a number of Ukrainian priests and patriots.

The deceased Dr. Sieminovich after completing his high school and college studies in Buchacz and Berezany and serving in the Austro-Hungarian army

II A 1

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III C

Sitch, July 1, 1932.

III H

IV entered the university, taking up the study of law. His career at the university was soon terminated, for he was called to America by Father O. Voliansky to help organize the Ukrainian emigrants. Dr. Sieminovich came to the United States in 1887, and for some time he edited a Ukrainian Newspaper, "America"; he was also a church singer, and organized many Ukrainian churches and co-operative societies. He took an active part in cultural work among the first Ukrainian emigrants.

After some time he began the study of medicine in American universities. After completing his course he became a physician. In 1898 he went to Europe to pursue his medical studies further. After returning to the United States he became a professor in the Chicago Medical University, where he lectured on childbirth and female troubles.

The greater part of Dr. Sieminovich's life was sacrificed in nationalistic

WPA (ILL.) 100-30275

II A 1

II B 2 d (1)

III C

III H

IV

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, July 1, 1932.

community work. He was head of the enlightenment movement for the Ukrainian National Association, for which he wrote many cultural books; he also edited Enlightenment, a newspaper. In 1930 and 1931 he edited the newspaper Ukraina in Chicago.

He had lived in Chicago for the last forty years. He was organizer of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic church here. He also took an active part in organizing the Intelligence Club. Besides all this he did work for various Ukrainian publications in Europe, especially Woman's Destiny, which he helped morally and materially.

Dr. Sieminovich always participated in every movement that was promoted by Ukrainians. The deceased even during the worst circumstances of his life never fell into despair, and even up to his death he believed that the Ukrainians would have their own independent country, saying that of the Ukrainian ethnological masses a nation will be formed.

II A 1

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 a (1)

III C

Sitch, July 1, 1932.

III H

IV

In the presence of a great crowd of people the burial took place on Friday, June 17; his final resting place is the St. Nicholas Church Cemetery.

Father P. Tarnawsky said a few words, full of feeling, over the grave of the deceased, pointing out the good traits of Dr. Sieminovich's character.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II A 2

UKRAINIAN

Sitchovi Visty (Siege Herald), May 25, 1924.

(Adv.)

UKRAINIAN SIEGE PUBLISHING AND PRINTING

2406 West Chicago Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

Jobs and Printing in various languages are well done promptly, and for nominal prices.

Remember the Siege Printing Shop

Telephone: Armitage 0501



II A 2  
I D.1 b  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Feb. 21, 1925.

NEW UKRAINIAN BUSINESS

Mr. M. Yaworsky and Mr. M. Mayorchak have opened a realty agency, which will deal with all matters pertaining to insurance, building, loans, or any financial transactions. The agency is located at 2227 W. Chicago Avenue. Mr. M. Yaworsky is one of the founders of the Sitch press, and Mr. M. Mayorchak worked for many years in the interest of the Sitch Organization. This should suffice as a recommendation for them in their business.





UKRAINA, Vol. IV, No. 37, October 2, 1920.**IMPORTANT NEWS! A NEW UKRAINIAN ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK INVENTION.**

At the top of this clock there are three planets which represent the sun, the earth and the moon. It shows how the sun illuminates the earth. It shows how the world turns on its axis once every twenty-four hours, through which we have our night and day; how the world turns around the sun and in what way it creates four seasons of the year. It definitely shows how the moon turns around the earth and in what way the changes of the moon originate. It also shows how the earth, together with the moon, circles around the sun and why a year has twelve months. It likewise shows in what way the eclipse of the sun and the moon originate. Besides this, we can clearly see the rotations and the position of the planets. This clock has a separate dial on which there is a calendar for the whole year, the hands on it show the hours accurately, day and months, names of the months and seasons of the year.

The inventor of this Astronomical Clock is Mr. Michael Bulka, a Ukrainian from Galicia, brother of the widely known patriots A. and M. Bulka, owners of the Ukrainian Tailor factory in Chicago.

II A 2  
III H

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

UKRAINA, Vol. IV, No. 37, October 2, 1920.

This invention is already patented.

The American School Council approved and acknowledged this Astronomical Clock in the first place as the best for the American Schools.

We have a large order from schools. There has been no similar invention up to this time in any country.

Many strangers call on the inventor offering him considerable amounts of money and propositions to induce him to sell them the patent or take them into partnership and open up a company factory. But the wishes of this inventor, as a true Ukrainian, are that the Ukrainian invention as an important technical gain should remain in the hands of the Ukrainians, also that the Ukrainian factory of Astronomical Clocks should be built with Ukrainian money, and that the Ukrainian people should take advantage of the assured profits.

So fulfilling the Ukrainian national duty, and understanding very well what great profit this Ukrainian Astronomical Clock Factory will bring to the Ukrainian people,

Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 37, October 2, 1920.

we believe in the full success and undertake to work and organize a Ukrainian company under the following name: "Astronomical Clock Mfg. Co."

We invite all clear thinking Ukrainians to unite with us in buying shares and becoming co-owners of our Ikraianian factory. By taking advantage of the big profits that are assured, you will assure yourself of better living in old age. Being independent with money in old age is the ideal of all clear thinking people. Our watchword and national obligation should always be, never give anything to the hands of strangers which could bring profit to ourselves.

So onward to business, Ukrainians, to clear and sensible business.

In a day or so we will send out our representatives to all places where Ukrainians live, to explain the cause in a broader way and to sell the shares of our company.

Every Ukrainian can afford to buy one share for \$50.00 and thus become a co-owner of this excellent and profitable business.

We ask all Ukrainians to take part in our Ikraianian Company and to become members of it. The address of the company is as follows:

Astronomical Clock Mfg. Co.  
1910 Wabansia Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

II A 2  
I D 1 b

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 33, Sept. 20, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### THE FIRST UKRAINIAN FACTORY IN CHICAGO

This page is dedicated to the Ukrainian economic advancement in the United States.

It is good to see a Ukrainian being welcomed in the technical field. The first Ukrainian factory in Chicago is the property of the Ukrainian corporation, the Endless-Graph Manufacturing Company, 4200-2 W. Adams St., Chicago. They manufacture electric phonographs combined with electric lamps.

This is a real Ukrainian invention. The inventor of this phonograph is Mr. Peter R. Gonsky. Here we can say with pleasure that we are proud of this invention. The conditions of this corporation were very discouraging for a short time in 1918. During the following year it began to improve and received orders for over \$150,000. Up to this time, orders came mostly from American firms which undertook the selling of these phonographs.

II A 2  
I D 1 b

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 33, Sept. 20, 1919.

We urge the directors of this corporation to instruct our Ukrainians to be more interested in the economic field, for this is the only way to help indirectly the Ukrainian national cause. We ask you to turn your attention to other nations that concern themselves with technical inventions. To rank high financially and economically, and play a big role in the world's politics should be the aim of Ukrainians. We should not be content to remain behind. We should leave off quarrels and bickerings among ourselves and strive to establish clean Ukrainian enterprises, cooperatives, savings banks, etc. When we are stronger economically and industrially, should any one of us return to his native country, these enterprises could be left in the hands of our countrymen and not go into the hands of outsiders.

In the end we say that capital does not make people, but people make capital.





Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 18, May 22, 1920.

### UKRAINIAN BUSINESS IN AMERICA

A bright spot for the Ukrainian immigrant in America is a large, clean Ukrainian factory in one of the largest cities, Chicago. The factory occupies a beautiful large building filled with various machines and other stock. It employs a good number of Ukrainian people. It is a joy to work in this factory. There they manufacture beautiful lamp phonographs, articles a workingman or even a millionaire would not be ashamed to have in his home. This phonograph gives out a bright light and produces beautiful music and song that cannot be surpassed by the best phonographs or gramophones even at a cost of a thousand dollars. The inventor of this lovely instrument is Mr. Peter R. Gonsky. His invention has no equal in all the musical world. This benefactor, who has with his own effort given an impetus to dare and to do to our communities in America and Canada, teaches us that not by speaking, nor by rambling politics, shall we be strong and renowned, but by commerce, trade, manufacturing, and business.

Mr. Peter R. Gonsky, the head of this dignified business, has become wealthy by putting his time, and no doubt many sleepless nights, into this business.



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 18, May 22, 1920.

He has not ceased to be a Ukrainian; not has he for a moment lost sight of the national cause, nor his native Ukrainian people.

He is now with us and he will remain with us both in times of prosperity and of want. Mr. Peter R. Gonsky has already given proof of this, not once, but a number of times by contributing liberal sums of money to the national cause.

Mr. Peter R. Gonsky is a bright living example for us, showing us that we should engage in commerce, manufacturing and business if we want to gain power for ourselves and our native country.

Let anyone of our readers who thinks that this is an exaggeration take a little time off and ride over to the factory. He will be convinced that we have not written a thousandth part of what the human eye can see there.

We give the address of the Ukrainian factory in another place of this issue.



II A 2

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 18, May 22, 1920.

This factory is our glory, due to the endeavor of Mr. Peter R. Gonsky. It now brings a big income to the Ukrainian company. Congratulations to Mr. Peter R. Gonsky.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES**

**A. Vocational**

**3. Aesthetic**

**b. Music**

II A 3 b

IV

IV (Bohemian)

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, July 1, 1932.

UKRAINIAN HONORED AS OUTSTANDING  
BAND DIRECTOR

The Harrison High School Band under the direction of Captain John Barabash has won first prize in three consecutive band contests.

Mayor Anton Cermak [Bohemian] awarded a silver trophy to Captain Barabash for his achievements. The presentation took place in the city council chambers.

The Harrison High School Band and its director will represent the City of Chicago in the national high school band contest, which will be held at the Chicago World's Fair in 1933.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

IV

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Sept. 15, 1930.

GEORGE BENETSKY, LEADER OF THE UKRAINIAN CHORUS OF CHICAGO

Mr. George Benetsky comes from an old Ukrainian family dating back as far as hetmanism. He is a professional opera singer, a lyric tenor. He studied music in Kiev and other places, and after serving in the army during the war, he began in 1920 to sing in operas and concerts. He was engaged by the King's Opera in Serbia, and traveled through South America with the Alexander Koshetz Chorus as a soloist. In 1923 he came to the United States, and sang with great success the tenor roles in various opera companies, among them the International, the American, and the Ukrainian National Theater in New York. On the Ukrainian stage he sang about twenty-five different parts and portrayed such characters as "Andrey" in "Kateryna"; "Zaporoztsi" (Zaporozians); "Peter" in "Natalka"; "Leo" in "Utoplenoy" (Drowning); "Hrytz" (Harry) in "Oy Ne Hody Hrytziu" (Oh! Do Not Come, Harry); "Ilko" (Elias) in "Chornomortziah" (Black Sea Coast), and many others. At the same time, George Benetsky was the organizer of a vocal mixed quartet which appeared with symphony orchestras at large symphonic concerts and in the best

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

IV

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Sept. 15, 1930.

American theaters. This quartet gave over three hundred concerts. In New York, in 1927, George Benetsky became the director of a chorus, and was widely acclaimed. Upon coming to Chicago in 1928, he was asked to become musical director of the Chicago Ukrainian Chorus, which was to be the nucleus of the "All-American" chorus for the Chicago World's Fair. Last year, the Chorus appeared successfully in many concerts and over the radio, and for the first time in Chicago they presented the Ukrainian opera "Kateryna," which was arranged and produced by George Benetsky last spring.

On August 23, this chorus entered the Contest of Choruses which was sponsored by Chicago's largest newspaper, The Chicago Daily Tribune. At this contest the Ukrainian Chorus, under the baton of George Benetsky, was proclaimed the first chorus of Chicagoland, and was the only one to be invited to sing at the festival (for 150,000 listeners). The Chorus received the first (and only) prize: a large gold medal for each singer, and a gold medal and a valuable director's baton for George Benetsky.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukraina, Vol. I, No. 5, July 11, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PPOL 30275

TOWARD WHICH GOAL CAN ONE STRIVE BY STRENUOUS WORK AND ENDURANCE?

John Barabash, son of parents of the peasant class at Zarudia, county of Zboriv (Galicia), has attained by strenuous work and endurance a splendid position in a musical and artistic world among the Americans.

The praiseworthy and remarkable quality of his character is that he always and everywhere in an artistic and musical world admits that he is an Ukrainian. He finished public school at Zarudia, county of Zboriv, and in his boyhood went to Germany for work. Over there in Germany he saved a little money and left for the United States of America in 1912. Here in this country he got a job in a furniture shop for \$5 a week. In 1913 he received a job in a bakery shop, and in the evenings took instruction and lessons in music from the director of the Ukrainian band existing at that time in Chicago. In 1914 he began to learn the goldsmith's business and worked in that business till 1917, receiving wages of \$12 per week.

Ukraina, Vol. I, No. 5, July 11, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

While working at a goldsmith's shop he continued his studies in music, taking private lessons in music for two years from the German professor, Mr. Karl Brown. In 1917 in April, he enlisted voluntarily in the military band of the 131st Infantry Regiment. From the regiment to which he was enlisted he was sent out by regiment command to the military musical school, where he studied music for two years and took the examinations for band instructor and in a short time after he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and in 1918 he became concert master. In the same year ye returned to Chicago and received a scholarship.

In order to get a diploma from the Musical College, the same student must have at first the diploma from high school. Therefore, John Barabash not being in possession of such a diploma from high school, started to complete a high school course and to get a required diploma. He was working for his living with a theatrical orchestra in the evenings, and at nights and by day for four and a half years he was attending the YMCA school. In 1920 he enrolled at Harrison High School, and after four years of hard studies he finished high school and musical college.



Ukraina, Vol. I, No. 5, July 11, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Being a student in high school and musical college, he gave instruction and lessons to the Ukrainian band and some Ukrainian students. He already, as a student at high school, was conducting the high school band and was arranging the school musical performances.

After receiving a diploma from high school and musical college he became a musical teacher at the same school and in this position he remains till this day. At the end of 1924 he accomplished an examination for the director of military music, being promoted to the rank of captaincy of the 131st Infantry Regiment of the United States Army of America.

Captain John Barabash is studying now a course of music at the Northwestern University, preparing himself for the highest examination of the department of music, namely, the decree of Master of Music. In 1924 he was appointed a teacher to the Ukrainian parochial band at St. Nicholas Church in Chicago, in 1926 he participated with a young Ukrainian band in the contest of the public school bands in Chicago

Ukraina, Vol. I, No. 5, July 11, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROL 30275

The Harrison High School band participating in that contest won the first prize, under the direction of Captain John Barabash, and in April of this year (1930) the Chicago Daily News invited Captain John Barabash with his Harrison High School band to the public music festival to take the part in a contest of all the high schools of Chicago. At that contest was present Captain Edmund Goldman, who was concert master of all the high school bands and of the band of Captain John Barabash.

After the concert was at an end Captain Edmund Goldman expressed the hearty acknowledgement and congratulations before competent authority and before the whole auditorium upon the splendid success of his Harrison High School band and at the same time highly praised the ability and expertness of Captain John Barabash, and the administration of the Chicago Daily News, as a sponsor of that festival, rewarded Captain John Barabash, giving him the brass plate for successfully winning first prize.

The alderman from the ward where the Harrison School is located,

Ukraina, Vol. I, No. 5, July 11, 1930.

presented to captain John Barabash a gold pin with a diamond in recognition of his splendid work. To such an achievement and career came Captain John Barabash, poor peasant boy, emigrant, by his strenuous work, without any one's protection and help, by his persistent endurance in order to attain to success and esteem.

Captain Barabash serves as an excellent and vivid example, worthy to be imitated by all the young Ukrainians; for the Ukrainian nation Captain J. Barabash is achieving fame and honor in the music world.

Captain John Barabash is well known to the whole colony of Ukrainians in Chicago, participating in all social, cultural and political activities. The Ukrainian colony needs more such men as Captain John Barabash.

Sitch, May 1, 1929.

UKRAINIAN DIRECTOR'S BAND VICTOR IN CHICAGO  
HIGH SCHOOL CONTEST

The accomplishments of John Barabash as director of the band at the Harrison High School are highly acclaimed.

On Apr 12 of this year a band contest was held in the Harrison High School auditorium, at 24th Street and Marshall Boulevard, in which the bands of six of the leading high schools of Chicago participated, namely, Tilden, Fenger, Lindbloom, Harrison, Schurz and Lake View; the directors of these bands were Messrs. Burnham, Baglia, King, Bartley, Barabash, Reid, and Voltz.

The contest was held under the auspices of the Chicago Public School Band Society. The Harrison High School Band, the leader of which, Captain John Barabash is one of our prominent Ukrainians, won first prize in this contest. Each of the above-mentioned bands had to play selected marches.

Sitch, May 1, 1929.

overtures, and other compositions. The second prize was awarded to the Lake View High School Band, and the third to Tilden.

The judges of the contest were Mr. Victor Grable, director of the Sherwood Music School, Glen C. Baynan, director of the Music School of Northwestern University, and the composer and instrumentalist Clay Smith.

We take this opportunity to congratulate our countryman Captain John Barabash on his accomplishment. Captain Barabash is a loyal Ukrainian patriot and a true member of the Sitch organization. May God bless him!

PH 111.1 PRO 1 30275

II A 3 b  
III B 3 a  
II D 10  
III H

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Apr. 1, 1929.

CONCERT IN HONOR OF TARAS SHEVCHENKO

On March 17 of this year a concert was given in the auditorium of the Chopen School commemorating the 115th anniversary of our great poet Taras Shevchenko. This concert was arranged by a special committee representing all our societies and churches in Chicago. The public attended in large numbers.

The concert was opened by Miss A. Ostapchuk; Dr. O. Tarnawsky spoke on the topic of the holiday; and Mr. J. Voronko greeted the audience on behalf of the White Russians.

The vocal renditions of the concert were supplied by the Exposition Chorus, under the direction of George Benetsky, the Lysenko Chorus under Dmytro Atamanets, and the Boyan Chorus led by Mr. T. Korolyshyn. Instrumental music was provided by a string orchestra directed by Mr. Kobeliak and by

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20971

II A 3 b  
III B 3 a  
II D 10  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Apr. 1, 1929.

the Ukrainian Scout Band under the direction of Mr. Edelman.  
There were also solos and duets, both vocal and instrumental.

The committee announced that the money derived from this concert will be sent to Europe to the Ridna Shkola (native school ).

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II A 3 b  
II A 3 d (1)  
II B 3

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), March 10, 1924.

### UKRAINIAN OPERA IN CHICAGO

Ukrainian life in Chicago becomes more and more interesting. The great wrestler from Ukrainia Alexander Harkavenko has attracted the attention of other nationalities to himself as well as to Ukrainians in general.

Now the Ukrainian opera, under the direction of Mr. Karalash, from Cherson, Ukrainia, ex-member of the Russian operas as well as a member of the Grand Opera in Chicago, enjoys great popularity.

Sunday, February 24, a Ukrainian opera organized by him, made its first appearance on the stage and presented "The Cossack Beyond the Danube." The outcome was just wonderful in almost every way.

Mrs. Cymbalist unquestionably deserves the first laurel of distinction in her part as "Daria." She surely can act and sing impressively on any stage of any city in the world.



II A 3 b

II A 3 d (1)

II B 3

- 2 -



UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), March 10, 1924.

Mr. Svitlow, in the role of "Andrew," represented a real cossack-Zaporozets, both in acting and singing.

His sweetheart in the role of "Oksana," played astonishingly well. Her melodious accentuation and enunciation of the Ukrainian language is unsurpassable.

The roles of the "Sultan," and Imam," were very well-played by one and the same person.

The role of the "Chinaman," bodyguard of the sultan, played by Dmitro Atamanec could not have been rendered any better.

The most difficult part, that of "Ivan" was played by the organizer of this group, Mr. Nicholas Karalash. He did not portray this character as just a mere drunkard, but seemingly dizzy with drinks, yet shrewd and diplomatic to infinity with a refined soul and a cossack's daring courage.



UKRAINIAN

II A 3 b

II A 3 d (1)

II B 3

- 3 -

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), March 10, 1924.

"Odarka" came out wonderfully well in every respect. All the nuances of the sulky and occasionally enraged woman, who had been disappointed in love were expressed very well both in her singing and acting, considering the fact that she is just an amateur. Just think what a grand star she would make, if she could give all of her time and attention to this artistic profession. In this role, she had one great disadvantage, her partner was suffering from a severe case of the grip. He could hardly sing at all, and most of his part he skilfully recited; yet she knew how to cover it up so deftly that it would have taken a real artist, who knows opera quite well, to notice the shortcomings of this opera. So much for the actors.

The most obvious shortcoming was the fact that the orchestra and the singers had not had enough practice together in rehearsals. Regardless of how good the orchestra may be, or how excellently the players may perform, a joint practice in rehearsal is indispensable; here was the real difficulty. Even though the chorus could have been compared to a human pipe organ, and the orchestra was well selected for the occasion, they could have performed together much better if they had



UKRAINIAN

II A 3 b

II A 3 d (1)

II B

- 4 -

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), March 10, 1924.

both sacrificed more time for joint rehearsals. Fortunately, they came out quite well, but on the other hand it tells us that although we have such a capable company both of musicians and performers, there was room for improvement from the general point of view. Well, as long as there is worth-while material, and they are conscious of their shortcomings, then all that is needed is more general practice with the orchestra.

Our public, above all the Siege members, I am sure will excuse them this time, and will help to support this great cultural activity of theirs in the future. We firmly hope that Mr. Karalash, together with all the Chicago Ukrainian intelligentsia, will work for the complete success of the opera in the very near future.

S. H.

II A 3 b

II B 2 g

III B 2

III H

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL CHOIR IN CHICAGO

As in other localities the American citizens of Ukrainian descent in Chicago, welcomed very sincerely, and acted as a generous host to the Ukrainian National Choir.

Monday, October 8, at 8 A. M., the delegates from all Ukrainian societies, fraternities, etc., of Chicago, waited at the La Salle Street Station, where the choir was to arrive. All the delegates, some of them in national costumes, brought flowers to welcome the choir. Above all, the local Siege district No. 2 was best represented. Besides the delegates there were a great number of Chicago Ukrainians who came out personally to see and welcome the world's famous choir.

The Choir arrived at 9 A. M. and was instantly surrounded by newspaper reporters. After this ordeal the Choir formed a semi-circle and



II A 3 b  
II B 2 g  
III B 2  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922



Dr. Myroslaw Siemens officially welcomed them in the name of the Chicago Ukrainians, and presented Mr. A. Koshets, choir conductor, with a huge bouquet of flowers. Mr. N. Motliuk spoke a few words of welcome to the Choir from the body of the local Ukrainian students.

Mr. A. Koshets replied in a few dynamic words his appreciation of the welcome they accorded him and his choir. His finishing thought was that we should give our full support to the National Choir. After this the delegates took the Choir to the Auditorium Hotel for breakfast.

This was followed by a tour through Chicago's principal streets, places, parks, and buildings of historical value.

II A 3 b

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

III H



This same evening the choir gave a concert in the Symphony Orchestra Hall. There is not enough space in this newspaper, and furthermore no words can describe the feeling, sentiment, and inspiration that filled the hearts of each and everyone present at the concert. It may be of importance to some to know that the hall containing 3,000 chairs was filled almost exclusively by Ukrainians. The Ukrainians expected the large crowd and bought their tickets ahead of time.

Many other nationalities did not expect such an enormous crowd, did not secure tickets in advance, and consequently were included among those over 1,000 people who, due to the lack of space, had to return home. For this very reason, in the middle of the concert, it was announced that another concert would take place on November 5, at Medinah Temple, in a much more spacious hall.



II A 3 b

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

III H

The welcome committee, chosen from different societies, clubs, etc., provided presentable bouquets for Mr. Koshets and the choir soloists. There were also numerous bouquets from strangers as well as from many individual Ukrainians.

After this second concert a banquet was arranged at the Congress Hotel in honor of the Ukrainian National Choir. At the banquet there were delegates from almost every society, club, fraternity, etc., and especially from the Chicago Siege Organization District No. 2.

During the banquet there were many speeches in honor of Mr. A. Koshets and his famous choir.



II A 3 b

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

III H



It must not be omitted that the banquet was honored by the presence of the Ukrainian Count Archbishop Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky.

The speakers were the following: Dr. M. Siminovich; Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky, chief executive of the Siege Organization, who fearlessly and openly spoke his mind as to the difficult agreement between the Ukrainian National Choir and their impresario Mr. Rabinoff. Then followed the speeches of : Dr. Volodimier Siminovich, Dr. S. Yanovich, Rev. W. Stetsiuk, Count Archbishop Metropolitan A. Sheptytsky, S. Museychuk, M. Tkatchuk, H. Skehar, I. Levtiuch, Rev. L. Van, Rev. I. Hundiak, P. Novodvorsky, S. Kochy, R. Smook, I. Sawchuk, and others. Prof. A. Koshets replied to all those speeches and showed himself to be not only a genius of song, but also a genius of eloquence. The banquet was concluded by singing, the Ukrainian hymn, "Ukrainia Still Lives."

II A 3 b

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

III H



Special thanks are due Roman Smook, our young attorney, who worked hardest to make the welcome of the Choir successful.

Because the Choir remained in Chicago for a whole week, the Chicago Ukrainians were given an opportunity to talk to its members individually and learn many things from our native nightingales about the conditions in the old country.

On Tuesday the Choir had a reception and supper at the residence of Rev. W. Stetsiuk, where Count Archbishop Metropolitan Sheptytsky also resided during his stay in Chicago. The latter was now given the opportunity to become better acquainted with the conductor Prof. Alexander Koshets and his Choir. Here the singers were more free to express and enjoy themselves. They sang a few church and national songs which will long remain in the memory of the venerable old Archbishop and the others present.

II A 3 b

II B 2 g

III B 2

III H

- 7 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922.



Rev. Wasyl Stetsiuk truly is an exceptionally generous person and sincere worker; he never spares himself nor money for a good cause. He showed those excellent traits particularly at the funeral of the late Perehowsky, during the sickness of Archbishop Sheptytsky, and during the reception of the Choir at his residence. Three cheers for him for that!

On Friday, Nov. 3, the Ukrainian Orthodox people prepared a welcome supper for the choir, at 1944 West Erie Street, Chicago. Many speakers had a chance to express themselves at this banquet, but they unanimously had words of cordial welcome and sincere gratefulness for A. Koshets and the Choir. Mr. Koshets thanked the speakers for their warm words of appreciation as well as for the presents received. Here he described and related with more detail the Ukrainian

II A 3 b

- 8 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

III H



National Choir and its traveling mission all over the world.  
The Choir did its part and sang a few songs which satisfied very well those present.

During the banquet the well-known orchestra of John Barabash played.

On Sunday, Mr. A. Koshets and his assistant Prof. Harry Tuchapsky were present at Mass at the St. Nicholas Church, the corner of Oakley Blvd. and Rice St. Dr. Joseph Nazaruk, special representative from Ukraina, was also present.

The same afternoon Mr. A Koshets was invited to a huge meeting called by Dr. Jos. Nazaruk. Invited by the latter as well as by the entire Meeting Committee, Prof. A. Koshets made an exceptional impression upon the audience with his speech. He showed himself to be a master of

II A 3 b  
II B 2 g  
III B 2  
III H

- 9 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922.

eloquence.

Immediately after the meeting, the Ukrainians went to hear the Ukrainian National Choir at the Medinah Temple. Due to the fact that the Ukrainians attended the mass meeting in the afternoon, not many of them attended the Choir concert; nevertheless, the spacious hall was filled to its capacity by the American public.

The program of the concert was different from the former ones. Even the regular attendants of all the concerts of the Choir, as well as the entire audience were much pleased, because these numbers and the presentation of them were something entirely new to the audience. Miss Nina Koshets sang some of the solos, such as, "Oh, Mother," and "Tra-la-la!" May I add that this hall is twice as large as the former.

It is next to impossible to describe every singer of the Choir

II A 3 b

- 10 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

III H

individually, or every number separately. Let the heart in its higher aspect alone judge what an impression each and every number left on the audience. Self-praise gets no one anywhere; therefore, let me cite from some of the local American newspapers about the Choir:

"Hail and sincere thanks to you, great conductor A. Koshets, and to your choir. You seem to us like our native nightingales."

"Hail to you! By singing about the freedom of Ukrainia, you are strengthening her aims and endeavors."

"We salute you for your divine and melodious way of telling us who you are and who your ancestry is!"

Sing, therefore, for us and for others! Sing about the famous Siege of the past and their dauntless heroes, who with their very breasts





II A 3 b

- 11 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

III H

like bulwarks, protected for centuries not only Ukrainia, but also the whole Western civilization against the savage hordes of Turks and Tartars and other migrating Asiatic tribes. Tell the world through the medium of songs, what Ukrainia is: that she is one of the richest countries in the world; that for many centuries her cossacks have done far more than their share for the preservation of the whole Western civilization and culture. Through the medium of our song make the world recognize the immortal fame and glory of the Ukrainian cossacks, saviors of European culture.

The Observer.



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Oct., 1922.

WELCOME TO CHICAGO  
The Most Famous Ukrainian Mixed  
Choir Directed by A. Koshitz

Welcome to you, genius of our mighty song! Welcome also to you, nightingales of the immortal melody of our dear Ukrainia!

Welcome, dear countrymen, who from the far off large Ukrainia, are bringing to us that memory of murmuring groves, rustling of the wide fields of ripening rye and wheat, humming steppes, and splashing and bubbling of the mighty Dniepr and little rivulets that we have not heard for such a long time!

May your mighty song sound and hum all over the world and tell all peoples and nations: Who we are, whose sons, and who our ancestors were.

As long as the Ukrainian song rings in the ears of the whole world, Ukrainia lives and shall be free!



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Oct., 1922.

The Ukrainian National Choir, under the leadership of its famous conductor, Alexander Koshets, will sing at Orchestra Hall, 220 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, on October 30, at 2 P.M. and 7 P.M.



II A 3 b

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 1922.

[Adv.]

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL CHOIR

Symphony Orchestra Hall

October 30, 1922 8:15 P.M.

Prof. Alexander Koshets, director, Miss Oda Slobodshkaya, Soprano  
of Petrograd Opera,

Mrs. Kinsolving, local Manager, Including records for Brunswick

The Ukrainian National Choir has already made several series of records for  
Brunswick Corporation, New York City.

Their first recordings will be published soon.

Brunswick records fit any gramophone.



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 1922.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. Est. 1845.

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

CINCINNATI

TORONTO

BRUNSWICK

Phonographs and Records

What do the English-American and other newspapers in Chicago and elsewhere say about the Ukrainian National Choir?

"The Ukrainian National Chorus is referred to by European and American critics as a Human Symphony Orchestra; a Human Pipe Organ; The Most Disciplined String Quartet."



II A 3 d (2)

II B 2 f

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 8, 1930.-Vol.1 - No.9.

## FROM THE UKRAINIAN DANCING SCHOOL.

In November of last year, at the Greek Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, in the large church hall, there was organized by M. Darkowicz, artist, an evening school of the Ukrainian Dance and ballet.

The congregation of the church, has seen in the new school, an honest, national activity, and it undertook to keep up the school for many months.

Over 100 children have attended the lessons, with which Mr. Darkowicz has given several concerts in the local church hall, and outside its walls.

For the summer holiday months, the school has ceased its work.

The dancers are getting new strength, and energy, in order that in the beginning of the fall, they may again eagerly continue the work already started.

The whole course of the last period was continued under the direction and care of the artist alone. At the end of the course, the congregation has seen the importance of this school, and for the greater success of the work, has created the school committee.

'II A 3 d (2)

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 8, 1930.-Vol.1 - No.9.



At the beginning of the school season, the committee undertook as its duty, to enlarge the local school, and to spread it in other sections of the city.

The parents, who have not yet sent their children to this ballet school from the beginning, are asked to enroll them now, and send them to take lessons for their own, and the national benefit.

The advanced pupils should take care, that their ability in this art, should not fail them, and that, at the near season of the school year, they may be rewarded by applause in the largest theatres in Chicago.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music

Ukrainian Youth's, Sunday March 10, 1935.

CHURCH CHOIR PRAISED BY PROCOPIUN NEWSPAPER.

Our church choir (Nycola Lysenka choir) was highly praised by the Procopiun newspaper (a college edition) for their part in the concert given in honor of the Golden Jubilee of the Benedictine Fathers of St. Procopius Abbey.

The concert which started shortly after 3 o'clock Sunday February 24, was formally opened by the St. Procopius Band, under the direction of the Rev. Francis Sindelar, O.S.B. with the "March Pontificale" by Gould. Next came a welcome address by George Petrus, president of the Holy Nome Society, and a talk on the significance of the day, by the Rev. Walter Jendrusak, O.S.B.

The "the most attractive feature" (as the Frocopius Newspaper classed it) of the afternoon--the concert by Nycola Lysenko Ukrainian choir of St. Nicholas church, Chicago (here the Cossack chorus was, through some mistake or other, left out.)

As a prelude to its concert,--the choir, under the direction of Mr. Dmitro Atamanec, sang three religious numbers among them the famous Tchaikowsky Credo. Next came an operetta in three acts "Zaporozets za Dunajem" (Cossacks from the Danube District). After a few selections from the Cossack chorus and a few group dances, which to most of the one thousand in the audience were a novelty came a few solos.

Ukrainian Youth's, Sunday March 10, 1935

"Worthy of particular mention" (as the college paper stated it) are the performances of Mr. Dmitro Atamanec, tenor and director of group, of Mr. O. A. Yurchenko, bass and of Mrs. Grabish and Miss Stephanie Timkevich, soprano, both of whom sang in a pleasing well-controlled style.

The following was the closing paragraph of the long article in the "Procopiun news" which praised our choir so highly.

"The large audience found no difficulty in warming to the spontaneous work of the choir. It received every portion of the operetta with enthusiastic applause, and even broke into the dance with vigorous applause".

6208 6045 110 PM

II B 1 a

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

UKRAINIAN



FIRST ALL-SLAVIC SINGING FESTIVAL  
given by  
UNITED SLAVIC CHORAL SOCIETIES  
Sunday, Dec. 9, 1934, at 8 P.M.  
at the  
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA HOUSE  
20 Wacker Drive and Madison Street  
Chicago

SOUVENIR PROGRAM

The Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago. (p. 38)

The story of the Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago is the story of one of the greatest capella choruses in America. Since its organization in 1928, this chorus has marched forward and is an inspiration to all those who find obstacles only an incentive to their removal, - a chorus of men and women who find their courage renewed by song, and who

Souvenir Program of First All-Slavic Singing Festival .....

face the future unflinchingly, refusing to admit there is such a thing as the impossible.

For taking the initiative in organizing the chorus, Mrs. Alice Howard, an American of keen artistic sense, is to be highly credited. Knowing that Ukrainians excel in the field of song, she herself appealed to Ukrainian-Americans of Chicago and met a hearty response in the persons of George Benetzky, a great conductor, thirty talented singers, and a benevolent patron, Mr. Conrad Sawiak. Its march started December 28, 1930, in full native costume in gay color and proud triumph in the first official concert appearance at the Civic Theatre. Presenting a comprehensive program of selected folk material from Ukraine with the purest harmony of their capella voices, it at once enchanted a large audience. Since this official introduction of the music world, every succeeding appearance of the Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago added to its capabilities and marked a new step in choral achievement.

Souvenir Program of First All-Slavic Singing Festival ....

In events of major importance such as the Chicagoland Music Festival, given by 35 newspapers with the Chicago Daily Tribune leading, it had participated, taking twice the first prize in the mixed choral contests for five states, at the 1930 and 1931 fetes respectively. No other chorus in America ever repeated a like tremendous victory. Leading American music critics, hearing the Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago, wrote that its successes were not at all surprising.

In its musical tours in Chicagoland, the Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago was called a "hit" and praised very highly. In the great Carnival of Nations Finals of 1931 and 1932, respectively, the Chicago Daily News featured the chorus especially.

Upon invitation of the Civic Music Association, the chorus sang at the Civic Auditorium in La Porte, Ind., and at the High School Auditorium in Sheboygan, Wis. Both of these concerts were very successful.

Souvenir Program of First All-Slavic Singing Festival ....

The Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago gave a concert last year at the Studebaker Theatre, for which it was highly praised; also its appearance at the Century of Progress Exposition won the admiration of everyone of Ukrainian art.

In addition to its concert appearances, the Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago, upon invitation of the National Broadcasting Company, presented numerous most delightful programs over the air.

The genius of the choral director, George Benetzky, the virtuosity of his choral group, the wealth of song contributed by the Ukrainian peasant, are items of comment by music critics.

Representing standards highly professional, the Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago during the past six years established itself in community choral singing and as one of the finest choruses helped usher in a



Souvenir Program of First All-Slavic Singing Festival ....

new dawn in music, especially in Chicago. Absorbed into our standardizing American life, it has both delighted and acquainted American music lovers with something that is new in song, both in technique and in theme.

Some of the remarks being quoted by our music critics:

"There is nothing but praise to write, nothing but pleasant memories to treasure of the Ukrainian chorus and its remarkably talented director, George Benetzky. The Ukrainians delight the ear as well as the eye. The ear is charmed by the quality of their united and harmonious tone and caressed by the pitch perfection of this a capella singing - the eye enjoys the picturesqueness and warm coloring of the costumes."

Herman Devries, Chicago Evening American, Jan. 23, 1933.

"In its balance and discipline, as in its tone quality, it is one of



Souvenir Program of First All-Slavic Singing Festival ...

the best choruses to be heard in America. And it sings under the leadership of a capella and imaginative conductor, George Benetzky."

Eugene Stinson, Chicago Daily News, Jan. 23, 1933.

"Ukrainian Chorus is uncommonly skilled in the art of song. Whether their voices are in full strength or whether they go into the peculiar buzzing hum which is one of their effects, they are always musical, with many devices of expressive contrast, but always with the main line of the composition in mind."

Edward Moore, Chicago Daily Tribune, Jan. 23, 1933.

"Mr. Benetzky literally "played on the chorus" as on a magnificent organ."

Forbes Julian, La Porte Herald Argus.



Souvenir Program of First All-Slavic Singing Festival ....

The present officers are Simon Domanchuk, President; Theodore Katamay, Vice President; Marie Nitarski, Secretary; Marie Lubas, Assistant Secretary; William Mick, Recording Secretary; Sophie Kalpak, Treasurer, and Steven Kotalo, Advertising Manager.

II B 1 a  
II B 1 c (1)



UKRAINIAN

PROGRAM  
THE FAIR OF SOROTSCHINTZI  
A Musical Comedy in  
four acts  
by the  
UKRAINIAN CHORUS OF CHICAGO  
George Benetsky - Conductor  
Maria Mashir - Stage Director  
Sunday, October 14th, 1934  
Sabin School Auditorium  
Hirsch and Leavitt St.

The Ukrainian Chorus of Chicago presents The Fair of Sorotschintzi, Libretto - Starytsky after Gogol; Music, Mussorgsky and Shvedoff. Characters:

Cherevick, a farmer - Mr. Mazurick;	Mokryna, his wife - Mrs. Kulpack;
Khivrya, his wife - Miss Machir;	Panko, Khotyna's lover - Mr. Revak;
Khotyna, his daughter - Miss Winarski;	Prechystynsky, a seminarian - Mr.
Tsybula, also a farmer - Mr. Kostiv;	Domanshuk;
Khenko, a gypsy - Mr. Yendzeyowsky;	
Hrunya, his daughter - Miss Wizerkaniuk	
Stas, a lad - Mr. Paslowsky;	

also



## Program of THE FAIR OF SOROTSCHINTZI

Girls, Boys, Gypsies, Vendors, Soloists, Gypsy and Hopak Dancers.

### Synopsis:

A farmer comes to the Sorotschintzi Country Fair with his wife and a lovely young daughter by a former marriage, whom he intends to marry off to a priest's son. The girl's stepmother supports this plan, since the priest's son is her lover and she sees the opportunity to continue her affair after the marriage. But the girl has a sweetheart of her own choice, who, with the help of a gypsy horse-dealer, contrives to defeat this plan and to marry the girl himself. The cunning gypsy recalls a popular superstition about the Sorotschintzi Fair to the effect that the devil, who had once lost an expensive red coat in the fair grounds, returns each year to look for it in the guise of a pig on long, stilt-like legs. Taking advantage of this superstition, the gypsy and the girl's sweetheart succeed in terrorizing the people into believing that the fair grounds are haunted by the devil. In the panic which ensues, they frame the girl's father, accusing him of horse stealing, having him arrested, tied and thrown into a barn, where he remains over night. They also catch the



UKRAINIAN

Program of THE FAIR OF SOROTSCHINTZI

stepmother in a compromising situation with the priest's son, and treat them in a similar manner. In the morning they offer to release the prisoner and suppress the evidence of their guilt on the promise that they will consent to the girl's marriage to the sweetheart of her choice. The prisoners agree to this, are released, and the marriage takes place amid merry festivities.

II B 1 a

UKRAINIAN

U. A. Y. O. Weekly, Vol. I, No. 7, Aug. 19, 1934.

(The Ukrainian American)  
(Youth Organization )

UKRAINIAN COSSACK CHORUS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Ukrainain cossack chorus under the direction of Samuel R. Czuba has entered the Chicagoland Music Festival and has made a good showing against the long organized professional choirs.

The contest took place at the Drake Hotel on August 13, in which eleven choirs were entered, the Ukrainian cossack chorus being the youngest of them. All other choirs have been organized for at least ten years, while the Cossack only one year.

First place was given to the Rotary Glee Club, directed by Frank Bennet; second place to the Bohemian Workingmen'w Choir, directed by Frank Kubina; third place to Morgan Park Choir, directed by Mr. Rose.

The next day the female choir contest was given to Mrs. Bennet, the wife of Frank Bennet.



II B 1 a

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

U. A. Y. O. Weekly, Vol. I, No. 7, Aug. 19, 1934. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

UKRAINIAN COSSACK CHORUS

The final will be held on August 18 at Soldier's Field.

Ukrainian Youth's, July 8, 1934.

COSSACK CHORUS MAKES A BIG HIT AT FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

Last Sunday the Ukrainian Cossack Chorus of Chicago celebrated their first anniversary. The chorus for the first time sang at High Mass at St. Nicholas church, and after this went to the picnic, run for this occasion, where a wonderful time was had by all. June 28, 1934 was the first birthday of the Chorus, for it was exactly a year that Mr. Sam Czuba with about fifteen (15) boys held their first rehearsal. After seven weeks of practice the chorus won second place in the Chicagoland Music Festival Contest. Three and one-half months after the contest the chorus made a trip to Detroit and ran two concerts and sang a radio program. On May 19, 1934 the chorus sang at one of the biggest concerts ever held in Chicago, that of the Ukrainian Soyuz of America, at which Mayor Kelly was present. In all the chorus made seventeen(17) appearances in Chicago and three in Detroit, which is quite a record for any one year "old" chorus to beat. The boys have made a hit with the public, but it was not done without effort and self-sacrifice. They have succeeded, but only by diligent work which climaxed by learning the whole mass during the period of two weeks.

II B 1 a

I A 1 a

IV (Danish)

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, July 22, 1933.

OUR UKRAINIAN YOUTH

[Under this heading we print some facts about]

Young Americans of Ukrainian descent, leaders in arts, sciences, and the social life of the younger generation, and future workers in the field of Ukrainian life who have shown their interest in the great country of their ancestors and their love for it, and who, as we hope, will render great and worthy service to the Ukrainian cause in the future.

Wanda Ercha, born in Herkimer, New York, September 23, 1916, the daughter of Peter and Ann Ercha, came to Chicago in 1928. She was formerly a student of violin at the Bush Conservatory of Music in Chicago. She studied under Bruno Esbjorn [Dane] until 1930 and is now developing her musical talent under the guidance of Professor Richard Cherwonky, who has been her instructor since 1931. Professor Cherwonky is a well-known German violin soloist and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

I A 1 a

IV (Danish)

Sitch, July 22, 1933.

composer, a professor at the Lake View High School. He is recognized as the highest on the violin staff and was formerly conductor of the Boston, Minneapolis, and other symphony orchestras.

Miss Ercha plays in the Lake View High School Orchestra and is a member of the All-Chicago High School Orchestra and of the Chicago Conservatory Symphony Orchestra. Excellent recitals have been given by her at the Bush Conservatory and at the Lake View High School, and in 1932 she made her first appearance among the Ukrainians. Since then Miss Ercha has been a regular performer on our stage.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a  
II B 1 c (3)

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Sept. 1, 1930.

### VICTORY OF THE UKRAINIAN CHORUS

On August 23 of this year, the Chicago Daily Tribune sponsored a singing contest in which the Ukrainian Chorus under the leadership of Mr. George Benetsky took part. None of the singers nor the leader ever dreamed of winning first prize with their chorus which has a mere thirty-two members.

We will describe the sequence of the whole contest and all the other points of this unforgettable moment in some future issue. Today, we only want to give our readers the news about the unheard-of influence and wide-spread fame of our name not only in Chicago and the state of Illinois, but in the whole United States as well. The writer of this note was in Marinette, Wisconsin, where on Sunday, two days after the contest, the only subject of conversation was the victory of Ukrainian music over American music.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II B 1a  
II B 1 c (3)

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 29, 1930.-Vol.1 - No.12.

### THE UKRAINIAN CHOIR, FIRST PRIZE.

The 23rd day of August, 1930, will be inscribed not only in the history of the city of Chicago, but also in the history of Ukrainian Song on the American territory, as the day on which the "Ukrainian National Choir," under the direction of Mr. George Benetzky, received an acknowledgement- for the mystical accomplishment of song, first prize over all the other choirs, that took part in this contest.

There were sixteen choirs in all. It is necessary to note, that the choirs which took part in the contest, were of the best that were preparing for this contest; for the contest being arranged by such a company as The Chicago Daily Tribune, one of the largest newspapers in the world. A common choir was not courageous enough to take part in it. Also, the outside choirs, that took part in the contest, were the choirs that got the first acknowledgement in their cities, and their states, and with those, the "Ukrainian Choir" took a chance in appearing for an exhibition of their talents.

The contest of all the choirs started at 1:30 P.M., in the "Great Northern Theatre", at 26 West Jackson Boulevard, in the loop.

The choirs were composed of 100, 80, and 60 voices respectively. There were mixed





Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 29, 1930.-Vol.1 - No.12.

choirs of male and female voices, and our singers waited impatiently for their turn to come, in order to measure the beauty of the Ukrainian melody with the melodies of other people.

There were Swedish, German, Russian, Negroes, and many other choirs that appeared there. The Poles, who were supposed to have taken part, did not come. There are about a half million Poles in Chicago, and they have eight choirs. It seems that they did not have enough courage.

At 4 o'clock, the Ukrainian choir was called, being number thirteen on the roll. Proudly, in good order, and lively stepped on the stage, our singers of both sexes, in their wonderful Ukrainian costumes, forming a pretty semi-circle. The director, Mr. Benetzky, appearing in front, bowed to the public, gave sign to the Ukrainian choir, then, in the beginning, there was to be heard the soft humming of our "Shchedrick", and then, "Oy, na horonci."

It requires one's being present, in order to understand what impression the Ukrainian melody made on the other choirs. When the Ukrainian choir finished its singing, there were voices heard in the English language, "you Ukrainians are beating all the other choirs by your melody, and your accomplishment". Even then, with some of our Ukrainians, there was hope that our choir would get the first place,



II B 1 a



Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug.29, 1930.-Vol.1 -No.12.

but the majority of the members of the choir, wanted to go home, not waiting for the result for they did not believe that they could, among those big and old choirs, obtain first place in the contest.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, there appeared on the stage, the experts, the musical judges. They spoke of the practical ability of the choirs, their accomplishments, about their voices, and they said that all the choirs are of the first class, but, one of them has to win the first prize, for it is impossible for them all to get the first place.

The singers of all the choirs, with great eagerness and not breathing, were waiting for the moment when their number, and name would be announced as Victor, over the rest of the choirs. At last, there appeared Mr. Nobel Cain, who was as an orderly during the contest, and pronounced number thirteen, that of the "Ukrainian National Choir," and according to the resolution of the judges, this "Ukrainian National Choir", has the first place among all the other choirs that took part in the contest, and that this choir should appear on the stage, for there, they will get all the information, regarding the appearance in the musical festival in the evening of the same day at "Soldiers Field."

Right after this acknowledgement, all the other choirs made a great ovation in honor of our singers and their director.



Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 29, 1930.-Vol.1 - No.12

The joy of our singers had no end. It was really worth while to be glad. Such events happen rarely in our lives.

After getting the information, the "Ukrainian Choir," fully satisfied, went home, for again in the evening at 8 o'clock, it must appear in an honorable place in "Soldiers Field," (which contains over 100,000 seats) and only the Ukrainian Choir would sing over the radio, and for the audience, as the victor over all the other choirs.

After supper, at the restaurant of Mr. Semeniuk, at 7:15 P.M., the Choir left for "Soldiers Field," in order to be there by 8 o'clock. When they came to the place, there were thousands of automobiles, and buses, bringing over 10,000 people to see the music "Festival-Evening."

Every Ukrainian heart rejoiced greatly at the notice that the Ukrainian song, for the first time would be presented in the presence of such a large gathering. (According to the American papers, there were over 150,000 listeners.)

When the "Ukrainian Choir" appeared on the square, the public at this very moment greeted it with thundering applause, and the ushers led our singers to the place of honor, where an inscription in the English language was seen,- "This place is reserved for those who won the first prize."

II B 1 a



Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 29, 1930.- Vol.1.-No.12.

- At 8 o'clock, "Soldiers Field" was already over-crowded, and the stream of people had not yet ceased, and it seemed as though the whole city of Chicago wanted to be present at this "Festival."

The electrical reflectors in several different colors, lighted the square and threw the lights in different directions, so that the large masses of people could be easily seen.... On the northern side of "Soldiers Field" were seated all the choirs, numbering 4,000 persons, that had to sing together at the end of the Festival, the "Hallelujah Chorus", from the Messiah, composition of Handel, directed by Mr. Nobel Cain, and in the middle, in a well lighted place, was seated the "Ukrainian National Choir", in Ukrainian costumes....

The bugle band which consisted of over 1,300 players, opened the program of the "Festival."

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 22, 1930.-Vol.1.-No.11.

### CHICAGO MUSIC FESTIVAL.

The Ukrainian National choir, under the direction of Mr. George Benetzky, in Chicago, as was already mentioned in one of the previous numbers of Ukrainia, will take part in the "Chicago American Music Festival", which is arranged by The Chicago Daily Tribune, the largest American newspaper. In this festival, will take part, choirs, orchestras, and soloists from five states, namely, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Indiana.

This festival "Chicagoland Music Festival", will be held on Saturday, August 23rd, of this year, at 8 o'clock, in the evening, at Soldiers' Field, Grant Park. The Soldiers' Field contains 100,000 seats. Choirs that will sing there, are composed of even more than 1,000 voices.

The Ukrainian National choir, is invited to sing there at the end of the festival, jointly, with other choirs, the well-known "Messiah" from the "Halleluyah", by Handel.

The contest of the choirs will take place also, on Saturday, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, in the "Great Northern Theatre."

The contest will be held in the presence of the judges only.

II B 1 a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 22, 1930.-Vol.1.-No.11

There, the judges will arrange the place for the Ukrainian song also. There, in that theatre, in the presence of the judges, the Ukrainian national choir, by its appearance, will prove that we Ukrainians, have the great treasure- the Song, which makes every Ukrainian heart proud.

We hope that the singers of the Ukrainian National choir in Chicago, will do their best in order that the Ukrainian Song should get the first prize; for, by this we will secure the honor for the Ukrainian people, and the director of the choir, Mr. Benetzky, will feel fully satisfied, and morally benefitted, having applied much of his time and hard work, not only for this contest, but, in general, to the field of the Ukrainian Song.

God help the Ukrainian National choir on the 23rd day of August.



II B 1 a

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 8, 1930, Vol. 1, No. 9. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"UKRAINIAN CHICAGO".

"UKRAINIAN NATIONAL CHOIR APPEARS IN MUSICAL CONTEST".

The Ukrainian National Choir, under the direction of Yuriy Benetzky, known not only to the Ukrainians, but also to American public in Chicago, through his previous musical entertainments, in concerts, and operas.

This choir, for the first time in Chicago, has shown a very nice opera, "Kateryna", of M. Arcas, with a great success, which was given two times in succession during one month.

The Ukrainian National Choir is composed of members, who love to sing, and are under the well-experienced direction of Mr. Benetzky; it sings with real musical accomplishment.

The aim of this choir, is to get the American people acquainted with our wonderful songs, and in this way, to advertise the Ukrainian name. For this reason, the said choir has decided to appear in the musical contest, which is arranged by the largest American newspaper, The Chicago Daily Tribune.

In this contest, there take part, choirs, violin orchestras, bugles, and also soloists.

II B 1 a

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 8, 1930, Vol. 1, No. 9. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

All choirs must step out with one American song, selected for a choir or orchestra. The Ukrainian National Choir has decided to take part in the contest, to try its luck, and also to let the other people know that there are Ukrainians, who love singing, and who wish to get the palm in the field of song.

The preliminary appearances, will be held in a Balaban and Katz theatre, (the first class theatre in **Chicago**), and on August 23rd, on Saturday afternoon, at Soldiers Field, which contains 100,000 seats.

Other dates, on which the choir will appear, will be stated in the following numbers of Ukrainia.

We feel that it is our duty, to state the names of the singers, who take part in the contest, for they deserve acknowledgment for their work in the spreading of the Ukrainian song. Also, our Ukrainians in Chicago should help this choir to maintain itself, by their subscriptions, and by so doing, they will show their good will toward the Ukrainian purpose. The Choir is holding its trials in the evening, on Mondays, and Thursdays, at 2048 West Chicago Avenue, and it is composed of the following: There are 32 members in the choir, and 8 members, who financially help to keep the choir in existence. It is necessary, that the Ukrainian business-men,



II B 1 a

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Aug. 8, 1930, Vol. 1, No. 9.

and profession-men, get more interested in the choir, and then our song will thunder to us in the American halls, and it will be able to get a permanent place on a radio. But it needs everybody's help.

II B 1 a  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Sept. 20, 1925.

PROGRAM BY THE KOTLIAREVSKY MUSICAL SOCIETY

On August 30, 1925, the Kotliarevsky Musical Society gave a concert. This society has been organized only a short time, and its chief aim is to cultivate Ukrainian music and arts among its people.

The president of this society is Mr. Kochanowsky, and the director Mr. P. Yundak, who is known in Canada as well as he is here. The concert was a success, both in the number of people present and in the program. The concert program was announced by Mr. O. Malitsky, who this year has completed his law studies in Chicago. Mr. Kochanowsky stressed the fact that the society's aim is to deal with matters pertaining only to music and arts, and that it will not mix in any religious or political matters.



II B 1 a

III E

III C

II A 1

I C

IV

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Apr. 15, 1925.

UKRAINIAN SCOUT BAND OF CHICAGO.

During the early part of 1925, the Ukrainian group at Oakley and Rice Streets, organized a band composed of boys from ten to eighteen years of age. The name of the band is "The Ukrainian Scout Band of Chicago." The St. Nicholas Church Parish purchased the instruments, which cost nearly two thousand dollars. The idea of organizing a band came from Mr. Stephen Musiychuk and Mr. Simeon Kochy, both well-known as workers in the Ukrainian nationalist, as well as in the musical field. It was not easy to make this idea come to pass.

With the arrival of Rev. Father F. Tarnawsky, everyone began to cooperate in this work. The band now has fifty members. Its director, John Barabash, director of music in the Harrison High School of Chicago, is known to everyone as the only Ukrainian to hold such a position in the field of music in America. The assistant director is Mr. Stephen Musiychuk; Mr. Simeon Kochy,



II B 1 a

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

III E

III C

Sitch, Apr. 15, 1925.

II A 1

I C

a student of medicine who will shortly become one of our Ukrainian

IV

physicians, is business manager.

The band made its first appearance on Apr. 5, 1925 while Bishop Bohachewsky was in Chicago. The large crowd greatly admired these young musicians, especially because they had studied only three months. The future of the Scout Band looks very promising. The Ukrainians of Chicago are proud to have people among them who know how to carry out enterprises like this. In the near future this band will be known not only in Chicago, but throughout the United States as well.



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

## UKRAINIAN NATIONAL SONGS AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

The Ukrainian national songs have great significance, because of their close tie with the life of the nation whom they most faithfully bring out in its true light. It is a perfect mirror of the Ukrainian nation, so to speak. In beautiful songs people sing out their troubles, such as, a mother over the baby in the cradle; the sincere love of youth; the sufferings of a jilted lover; the homesickness of a recently married woman; the sorrow of father and mother as they miss their recently married daughter, whose future is uncertain; the tragedy of a wife who is being chided by her unsympathetic husband, or the abuses perpetrated upon her by her vicious mother-in-law; the poor widow moistening her scanty field with tears; the weeping of an orphan on the grave of her mother; the entire human life from birth to death with all its troubles and jolly moments are reflected almost perfectly, in those popular songs of

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

VIPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ours. And because the life of our peasant is rather bitter, with comparatively few moments of happiness, nay our whole nation, from its very childhood, does not enjoy a better fate; this is why our popular songs have such a pathetic feeling; they bring to the soul some mysterious pensiveness over human fate.

At times girls and mothers mournfully sing the pathetic songs of farewell partings with young lovers; of a young cossack or soldier who went to war and did not return. Often soldiers express longing in their songs to return to their native homes when they are under rigorous discipline while serving in the army.

The Ukrainian popular songs not only bring out life of the present day, but some of them go way back into antiquity, into those days of yore, when our ancestors were still pagans, and were recognizing the forces of mother nature and heavenly bodies, such as, the sun, the moon, the stars, and lightning.

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922. WPA 411 PP01.30275

These are all clearly brought out in our popular Christmas carols; Little Christmas songs of praise; grand Spring and Easter songs, as well as the unique songs on the eve of St. John the Baptiste.

There are many songs in which the people sing about the war expeditions into distant countries from which they brought home trophies and spoils; the people sing about the old princes and counts; about the invasions by the Tartars and Turks; about wars of our Ukrainian cossacks against the Poles and Russians; about the serfdom; about the draft to military service. All these songs picture to us the past life of our nation, painting it with lively colors. All these songs tell us who we are. Whose sons we are; who our fathers were, for whom and to what are we chained.

Thereby we see that the national songs are not merely a useless past time of the present age. In songs our nation has narrated about its present and past



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

life; about everything that makes it happy and everything that ails it. Through songs the nation has confessed all its joys and troubles; songs have opened the very soul of the nation.

As looking in a mirror a man sees a reflection of his exterior self, so in the songs he see his spiritual reflection, or as the saying goes: "Judge the nation by its songs."

Learned men, like Maksymovych, Metlynsky, Kulish, Chubinsky, Drahomanow, Holovatsky, and others, have composed tens of thousands of Ukrainian popular songs, and we find them now in printed volumes. These works prove that the Ukrainians have possibly the richest collection of folksongs of any European nation. Furthermore, the Ukrainian people sing many songs that have not been recorded anywhere up to the present time.

In sorting out such a great mass of Ukrainian folksongs, there is occasionally,

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

WPA JUL 1 PROJ 30275

a possibility of misclassifying some of them and thus accidentally rendering those more prosaic. Let us present at least a superficial glimpse at this enormous treasure of our national and popular songs. Let us divide the entire group into the following five divisions:

- 1) Ritual and religious: Christmas Carols, Little Christmas Well-wishing Carols, Spring and Easter songs, songs on the Eve of St. John the Baptist Feast, and Harvest songs.
- 2) Historical and political: Those songs of Ukrainian cossacks, knights, recruits, and serfdom.
- 3) Romantic, individual, and folksongs.
- 4) Songs of the wanderers, and tragic ballads, such as, a wife being killed by her husband who was induced by his mother to do so, etc.

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30274

5) The songs most intense in meaning are possibly the historical and political. This category includes not only songs of persons and happenings of historical significance, as for example that of Hetman Bohdan Chmelnytsky, the nation liberated from serfdom, etc., but also all songs which reflect social, religious, community, and family changes of views.

Philaret Kolessa.

Sichovi Visty (Siege News) Sept., 1921.

UNITED UKRAINIAN MUSICIANS

Chicago M. Zalizniak Branch No. 12

This association of Ukrainian musicians was organized as a Siege branch on June 19, 1921.

On the picture accompanying the article we find twenty-six musicians. Their names are as follows:

Sitting (from left to right): Stephen Musiychuk and Frank Zulina.

Bottom row: Dm. Guy, W. P. More, John Skulsky, John Barabash, conductor; Sam Pilypiak, S. Mentus, Michael Kuzma, Nicholas Batiuk.

Second row: Alexander Husar, Michael Unyatovich, Thomas Koller, Matthew Kuksa, Theodor Klykun, Procopius Z-bey, Harry Sigul, Joseph Chylypiw.

Top row: Nicholas Walkovelsky, Alexander Shostak, S. Novodvorsky, Dr. Sam



Sichovi Visty (Siege News) Sept., 1921.

Kochy, Stephen Burdash, Nicolas Chytvinsky, Wasyl Pryhoza, and Stephen Diduch.

Officers of the branch are as follows: Stephen Novodvorsky, commander; Alexander Shostak and Nicholas Batiuk, secretaries; Theodore Klykun, financial secretary.

The very first inspiration the Ukrainian colony in Chicago received was in 1914, at the arrival of Mr. M. Edelman who started a spark of desire among the musically talented, energetic Ukrainian youth. From that time on they formed a club, and until June, 1921, it had many ups and downs. There was a time when it was dubious whether or not the band could exist any longer, so much so that for a time a semi-conductor had to take charge of the band. Dmitro Goy understood possibly more than anybody else the importance of such a band among the Ukrainians in Chicago. He did everything in his power to help this band exist in those days of crisis. After the World War, John Barabash, an American veteran, became the conductor. From that time on, the Ukrainian band in Chicago became more and more successful by leaps and bounds.



II B 1 a

I G

UKRAINA, Ukrainian National Weekly, Vol. II, No. 31, Aug. 1, 1918.

UKRAINIAN CHORUS OFFERS SERVICES IN CAUSE OF PATRIOTISM.

The Ukrainian singing society "Boyan", which led in the singing of thirty different nationalities at the All-American Celebration of the Council of Foreign Language Women at the La Salle hotel on Tuesday, has offered its services for patriotic community singing in any locality, according to an announcement made by Mrs. Constantine Howard, executive secretary of the council.

The only stipulation made, is that if performances occur in the daytime, the members of the chorus must be compensated for loss of pay through absence from work, and that the national song of Ukrainia must be included in the program.

Mrs. Stephen Hryniewiecka is the leader of the chorus.

Ukraina Ukrainian National Weekly Vol. I, No. 12, Aug. 9, 1917.

LET US UNITE!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Every Chicago lover of song and music, has noticed that recently in Chicago the Ukrainian choruses have been neglected, whereas formerly they enjoyed great popularity, both among our own and other people.

Just who is to be blamed for this neglect of the Chicago choruses is hard to say, whether it is the directors or the singers.

There can be various reasons for these misunderstandings, but we must bear in mind that our native songs stand higher than our personal feelings. Everyone knows, what great value music has. It gives to the soul the highest joy. It fills the heart with gladness and content. It makes the people forget their misfortunes and raises them on unseen wings to heights of joy, into invisible yet beautiful regions. Even when it moves us to tears it only cleanses, dignifies and uplifts our souls. No pleasure, no play can compare with music. It makes people finer and more delicate. Music creates peace among men, by inducing them all to the one and same high end.

Under the influence of music all work becomes lighter and more interesting. People captivated by music become bolder, braver and daring of spirit.



Ukraina Ukrainian National Weekly, Vol. I No. 12, Aug. 9, 1917.

But there is something still more important than the music alone and that is song. For in the song, with the aid of words, voice, feeling and music there is brought out everything that is within the soul, gladness and sadness. Through the voice every word of the singer flows into the soul of the listener and makes him think, disposes him to melancholy or mirth, as the singer desires.

In song, just as in a mirror, is found the reflection of all the human life with its misfortunes, joys, sufferings and rejoicings.

Music and song make people more considerate of the distress of their fellowmen. Should we Ukrainians, the endowed singing nation, abandon these treasures, that other people acquire with much difficulty?

Are we really unfit and incompetent for group work, to raise the polyphonic art of singing to its really high standard always held by our nation? Do not remain deaf to this invitation, the voice in the wilderness, but let us join the ranks of the participants, and work with the community, thus raising our song to the highest standard of art, for the glory of our native country and for the satisfaction of ourselves, the Chicago Ukrainians.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES**

**B. Avocational  
and Intellectual**

**1. Aesthetic**

**b. Painting and Sculpture**

Ukrainia (Ukraine), Nov. 14, 1930. Vol. I. No.32.  
(Chicago, Ill.) Weekly. Art Exhibition.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Ukrainian Art Circle in cooperation with the Ukrainian Women's Benevolent Aid Society, will hold an art exhibit, on November 15-16. inclusive, of this year, in the Art Club's quarters, at 2406 W. Chicago Avenue. (Sitch Home).

The exhibition will be a grand one, with the newest drawings, and objects of fine arts, including also valuable things from our war for liberation in 1918-1920.

The materials come mostly from the private collection of Mr. Kochan in Joliet, Illinois. Together with all this, there will be the objects that Madam Kochan is bringing into Chicago from Europe in a day or so, for she is on her way home to America.

Among the objects of the exhibition, there will be an allotted place for Miss O. Kulchitsky's newest art works, the achievement of her own hands, one of these being the personification of our armed forces, starting with the early days of our history and ending with the beginning of the "Sitch Military Athletic Organization" in the year 1918.

We must state here, that the fine arts was a neglected field on part of our people. Because of the continuous wars, our people had to wage against their enemies, there was not much time to cultivate our own arts.

Ukrainia (Ukraine), Nov. 14, 1930. Vol. I. No.32.  
(Chicago, Ill.) Weekly. Art Exhibition.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

That is why we should praise those, that among us, have undertaken such a prominent task as the Art Exhibition.

We should also rejoice because our younger generation and particularly the women, testify to the fact that they have the sense of beauty and the fondness for such fine things as our national art.

Also our songs, that win first prize everywhere and our historical music (kobza) and dances, were given a proper place in our Art Exhibition at the Museum.

The Ukrainian Art Circle in conjunction with the Women's Benevolent Aid Society -appeals to the Ukrainians of Chicago to visit the Art Exhibit on the 15th and 16th of this month.

Sitchovi Visty (Siege Herald), May 25, 1924.

**GLICKMAN'S PALACE**  
(Adv.).



The Ukrainian theatrical group of D. I. Medow will present in Glickman's Palace the following grand Ukrainian plays:

Monday, May 26, the five-act drama by Suchodolsky "Cloud", Tuesday, May 27, five-act drama by Tohobochny "The Jewess Convert", Wednesday, May 28, five-act drama, "A Tragic Love", Thursday, May 29, five-act drama by Yanovsky "A Convict."

The theatrical group consists of thirty artists, fifteen musicians, and several first-class dancers. The stars among them are Messrs. D. Medow, L. Bilohoryn, N. Nazarow; Misses. B. Chmara, K. Shevchenko, P. Orlova, P. Vesela, Romanowska, K. Hrytsenko, and M. Pavlenko. Prompter: D. Medow.

Tickets range from \$.50 to \$2.00, obtainable at the theatre ticket office.

Entree: 8:30 P.M. promptly.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(3) Festivals, Pageants,  
Fairs and Expositions

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 7, 1934.

UKRAINIAN DAY AT THE FAIR TODAY.

Today is a very important day to all Ukrainians in Chicago and vicinity for it is "Ukrainian Day" at the Century of Progress.

The day's affair will begin with an enormous parade which will originate at the Fourteenth Street Entrance (14 St. Entrance) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The parade will be escorted by the The Century of Progress Band, and the Participants of the parade will be: The Aoramenko Dancers, the choral group, speakers, soloists, and everybody who will attend the affair. As the parade will progress thru the Fair Grounds it shall go down and thru the Avenue of Flags to the Sixteenth Street Bridge and to the site of the affair. The Court of States.

Promptly at 3 P.M. a beautiful program will start, which will inspire you with admiration as you witness the picturesque folk dances and hear the national song sung by the chorus. The program shall also have in its body solos, speeches by distinguished personages and a variety of suprising entertainment. The admission to The Court of States is free, but there will also be reserved seats for anyone who wants them. The price of the reserved seats will be fifty cents (50¢) and one dollar (\$1.00).

WPA (ALL.) PROJ. 30275



II B 1c (3)

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 7, 1934

Today is "Ukrainian Day" at the Fair so let us all go like loyal Ukrainians, to show everybody that there is such people as "The Ukrainians" and that there are plenty of them. After all it happens once in a century and this is our last chance to see the Fair.

It is sponsored by Dr. M. Siemens, therefore Dr. Siemens and The U.Y.O.A. Weekly cordially invite you to attend this spectacular Ukrainian Day at the Century of Progress so thank you and adios until we meet at "The Court of States" this afternoon.

92708 1001 30275

Ukrainian Youth, Sunday Oct. 7, 1934.

MISS CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Last Saturday Sept. 29, 1934 at the Century of Progress Miss Marie Lubas, "Miss Ukraine 1933", was one of the twenty seven girls picked out of some three hundred and some contestants for the title of Miss Century of Progress. She is representing the Ukrainian Nationality in the race.

One of these twenty seven girls shall be picked as Miss Century of Progress, and the picking shall not be by a judge but by popular vote. The limited time for voting is between Sept. 30 and Oct. 8, inclusive. Therefore if you are at the Fair don't forget to ask for a ballot as you walk in and cast, a vote for Marie Lubas, because I'm sure if you all do that the Miss Century of Progress will be a Ukrainian girl. ...



Ukrainia, (Ukraine), June 27, 1930. Vol. 1, No. 3.

A WAR SHOW IN CHICAGO.

Beginning with June 21st, and continuing to the 29th, inclusively, there will be in Chicago, a soldier's parade, at Soldiers Field.

The participants in the parade, will be the 6th corps of the United States Army, chiefly those, stationed at Fort Sheridan.

The proceeds from this military holiday, is intended for the widows and orphans of the American soldiers.

There will be displays of all kinds of arms by the 6th corps. Also participating, are the Jugo-Slavs, Lithuanians; Czechs, Bulgarians, and other nationalities living in Chicago.

The Ukrainians will have for their head, Dr. Siemens-Siemenovich.

The time and the hour will be appointed for the Ukrainians, for their military productions. Captain Dr. Siemens-Siemenovich, will be the leader of our lodges.

II B 1 c (3)  
III C

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Sept. 20, 1924.

UKRAINIAN CARNIVAL

(Advertisement)

Attention, Ukrainians of Chicago and vicinity! First time in Chicago, a Ukrainian carnival, corner Oakley Boulevard and Rice Street, from September 18 to October 5!

Countrymen, you have not as yet had such a wonderful opportunity for entertainment as the one now presented to you at this carnival. There are all sorts of games, raffles, social entertainments, witty monologues and, above all, there will be dancing in the open every evening to the music of a well-selected orchestra, all union men. There will also be a bar and a buffet--with all kinds of refreshing drinks and luncheonettes. In short, there will be everything worth while in the way of pleasure that you could ever find in any of the best carnivals.

Should there be anyone who has never attended any such carnivals, he does not

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 c (3)

III C

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Sept. 20, 1924.

know how fully he can enjoy himself at them. Let him ask someone who has, or, better still, let him come directly to Oakley Boulevard and Rice Street this very evening. The carnival is open every evening from 6 to 12; also Saturdays and Sundays. The carnival has already begun. It will end October 5.

Translator's note. The organizer of this carnival (name not given in advertisement) was the St. Nicholas Church.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)

UKRAINIAN

Interview with Dr. J. Hrybyk,  
11420 S. Michigan Ave.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dr. Hrybyk says the newspaper, Ukrania was published at Chicago and Damen Avenues for two years. It is no longer published.

II B 2 d (1)

III E

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, May 1937.

### THREE YEARS OLD

It seems only yesterday that the Ukrainian Youth came out for the first time; only yesterday since we, with confidence in the Ukrainian people, confidence in ourselves, confidence in good deeds, and with prayer on our lips, spread our wings and sent to flight the first issue of the official organ of Ukrainian Catholic Youth League. Yet, it is three years already, three years this month.

Three years has this magazine been our friend and teacher, encouraging us, inspiring us, teaching us to love our own, our church, and country. All this time it has been anchoring brother to brother, brother to sister, parents to children, and children to parents. It has been enlightening us, the members of the Ukrainian second generation on this continent, about the faith and country of our fathers. It has been striving to show us the beauty of our faith, rite, and nationality, and the reasons for the subjugation of Ukrainia. It has been awakening in us a love for all that is Ukrainian, and instilling in us the determination to defend our own, be it church or country.

6/20/61 (11) 1701.00275  
WPA (11) 1701.00275



Ukrainian Youth, May 1937.

Three years does not seem such a long time, and yet it is long enough to put any publication through a test. It is enough to throw the worthless into oblivion and to spur the valuable on the road of success.

Our publication has withstood this test. It has not only passed the trial, and a severe one at that, but has established a name for itself, a name that may well be envied by many for what other youth publications in the English language can claim. For three years it has been published by the youth, for the youth! What other publication of this calibre can boast that it has not been financially dependent upon an organization of the older generation? None.

Yet the Ukrainian Youth can. The youth felt a need for its own publication. With high hopes it established one, and now with satisfaction it may gaze at the result.

Only three years old and yet this publication has been tested "with sword and fire." It has come out of this struggle successfully. In

Ukrainian Youth, May 1937.

spite of oppositions, it has never forsaken its ideals, but has firmly held its ground and fought for God and country.

However, why should we compliment this faithful servant. Actions speak for themselves and readers of the Ukrainian Youth. If anyone does deserve compliments, it is the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, the organization which mothers this child of ours. To this organization compliments are in order, compliments, not of words only but of deeds.

Complimentary words are pleasant to the ear, and may even be necessary for moral support, but they are not sufficient. Show the League and the Ukrainian Youth your appreciation by enlarging the membership of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League with the enrolment of your club, compliment it by gaining another subscriber for the Ukrainian Youth, or by renewing your own subscription if it has expired. Celebrate the third birthday of the Ukrainian Youth by sponsoring an affair for the press fund of the paper. Everywhere and at all times, by word and deed,

II B 2 d (1)

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

III E

Ukrainian Youth, May 1937.

spread the good name of this publication, and work hand in hand with the Ukrainian Youth and Ukrainian Catholic Youth League for the highest ideals possible, for God and country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukrainia (Ukraine), June 13th, 1930. Vol. I. No. 1.  
(Chicago, Ill.) Weekly.

OUR NEWSPAPER.

With today's issue we begin to publish a Ukrainian weekly newspaper Ukrainia.

Our newspaper is not an organ of any political or financial group but it is a non-political paper published for all the Ukrainian people in America. Ukrainia, being non-partisan and at a distance from all quarrels and "fights" that poison our national life both in Europe and here and hinder us from acquiring our aim—the rebirth of a political and economic independence.

Ukrainia as an independent periodical will make worth while our life, looking at the same through non-partisan glasses; it will describe the various changes in life and will give news about our national existence and struggles, exactly the way they appear in everyday life.

Our newspaper will turn its special attention to the city of Chicago.

For many reasons, our sojourn in Chicago up to this time is found in a state of disorganization. Lack of the printed, non-partisan, Ukrainian word, that would dull the sharp ends of partisan sabres and would bring the society to that order which behoves the twenty five thousand Ukrainians. As it used

Ukrainia (Ukraine), June 13, 1930. Vol. 1. No. 1.  
(Chicago, Ill.) Weekly.

to be formerly--a brother avoided his brother and a friend overlooked his friend. The supposedly twenty five thousand Ukrainians in Chicago, fighting among themselves, morally without any resulting good from either this or that thought. The consequences of this will be as follows: we cannot help the country from which we originate in its misfortunes, or, take part in this city life in particular and American life generally; nor can we help ourselves much. The "watchword" "support your own kind", has long ago been forgotten. The only ones who know where our places of business are with small exceptions, are probably, only the Christmas Carolers and other collectors, that do not forget to visit them regularly and remind them of the motto: "keep your national solidarity". Ukrainia will strive to introduce among its people the "modus vivendi" with the Ukrainian groups in Chicago, and will back enterprises furthermore, it will help in the economic development of the Ukrainians in Chicago.

Ukrainia will faithfully adhere to our national and economic life in Chicago representing truthfully all its good and bad features.

Our newspaper will go in a straight forward direction, with hope undiminished that the Ukrainian public in Chicago, and in America generally will accept it as a new and desirable co-laborer with our American immigration.

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

MINUTES OF SIEGE ORGANIZATION PRESS PURCHASE IN CHICAGO

[Accompanied by Three Pictures, Namely: of Michael  
Yavorsky, John and Andrew Bulkas Translated]

In May, 1920, at the Siege Organization Convention, held in Pittsburg, Pa., when it was decided that the central headquarters of the organization be moved to Chicago, the executive committee consisted, as it does yet, of the citizens of Chicago of Ukrainian descent. This new executive committee made a firm decision to buy and own a Siege press. And there a chance presented itself to realize the decision. The Ukrainian Publishing Company was bought by Messrs. Andrew and John Bulkas, and Michael Yavorsky.

Therefore, on February 26, 1922, the executive committee of the Siege organization passed a resolution to buy the whole press outfit for the fixed sum of \$2,300. For this reason they sent out one of the officers Peter Didyk, to other Siege branches and districts, to appeal to the members to contribute to the press fund and thereby help realize the purchase of a so much needed press for Siege organization.



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30276

Due to much unemployment that year, the purchase of the press was almost out of question, because from March, 1921, to the date of purchase only four hundred dollars was in the bank for that purpose.

Until after New Year's 1922, after a reorganization of the executive staff in the headquarters, the resolution of buying a Siege press was renewed with more action behind it.

They got in touch with the three owners of the press.

The gentleman that busied himself most on this account was Dr. Stephen K. Hrynevetsky, through his organization assistant, L. Stachursky. The former, as chief executive of the organization and a sincere Siege member, who has the good of the organization at heart, proved to the owners of the press how much good they would do for Ukrainians in general and particularly the organization, if they the three owners, would only let the press go for a somewhat lower price.



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30775

The Executive Staff invited the owners of the press to the meeting on January 22, 1922. It was then that Mr. Michael Yavorsky gave up his share, amounting to seven hundred dollars, in favor of the organization, and the brothers Andrew and John Bulka let eight hundred dollars off their two shares, and so on January 12, 1922, the printing machinery of the Ukrainian Publishing Co. became the property of the Siege Organization as per the agreement and contract, which is now in possession of the general financial secretary.

When the time for the first payment came, on January 26, at the presentation of a note for the last four hundred dollars for the machinery. Messrs. Bulkas donated that amount to the organization and signed an acknowledgment "Paid in full." Thus all the press machinery was bought for only \$400 instead of \$2,300 as was originally, anticipated in 1921.

No lesser recognition should go to Mr. K. Kopchynsky, linotype operator for the former Ukraina Publishing Company. He, with his cooperation,

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

WPA ALL 1 PROL 30275

helped the former three owners hold the ownership of the press machinery, and thus prevented it from going into undesirable hands. He also did everything in his power because he wanted to see it become the property of the Siege organization. Many thanks to him for this noble work.

Messrs. Michael Yavorsky, John and Andrew Bulkas are members of Bohdan Chmelnitsky Siege, branch No. 15, in Chicago.

Michael Yavorsky, is a Ukrainian building contractor, who not only financially, but also with activity, is helping the Ukrainian people get started.

The Bulka Brothers are also sincere Ukrainian patriots, our countrymen, and businessmen, and they fully deserve our wholehearted support.

Thanks, many thanks, to our benefactors: Michael Yavorsky, and John and Andrew Bulkas for their great benevolent acts. Their names will shine in the history of the Siege organization and in the history of the struggle for the independence of Ukrainia.

II B 2 d (1)  
II A 2

UKRAINIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 21, June 12, 1920.

NEW OFFICERS FOR UKRAINA

The Ukrainian publishing company that publishes the Ukraina is under the direction of new officers. Its officers are the following:

Michael Yaworsky, President: He is a Ukrainian contractor and builder in Chicago. This can be a security that Ukraina will be put on a solid foundation and will not quiver as it did up to this time.

Andrew Bulka, Treasurer: He is one of our most prosperous businessmen. He is capable of making something practically out of nothing, although he never attended any university. He can turn a dollar out into the world and within a short time it will return to him with five others attached to it. He is the owner of the tailor shop "Bulka Bros." There they have a two-story building filled with sewing machines and tailors.

II B 2 d (1)  
II A 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 21, June 12, 1920.

John Bulka, Director: He is a brother of Andrew Bulka and belongs to the Bulka Brothers' firm. He is unusually energetic and of a good business nature like his brother. If he together with his brother was able to organize a tailor business worth \$100,000, then Ukraina under his observation will soon become a daily instead of a weekly newspaper.

Paul Sevitsky, Director: Is very well known in our Chicago colony. A man of a higher knowledge, former railroad official and commissioner from Europe, and a successful businessman in America. From the first day he arrived in America he did not go to any factory to work, but went to business, and now he owns a very nice property. He is an expert in organic chemistry which gave him the opportunity to discover various medicines for ailing people. Thus hundreds of thousands were being helped by him. Among his many discoveries is the good "Bulgarian Wine,"

Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 21, June 12, 1920. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

made from many healing herbs. Mr. Paul Sevitsky's own firm is the best promise for a future success.

John Rygus, Director: Widely known in the Chicago Ukrainian colony as an honest person and of a good patriotic spirit. He is the manager of the Ukrainian phonograph factory. He is an obstinate person where truth is concerned. Since he did so much for the progress of the Ukrainian factory in which Peter Gonsky is president, we are sure that he will not spare himself and will try his utmost in helping to uplift Ukraina to its highest peak.

Simon Domanchuk, Secretary: Is an accomplished first class tailor. He is a young man who belongs to many of our best youth organizations in Chicago. He is of good health and character. In him rests that good creative power which is needed for the future development of the Ukrainian publishing company. He is not married as yet, so we envy some of our Chicago beauties who will be the lucky one to win the heart of the secretary of the Ukrainian Publishing Company.

II B 2 d (1)

I K

III B 2

UKRAINIAN

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), June, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

FROM THE EDITOR

The women organized into the Ukrainian Women's Alliance of America decided to issue their own monthly newspaper. The first two sample issues of the Ranna Zorya are known very well to everyone.

This time we decided to issue our Zorya in a smaller size, but on account of this it will be issued monthly instead. If the circumstances permit us, we shall strive to enlarge the news section. We appeal now to all the Ukrainians to support our cause, and help us both morally and materially in this work of ours. Especially our Ukrainian women should spread our newspaper among the people of good will. We also ask them to write anything that is interesting about the work of our women in America, or anything that can be beneficial to the community.

Our program remains the same as had been outlined in the past issues of the Ranna Zorya.

II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

I K

III B 2

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), June, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Wake up, women, to independent living and thinking.

Wake up your self-consciousness.

Let us educate our daughters and women and teach them everything that is good.

Let us unite them into one strong group.

Let us encourage them to national work.

Let us show them the path to this work.

Let us give them a sensible and sound criticism of our lives.

Let us prove to them our far-reaching purpose.

We anticipate that there will not be found among our loyal Ukrainians a single person opposed to this program.



II B 2 d (1)

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

I K

III B 2

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), June, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

So with faith in a better good will cooperation, and with hope for the progress of our work, the Ukrainian women will stand inferior to none in the ranks of other national workers.

II B 2 d (1)

I E

I C

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 14, May 11, 1919.

TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS AND READERS OF THE NEWSPAPER UKRAINA

Our newspaper lived through the crisis. For four weeks Ukraina was not published. The shareholders of the Ukrainian Publishing Company, to which our newspaper belongs, are of a strong and reliable character. They said: "We have given a great deal for the newspaper Ukraina already and will give still more for its continuation in Chicago."

Besides this, a number of the Ukrainians in Chicago, although they always boast that they are the best Ukrainians, are against the Ukrainian newspaper.

Some oppose it because they are blinded by the red Soviet "internationalism" of the Russian Jews - in all cases where liberation work (has been done) by the Ukrainian peasants and workers on their own land. They look through the glasses of the Jews, Russians, Poles, Rumanians, Germans, French, and other nations, but not Ukrainian.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 14, May 11, 1919.

Our Ukrainian newspaper is very gloomy for these Soviet friends. It voices the sentiment that the Ukrainian people must be their own boss and master on their soil; that the Ukrainian peasant and workingman have the right to keep his own order in his land; that for such as him they seem most fit and most profitable, and will not listen to any stories coming from Warsaw, Paris or Moscow.

The second group of people in Chicago that oppose our newspaper consists of those who do not yet understand the value of their own newspaper.

They really are not opposed to the newspaper, but you cannot expect any aid from them for they are indifferent.

They fear everything, are indifferent to everything. They live only for themselves, yet are not altogether so bad after all.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 14, May 11, 1919.

There are people in Chicago who understand their obligations toward our nation.

This group of people organized our newspaper and at all costs are keeping it up.

In order to overcome the financial difficulties in which our newspaper found itself in the past time, our share owners put upon themselves a voluntary monthly fee.

Ukraina in Chicago is the only Ukrainian medium in the middle western states which will continue in existence.



UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

I C

III B 2

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 4, Jan. 23, 1919.

TO THE UKRAINIAN WORKINGMEN, MEMBERS, AND SYMPATHIZERS  
OF THE FEDERATION OF UKRAINIANS IN AMERICA

Brother Ukrainians!

As you all know it was resolved at the second Ukrainian congress in Washington, D. C., that the executives of the Federation of Ukrainians take under consideration the case of transferring the Chicago weekly, Ukraina, which is to become the organ of the Federation of Ukrainians in the United States.

This resolution of the Congress is not yet carried out. We expect that the executives of the Federation will do everything in their power to take over the Ukraina and its property.

Brother workingmen! You know very well that the Federation of Ukrainians was started a long time ago, and progressed slowly, not the way we should like to see it. The chief reason is that the Federation did

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

I C

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 4, Jan. 23, 1919.

not have its own paper that would stand for the interest of the Ukrainian workingmen in America.

The newspaper Ukraina, issued in Chicago, though it was altogether an independent newspaper, never committed itself against the ideals that the Federation of Ukrainians had upheld, but always sided with it in a friendly way. Sometimes it had to raise a few questions which touched the Federation of Ukrainians in their voice of criticism on certain matters.

Now, when Ukraina is to become the newspaper of the Federation of Ukrainians, it is the obligation not only of the members and sympathizers, but of every conscious workingman to spread and to back up the newspaper Ukraina.

A good example was set in this direction by the shareholders of the Ukrainian Publishing Company in Chicago, owners of the newspaper Ukraina,

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

I C

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 4, Jan. 23, 1919.

who resolved to leave their shares with the Federation of Ukrainians if only the newspaper Ukraina would go to the Federation of Ukrainians.

So you, too, Ukrainian workingmen, do your share for this cause!

Order for yourselves the newspaper Ukraina and induce others to do this. Collect advertisements, give all kinds of printing work to the printing company of the Ukraina, sponsor concerts, dances, and other entertainments for the newspaper Ukraina.

Thus we shall not only insure the existence of the needed Ukrainian newspaper for ourselves in these parts, but also we shall be able to effect the coming out of the Ukraina more often, and in the near future we shall find that our weekly Ukraina will become a daily paper.

Through ardent work, and willingness, this will not be a hard thing to do. Let us keep under consideration that in Chicago alone there are a





II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

I C

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 4, Jan. 23, 1919.

few thousand copies of Polish newspapers bought by the Ukrainian people.

Surely, the Ukrainians would rather find out all the world news from their own Ukrainian daily than from our Polish enemy papers.

When we reach this point we can boldly bring the Ukrainian cause as well as that of the Ukrainian workingmen's cause to equal our enemies, and go to fight for our beautiful national banner, for thee, our free Ukrainia! Long live and grow the Federation of Ukrainians in the United States! Long live and grow the newspaper Ukrainia.

Yours for the cause,

Elias Szkwarok.

II B 2 d (1)  
III B 2

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, Jan. 2, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE NEWSPAPER UKRAINA IS TO BECOME THE PROPERTY  
OF THE FEDERATION OF UKRAINIANS

At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Ukrainian Publishing Company in Chicago, on the 25th of December 1918, in the hall at Erie and Robey Streets, Dr. Stephen Hryniewiecky and Mr. P. Radyk (from Canada) moved to sell the newspaper Ukraina, together with the printing shop and with all its machinery and stock, to the Federation of Ukrainians for the sum that was owned by the company; and this was passed unanimously.

The remaining debt of the company amounts to \$1,800. All the shareholders present at the meeting moved and accepted that they leave their shares for the good of the Federation of Ukrainians. Among the present shareholders there are a great many who have shares in larger amounts: \$100, \$150, \$200, \$250, and \$300. They voluntarily and willingly obligated themselves to leave their shares for the good of the Federation of Ukrainians under one condition: That the newspaper Ukraina, a future committee organ

Ukraina, Jan. 2, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of the Federation, would be issued in Chicago.

At the general meeting of the share owners, it was recommended also that the directors of the company speed up the transactions with the executive committee of the Federation.

Those present represented more than two thirds of the shareholders of the Ukrainian Publishing Company.

II B 2 d (1)

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, May 19, 1917. (By Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW UKRAINIAN NEWSPAPER

The most important event in the life of the Chicago Ukrainian community is the appearance of the Ukrainian newspaper Ukraina. For a long time there has been felt very keenly the lack of such a Ukrainian medium. Many an effort has been made in this direction; yet they all came to naught, not so much because of lack of the material aid, but rather because of the want of people who could sacrifice their time and labor toward the publication.

It was just with the arrival of Mr. G. T. Popel in Chicago that the matter of the newspaper has been definitely settled. With the moral and material support of the Chicago community, a weekly paper in Chicago began its existence. As its title shows, it is supposed to be a medium altogether independent from all parties--a national-patriotic progressive newspaper, the kind that for a long time was lacking, not only in the West but also in all America as well.

One should expect that Ukraina will always remain faithful to its slogan as

. II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, May 19, 1917. (By Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich)

evinced by the title it carries at the very heading of the same. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)

III H

UKRAINIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukraina, Ukrainian National Weekly, Vol. I No.1, May 19, 1917.

### TO OUR READERS

In turning out this first issue of the Ukraina to the Ukrainian people, we put on our program first, the satisfying of the reading public as much as our strength permits; not contradicting the wishes of our people; not dictating to them our own ideas as if these ideas were the "Holy Faith", without asking their approval in the matter; not imposing ourselves upon any party or any religion. We do not pretend to be the "Ukrainian Moses" to lead you. We intend, not to be your director, but to be with you in work, in rebirth, in morality, in progress, in struggles and in gain.

Looking over the list of the existing newspapers up to date, we find that they all represent some party or sect, and that they all have monopolized already certain branches of the national life, with their program and aspiration for their ideals; that they have crystalized themselves in the motives of the group work. Thus, to our newspaper, there was nothing left except to work in the field which the progressives, parties, and sectarians had left untilled in the struggle for our ideals. This nationalism, although it comes into the program of them all, yet

Ukraina, Ukrainian National Weekly, Vol. I No. 1, May 19, 1917.

when abused or overdone by them the exploitations year after year, cause the real workers to take care of the same.

This neglected soil is really our Ukrainian nationalism. This truly is our aim and purpose, the ideal of our newspaper. Our work then, is to improve this neglected soil. That is why we turn to all that love to labor in the national field for the amelioration of conditions. We call on all the Ukrainian patriots to come to us with their spiritual and material means. Primarily, we call on all the people to whom we guarantee clean and healthy nationalistic endeavors, without party or religious "isms", quarrels or family fights. We call our poets and young writers who squander their strength and ability in class and religious conflicts, neglecting their God-given creative talent. We call on our artists, painters, and inventors to try their strength on the pages of the Ukraina before they awaken the whole world with their genius. Let them contribute either by pen or by pictures to the beauty of the Ukrainian rebirth.

We also ask all the other Ukrainian newspapers to meet in friendly spirit as fair-minded people do, because we do not enter into any competition with them nor do we think of spoiling anybody's business.



Ukraina, Ukrainian National Weekly, Vol. I No.1, May 19, 1917.

We are not going to attack any party, sect, or individual. Our newspaper is not that of any privileged Ukrainian class in America.

We are publishing the Ukraina for the Ukrainians, in order to uplift to the heights Ukrainian nationalism and all that is closely connected with it. Our greatest ambition in editing our Ukraina is to acquaint the strong countries such as England, America and France, with Ukrainian questions in order to get their support for these problems in their newspapers and offices. Furthermore, to obtain from the Ukrainians the moral and material help, and in a short time to make Ukraina a daily newspaper.

II B 2 d (2)

UKRAINIAN

III E

I C

III H

The Trident Sept. 1936

### THE TRIDENT

In the month of October 1935, an enthusiastic, determined group of Young Ukrainian Nationalists members met for the purpose of publishing a journal for the Chicago Youth, under the auspices of the Y.U.N. branches of Chicago. They planted a seed which grew into the Trident News, a monthly magazine of which the first issue went into circulation on November 1st. Everywhere it was received with open arms, and the enthusiasm of the Y.U.N. members knew no bounds. But little did they, or even the staff, headed by Editor Michael Senchuk and Business Manager John Sawchyn, speculate or guess, or even dream, that some day it would develop into the official organ of the Young Ukrainian Nationalists of America. Needless to say, that day has arrived. The seed which was planted as the Trident News has now grown into a young, sturdy oak. The Trident, and its roots will soon spread to all parts of the globe. It will be up to the youth, and to our elders, to see to it that the roots are well fed and supplied with wholesome nourishment; while it will be the duty of the staff to make certain that the results are worthwhile and that beautiful flowers blossom forth

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 200

The Trident Sept. 1936

to cheer and enhearten the youth.

We, the young Ukrainian Nationalists, present this first issue of The Trident to the Ukrainian Youth of America. It is our firm conviction that the American Ukrainian Youth have been awaiting that the arrival of a publication such as this; and we further believe that it will, in due time, unite the majority of the youth, so that they will shout in unison--"Long Live Ukraine".

It would be worthwhile to reiterate the purpose of this magazine as expressed in the memorable first issue of the Trident News:

"1. To acquaint the youth with the ideals of Ukrainian Nationalism, and to create of this youth a strong force, one that will effectively aid the Ukrainian nation to free itself of foreign tyranny and set up its own free and independent state of Ukraine, by organizing our youth into the ranks of Y.U.N.

"2. To give the youth the necessary background of their heritage by presenting to them articles on Ukrainian History, Literature and folk lore, and to influence our youth to attend Ukrainian schools, sing in Ukrainian choruses, take

II B 2 d (2)

III E

I C

III H

UKRAINIAN

The Trident Sept. 1936

part in Ukrainian theatricals, read Ukrainian Newspapers and books, and in general, manifest a greater interest in American-Ukrain-ian life.

"3. To conduct and intensify Ukrainian propaganda among other peoples, by encouraging the youth to participate in civic affairs in such a manner as to make the American public conscious of the fact that there exists in their community a Ukrainian people, that these people have a culture as high as their own, and that these people are trying to aid their appressed countrymen in Europe to regain their freedom".

If this publication can arouse the youth and cause them to cling to their priceless heritage, their mother tongue, one good purpose will have been achieved. But we cannot stop there!

If this publication, further, can cause the youth to realize that in unity there is strength, and can foster a lasting interest in the youth in the welfare of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (2)

UKRAINIAN

III E

I C

III H

The Trident Sept. 1936

their nation, so as to bring the youth closer together, as of one happy family, as of one indivisible nation, a higher purpose will have been attained . Finally, if this publication can stimulate the active interest of the youth in the Ukrainian cause--the liberation of Ukraine--then our supreme purpose will be accomplished.

Let us, then consider briefly the intended policies of this magazine.

It should be apparent to everyone that a publication such as this cannot long continue in popularity unless it has variety and sparkling life, so that the subscriber's interest will never lag, and unless it avoids being too controversial in regard to other organizations and publications. No further assurances are necessary that this magazine will retain the interest of its readers. This first issue is but a sample of its possibilities. On the other hand, it must be remembered that while at no time will unfair or cowardly attacks be made herein on any organization or its publication, yet where it shall be deemed necessary to pry open the unseeing eyes of the dormant or blind youth, the truth will be presented--not to satisfy any urge on our part to be maliciously trouble-some

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (2)

III E

I C

III H

UKRAINIAN

The Trident Sept. 1936

or provocative, but rather to prevent the youth from falling into pitfalls and errors which have in the past prevented our people from uniting as one nation to free Ukraine. We do not say that we will strive to avoid controversy, but we can say that we will avoid entering useless, harmful controversies and discussions. With this last word, we say, "Do pobachenya," and "Slava Ukraine!"

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275



II B 2 d (2)

III E

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Apr. 14, 1934.

A WEEKLY FOR THE YOUTH

A group of some eight active members of the Ukrainian-American Catholic youth organization, Young Ukraine, conceived the idea of publishing a weekly for our Ukrainian youth in Chicago. The idea was brought to the attention of the assistant editor of Sitch, and he consented to become a sponsor for this group in their undertaking.

The weekly will be called Young Ukraine and will be 9 x 15 inches with four pages. Young Ukraine will be devoted to the promotion of a wider understanding and friendship among our various clubs, and will publish the news about the social and sporting events in our city.

The staff of this weekly comprises Mike Kaniuga, editor; James Evankoe, associate editor; and Joe Maryniak, manager. There are also some five reporters on the staff.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II B 2 d (2)  
III E

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Apr. 14, 1934.

We hope our young publishers will be successful in their venture and we wish them the best of luck!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

11. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(3) Books

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Aug. 1, 1924.

ANOTHER HANDBOOK ON SIEGE DRILLS  
(By Stephen Musiychuk)

A new handbook on Siege drills has just come off the press. The gymnastic exercises were well written and prepared by the author, who is richly informed on the subject. The book consists of a great variety of group exercises which are very fascinating both for young and old.

II B 2 d (3)

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

SIEGE BOOK STORE AND PUBLISHERS  
2406 W. Chicago Ave.  
Chicago, Ill.

[Adv.]

They have on hand very interesting books, sold to Siege members for half-price. Order from them Ukrainian grammars, textbooks, histories, novels, dramas, books of a religious character, Ukrainian-English and English-Ukrainian dictionaries, music compositions for beginning as well as advanced students, and all sorts of melodies of Ukrainia.

Write to the above address for all the books of outstanding Ukrainian writers.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. I, No. 2, June 1934.

## A TASK FOR US

Historia magistra vitae (History is life's teacher) says the well known Latin adage. The Ukrainians can boast and be truly proud of their history. The first historical annals in Europe were written by an Ukrainian monk, Nestor, and remain up to our days the main source of information for the scholars of Eastern European history. Other important workers followed to be crowned by the really monumental achievement of Professor Michael Hruschewsky, of his History of Ukraine, on which he worked for 30 years. It is the most complete work on this subject in ten large volumes.

But it seems that we Americans of Ukrainian descent have less interest in historical things than our brothers in Europe or even in Canada. With the exception of one volume written years before the war about the Ukrainians in America by a certain Dr. Julian Bachynsky, who at the time was visiting America, there is literally no history of us Ukrainians in America. We heard that there was some attempt to collect certain information about the first Ukrainian settlements in the United

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. I, No. 2, June 1934.

States, but it remained a mere trial and a pious wish, as many other things undertaken by men from the old country.

Why shall we, the young generation, only look at the helplessness of the older one? Let us show them that, although they say that we are no longer Ukrainians (according to their way of looking at things), we are still devoted to Ukrainian ideals and that patriotism consists in doing things, not merely talking about how they should have been accomplished.

Let us be practical.

Every member of our worthy organizations should find in every place where the Ukrainians have settled some intelligent (not necessarily intellectual) person, to whom they may go and ask a couple of questions concerning the first Ukrainian settlers in that given locality. Let the person interviewed tell you all he knows. And put it down in writing.

Your father, your mother, your uncle or godfather or any one will do. Ask them from which village of the old country they come, when and how they came and to what locality. Ask the parson (if there is any church



Ukrainian Youth, Vol. I, No. 2, June 1934.

in your or in the neighboring locality) when that church was built and by whom, who was the first pastor and his successors. Find out what organizations exist and by whom they were started. In a word, use your common sense and ingenuity in finding the history of your community and of the Ukrainians in it. You will be surprised how much knowledge you will derive from such an interview and how interesting it will be even for using it in your home papers. And how much fun you will have in finding things you never suspected, in your particular town.

Send your findings to the editor of Ukrainian Youth. We shall publish the most interesting essays about your locality, and out of those letters you will send us we shall try to compile at least a short history of the Ukrainians in the United States. Your material will be a source of information for the future historian of our people in America.

Remember that history is not written only by scholars but is made and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. I, No. 2, June 1934.

found by living ones, is gathered from letters and records, from inscriptions and even from handbills distributed in the theaters.

History is a means of informing ourselves and others about Ukraine and Ukrainians. In this way we give to others to learn of us and eventually we shall gain the admiration and respect of all.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 200

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), May 25, 1924.

GOOD NEWS IN CHICAGO

On May 28, there will be a Ukrainian Radio concert broadcast from the Daily News Station WMAQ. It starts at 9:15 P.M.

The following artists will take part in it: Mr. D. Atamanets, tenor; Mr. I. Mazuryk, baritone; Miss Catherine Shabago, pianist; and Miss Anna Motluke, violinist. The last mentioned young artist has played twice already over the radio. She is a student at the Ukrainian Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Prof. John Kobeliak.

This Ukrainian Radio concert is under the auspices of the Ukrainian Music Conservatory, and the program was arranged by Mr. Kobeliak, himself. Further details about the program will be announced in the local American newspapers on the day preceding the concert.



II B 2 e

II B 1 a

III B 2

IV

UKRAINIAN

Sichovy Visty (Sitch News), June 1, 1923.

### THE LATEST AFFAIR



On June 9, for the first time in the world's musical history, and moreover in the history of Ukrainians, there will occur a most important and pleasant incident for us Ukrainians. On that date, the world's largest Ukrainian band, The Ukrainian Sitch Musical Society, will give its first concert on the radio, under the baton of John Barabash and sponsored by M. Zalizniak of Company 12 of Chicago. To enrich the program, there will be a violin solo by Miss Anna Motluk, an eleven-year-old artist and student of John Kobeliak, and a xylophone solo by Mr. F. Zelina. This concert will be an important one because, also our Ukrainian soprano, Mrs. Stephanie Tsymbalist, will sing some solos. She is known from her appearances in Detroit, Michigan, but is not known here. Thus, Americans and others will have an opportunity to hear our Ukrainian nightingale.

This concert is not going to be an ordinary one; it will be a concert in which thousands, and even millions, of Americans and others will listen to the

II B 2 e

II B 1 a

III B 2

IV

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovy Visty (Sitch News), June 1, 1923.



melodies of our native songs, both instrumental and vocal. People especially interested in music will listen to it. That is why we appeal to all Ukrainians, not only of Chicago and its suburbs, but also of all parts of the United States and Canada, to take an interest in this concert and to inform others about it. We especially appeal to those who have radios in their homes not to forget that on Saturday, June 9, 1923, between the hours of 10 and 11 P. M., they will be able to hear the first Ukrainian concert of the famous Sitch band and the soprano soloist, Mrs. Stephanie Tsymbalist, over the Drake Hotel radio station, W P A P.

The concert program is as follows:

1. Overture, "Superb". . . . . arr. by Dolby
2. March, "National Emblem"  
The Band
3. Violin solo, "Souvenir"  
"The Swan"  
Miss Motluk



II B 2 e

II B 1 a

III B 2

IV

Sichovy Visty (Sitch News), June 1, 1923.

4. Ukrainian Medley in honor of Alexander Koshetz. . . . . arr. by Barabash  
Mrs. Tsymbalist and the Band

5. Solo, "Ah! Where Is That Flower?". . . . . Nuzamovsky  
Mrs. Tsymbalist

6. Xylophone, "Ukrainian Pearls". . . . . arr. by Barabash  
Mr. Zelina

---

[Translator's Note: This article translated because follow-up article did not appear. The issue of Sichovy Visty, July 2, 1923, is missing from the files, and may have carried the follow-up article.]

Nash Styah (Our Banner), Sept. 15, 1934.

CURATORS FOR THE FIRST UKRAINIAN  
AVIATION SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

On Tuesday, September 11, a meeting of the parents of the Aviation School students was held in the office of the United Hetman Organizations, Dr. O. Tarnawsky presiding. The prospects of the Aviation School in Chicago were discussed and it was unanimously resolved to create curators for the School, these persons to be chosen from among the parents of the students, and from representatives of the United Hetman Organizations and other Ukrainian organizations which favor the idea of developing the Ukrainian Aviation School. The curators will be obliged to support the school morally and, if possible, materially, and to help the students become aviators who will be thoroughly qualified in the field of aviation.

The following parents were elected executive curators: Messrs. Michael Petriw, Peter Hawrysh, Tymko Bahriy, Paul Vysochan, and Theodore Mamchuk.



II B 2 f

I F 2

I A 1 b

UKRAINIA, (Ukraine), Vol. 1, No. 5, July 11th, 1930.

FROM HANSON PARK.

In Hanson Park, there has existed for a few years, in the 39th ward, the Ukrainian American Citizens Club. Much work has been done by Mr. J. Shumowsky, a citizen in that ward.

In 1929, that club was considering a proposition, with a view of establishing an evening school, at the club. The proposition was accepted, and the evening school was to be opened not in 1929, but later, in 1930.

This proposed school, was opened in April, 1930, and already at the opening, the attendance amounted to 50 pupils.

For maintaining that school in proper state, the elected school board, composed of the citizens, - Messrs. M. Ryza, I.L. Stsimborsky, M. Yendzheyovsky, P. Zarubiy, W. Matveev, K. Sichevsky, and D. Shostak, worked very hard to supply it with the means of support.

Mr. Steven Mussiychuk was appointed teacher of that evening school. The school is located at - 2254 North Mansfield Avenue, and the school meets three times a week,



II B 2 f

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Vol. 1, No. 5, July 11th, 1930.

namely; - on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The plan of teaching is as follows: Reading, and writing plainly in Ukrainian language, and beside that, athletic exercises, Ukrainian national dances, according to instructions of Auramenko, Ukrainian history, and Ukrainian folk songs. The teaching of religion is not considered to be a subject on the curriculum, because the parents of the evening school pupils, belong to different churches; to Catholic churches, and to Orthodox churches; and the teaching of religion is given to pupils at the church hall, to which their parents belong.

Through the devoted work of the above mentioned teacher, was held the first concert, and the contest with a large program of all kinds of songs, declamations, dances, and athletic exercises. This first concert will be held on Saturday, July 19th, at 8 o'clock in the evening, at the auditorium of Municipal Park, at 6100 West Fullerton Avenue.

(Report of a member of Hanson Park Club.)

II B 2 f

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Nov. 1, 1927.

SITCH HIGH SCHOOL

The Sitch High School has now been open since October 1, 1927. All high school courses may be taken here in the evenings from 8 to 11 P. M. Sitch boys who would like to enter a university but who did not complete high school may take up any subject here.

The school is under the direction of Dr. J. Smuk. The courses may be pursued free of charge, except that each student must purchase his own books. Any information desired regarding the Sitch high school will be given by Dr. J. Smuk, located at the Sitch Printing Office, 2406 West Chicago Avenue.



II B 2 f

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

UKRAINIAN PROFESSOR OF MUSIC

[Adv.]

This professor gives lessons in music on various instruments, such as, piano and violin. He also teaches theory of music and harmony, and vocal training. Moderate fee.

Theo. Choptiak  
2317 Rice St., Chicago, Ill.



II B 2 f  
II B 2 a  
I A 1 a

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

TO ALL UKRAINIAN LIBRARIES AND YOUTH IN CHICAGO AND ELSEWHERE IN THE  
UNITED STATES



Since 1919 special Ukrainian correspondence courses have been offered both in Germany and Czecho-Slovakia. The courses are arranged to suit the needs of various demands, such as, high school, engineering, teaching, commercial, etc.

The Ukrainian youth in Chicago and other parts of the United States are cordially invited to enroll in this correspondence school.

Due to a great inflow of young students to our schools in Josefow, the teachers' group decided to establish a real gymnasium (high school), and teachers' course. In order to do this efficiently, various classical reference books are needed, as well as many textbooks, atlases, Ukrainian literature, etc.

II B 2 f  
II B 2 a  
I A 1 a

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

Therefore, we appeal to all your generous institutions, private individuals, and university students, to help us in this work by sending without delay the books mentioned above to the name and address below.

Teachers' Group  
Ukrainian Tabor Tosefov  
Czecho-Slovakia, Europe.





II B 2 f

II A 2

III H

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 30, Aug. 14, 1920.

UKRAINIAN MACHINE SHOP AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL

To all Ukrainians in America and Canada!

After the horrible ruins that were brought on by the World War, and the invasions of various "saviors," our Ukraine needs thousands of professional people and tradesmen. She also needs various equipment and machinery for her reconstruction.

If she does not rebuild herself with the aid of her own children, she will have to ask for help from foreigners.

Countrymen! Do we really have to depend upon foreign people and give them the opportunity of exploitation to enrich other people with our money on our soil?

Remember that besides political independence people must also gain economic and industrial independence for themselves if they wish to live a true independent life.





Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 30, Aug. 14, 1920.

In order to contribute to this cause we, as an organized corporation, opened the first Ukrainian machine shop in Chicago.

Together with this factory there is an evening school for teaching the Ukrainian workingman the machinist, tool and diemaker's trade.

The school accepts members of the company only. In order to become a member one has to have at least one fifty-dollar share. No one can have more than thirty shares in this company.

The factory is in full swing and stands on solid business ground.

Countrymen, profit by the good opportunity of helping the native country, and at the same time assure yourselves of a better fate!

Hurry to acquire a trade knowledge, so as to return to the native country as a true profitable citizen.



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 30, Aug. 14, 1920.

This company is incorporated for \$30,000. We have machinery worth \$15,000. We will use the money from the shares to build our own home and factory. Our company will build a factory in Ukrainia in the nearest future.

Profit by the opportunity!

For further information apply to this address: General Stamping and Manufacturing Works, 2252 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago.

Our office is located in our home. Open every day until ten o'clock at night; Sundays from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon.

II B 2 f  
I A 1 a

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JOHN FRANKO UKRAINIAN COLLEGE

With November 12, there will open (sic) a Ukrainian college under the name of John Franko Ukrainian College, at 1956 W. Erie St., Chicago.

The college will have lectures four evenings a week, from 7 to 10 o'clock. The following subjects will be offered: Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Mathematics, Salesmanship, General History and History of Ukraina, General Geography and Geography of Ukraina, Ukrainian Grammar and Literature, Commercial Correspondence, English and German Languages.

Besides, this professional education is necessary for those who want to start out a business for themselves on their return to the native land.

The college will try to give a general education. Moreover, there will be given lectures of general interest from various branches of knowledge

II B 2 f  
I A 1 a

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

to fill out the gaps where the complete subject cannot be taken up due to lack of sufficient time on the part of the student.

Two nights a week a school will be conducted for the illiterate, who will be allowed also to hear the lectures on other subjects as special students.

Registration closes with Nov. 17. There will be three lecturers. The college is under the direction of Mr. Michael Ivanowsky, from whom all the necessary information can be obtained every evening during the week days.

II B 2 f  
III H

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 39, Nov. 1, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### THE UKRAINIAN COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

Register yourselves at the commercial school, which will be organized in Chicago by the middle of November. The object of the school will be to prepare men and women who want to occupy themselves commercially on their return to their native land. Moreover this school will try to give the students a general education.

The following subjects will be taught there: (1) Bookkeeping, (2) Arithmetic, (3) Commercial Law, (4) Commercial Procedure, (5) General and Ukrainian History, (6) General, and Ukrainian Geography, (7) Ukrainian Literature and Grammar, (8) English and German.

Mr. Ostapchuk  
Registrar.

II B 2 f

I A 1 a

III H

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 8, February 22, 1919. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### EDUCATION

Practical studies in mathematics, geometry and physics for the Ukrainian workingman will begin in a few days under the tutorship of a capable Ukrainian teacher.

The classes will be held in the evenings. Those wishing to know more should realize that at times like these education is needed by every cultured worker who wants to better his personal position in his calling. Please take advantage of this fine opportunity!

Remember that the liberated independent Ukrainia will need good intelligent men and expert mechanics that can stand the competition with the qualified workingmen of this country.

For all information you should turn to the newspaper Ukraina, 2152 W. Chicago Avenue; in the evenings, from 5 to 7, beginning with Saturday,

II B 2 f

I A 1 a

III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 8, February 22, 1919. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

February 22. (Note: This school was organized by Ukraina).

Enrollment will be accepted from the 22nd to the 25th of February.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS  
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

II B 3  
IV

UKRAINIAN

The Trident, November 1936.

### BRONKO NAGURSKI DAY AT WRIGLEY FIELD

Bronko Nagurski, one of the greatest fullbacks in football, will be feted by Chicago-Ukrainians on November 29. On that day the Chicago Bears, of which Bronko has been an outstanding member for a number of years, will play the Chicago Cardinals at Wrigley Field. Before the game, local Ukrainians, headed by Mr. B. Muzyka, will present Nagurski with a gift.

Plans are being made for a banquet in the evening of the same day, where Nagurski and other outstanding Ukrainian athletes are expected, as well as some of Nagurski's team mates.

Those wishing to participate in the events are requested to get in



II B 3  
IV

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

The Trident, November 1936.

touch with the manager of the Trident, Mr. John Sawchyn, or with Mr. B. Muzyka.

For further developments, see the next issue of the Trident magazine.



Ukrainian Youth, March 31, 1935

SPORTS

This year our St. Nicholas Church will be well represented in the sport world. To date we have two baseball teams, both of which have in the past years proven themselves worthy of the task of representing our church.

The first which plays under the nick name of the Elks, has been for the last three years showing great promise as to a future Ukrainian Championship team of Chicago. Last year they beat the South Side Representatives (St Mary's baseball-team) three times out of a possible three. This year they intend to repeat their invasion of the South Siders and add to their lists the scalps of the Cicero baseball team.. The Cossack team better take notice, for it won't be long before the Elks start going after their scalps.

The second, a girl's team, which plays under the name of Zipperers, has also done many great thing in the past. Last year under the managership of Stella Sweda and Anne Demetro they beat the Cicero Championship baseball team two games out of a possible four. This year with Stella Gabro (Captain of the team for the past two seasons) acting as their pilot they intend to perfect their record against the Cicero team.

Among other teams which have been developed at our church, but will be representing

Ukrainian Youth, March 31, 1935

private concerns are the Cossacks who hope & possess the backing of the Chi-Oak Tavern, and the St. Nicholas team who has as its backers the Ukrainian Professional Business Men's Ass'n.

The Cossacks who at one time were without a doubt the Champions of Chicago three years ago, under the managership of J. Evankoe will again try and rebuild their reputation which has been broken on account of the poor showing of last year. Proof that they have started off in earnest is the fact that they have again picked Jim Evankoe as their manager.

For all of the above mentioned baseball teams the staff wishes to take this opportunity in wishing each and everyone of the teams the best of luck. May this season be the most successful one of their existence.

II B 3

III E

I C

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Mar. 15, 1932.

### YOUNG SITCH ACTIVITIES

We have taken pride, in the past, in boasting of the fighting deeds of our Cossacks and of other great men who have fought for their ideals, but why should we be content just to extol those who fought in the past? Why not turn a leaf of our own, and show the world that this present, young generation of Ukrainians is as capable, if not more so, of performing similar deeds or (if we may be so bold as to say) even greater ones than those of our forefathers?

In order to show the world what we are and what we can do, we must have a proper place in which to demonstrate our ever-present desire and ability to do things. We must have a home of our own. All Sitch companies and Ukrainian church organizations of Chicago have pledged themselves to support any movement to build schools and athletic homes for the young Ukrainian generation in Chicago and vicinity. The members of these organizations should be

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 3

III E

I C

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Mar. 15, 1932.

highly commended for the extreme interest they have taken, and we, the young generation, should forever feel deeply indebted to them.

What have we to show that we are worthy of such loyal support, and how can we express our gratitude and appreciation? The least that we can do is to show our interest by pushing, pulling, dragging, and striving by every means humanly possible to support the worthy movement.

Sitch Company I is very much interested in the construction of a building on the Saint Nicholas church grounds in Chicago, where space could be provided for both a school and a gymnasium. Toward this end Sitch Company I together with Central Headquarters is sponsoring an amateur championship boxing contest, the proceeds of which will be used to help furnish athletic equipment for our new gymnasium, and, at the same time the Ukrainian champions of the various boxing classes will be determined. The final winners of these contests

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



II B 3

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

III E

I C

Sitch, Mar. 15, 1932.

will be awarded beautiful prizes by the Reverend Father F. Tarnawsky, including a trip to Cleveland or Detroit, where the Ukrainian boxing championships of the United States of America will be decided. This boxing contest is open to all Ukrainian boys up to twenty-eight years of age, regardless of where they may reside, their standing, or whatever organization they represent. The only requisite is that they be of Ukrainian birth or descent.

Let's go, you young Ukrainians, and show our fathers and mothers that we are capable of doing things. Enroll in this contest and show your ability!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), August 15, 1930. Vol. 1, No.10.

UKRAINIAN TENNIS CLUB.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The tennis club which has been recently organized, under the name of "Ukrainian Tennis Club," held its meeting, Wednesday evening, August 6th.

The administrative body is composed of the following:

Anastasia Olesko, President; - Al Mack, Secretary;-  
Michael Kereluk, Treasurer.

This organization is the first of its kind, among the Ukrainians of Chicago. The purpose of the club is to promote athletics, and sports in general. Athletics, as we know, is not only an expression of skill and talent, but is also a great body and character builder. Any nation advocating sports, is assured of a good and healthy class of citizens.

Ukrainians are great sport loving people. Their success in base-ball, foot-ball, and other athletics is remarkable.

Tennis is practiced by many of our Athletes, throughout the country. Anyone becoming a member of such an organization, as the Tennis Club, or any other athletic society, is assured of many beneficial factors. In tennis as in other sports, good sportsmanship, self-sacrifice, good will, and hard labor, find expression. The promotion of national, and social feeling, as well as the out-door exercise, is

II B 3

WPA (ILL) 8801 30275

Ukrainia, (Ukraine), August 15, 1930. Vol. 1, No.10.

profitable to any member of the organization.

The Club holds practice games, every Monday, and Thursday evenings, and early Sunday morning, at the Humboldt Park tennis courts.

Any sport, and outdoor lover, is invited to join in these practice games, at any time.

II B 3  
I D 1 b

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 25, 1924.

#### CHICAGO NEWS

Michael Shvets, proprietor of a large drugstore in the Ukrainian colony in Chicago, is now convalescing, and has begun to take charge of his business again.

Alexander Harkavenko, one of the greatest Ukrainian wrestlers has been victorious over all Chicago wrestlers matched against him so far. Much credit is due **him** because he does not as yet know the technique of American wrestling. No one, no matter how strong, has been able to defeat him because of his **extra**ordinary strength. It is humorous to see that in a short time he has become victorious even over the strongest wrestlers. Everybody foretells a brilliant future for him in his wrestling career.



## **AND ACTIVITIES**

### **D. Benevolent and Protective Institutions**

#### **1. Benevolent Societies**



II D 1

I E

UKRAINIAN

II D 10 Interview with: Mr. Nicholas Kalishinski, Secretary  
of Ukrainian Workers Home 2457 W. Chicago Avenue

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Ukrainian Workers Home whose Chicago branch is located at 2457 West Chicago Avenue is a national organization whose purpose is to spread culture and education among its nationals in the United States. Headquarters of the above organization is in New York City.

The Chicago branch was organized in 1914 but was reorganized in 1924 under the name of the United Ukrainian Toilers Organization. It is also connected with I. W. O. (International Workers Order) and Ukrainian Women's Educational Society under the name of Lesia Ukraininska. The United Workers Home also extends help and aids its nationals abroad whenever the opportunity arises. The above organization is non-partisan and any Ukrainian, regardless of his political affiliations, may join that organization. They hold their meetings twice a month at the Peoples Auditorium 2457 West Chicago Avenue. Frequently lectures and plays are given by the Ukrainian Workers Home in which the youthful organization of the I. W. O. takes a large part. The membership of the Ukrainian Workers Home is between 350 and 400.

II D 10

III H

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Feb. 15, 1929.

H'LP FOR OUR RITNA SHOLA (NATIVE SC. OOL) IN EUROPE

The matter of helping our native schools in Europe has interested many of our Ukrainians in Chicago. Our group here always has helped our brothers and sisters across the sea. That is why we invited the delegate of the native school, Mr. Leo Yasinchuk, to stop in this city and inform our group about the conditions of Ukrainian life in the old country, particularly about the activities of our native schools. Mr. Yasinchuk accepted our invitation and delivered his lecture in the parish hall at Oakley Avenue and Rice Street, again on the South Side, and again in West Pullman.

The members of these groups assembled and listened with great enthusiasm to the words which our native brothers and sisters addressed to them through the lips of their representative. After listening to the lecture our groups did not stop there but instead reached into their pockets and contributed toward the welfare of the native schools.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



II D 10  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Feb. 15, 1929.

We saw every one give, not because they had to, or because they expected to receive praise; they all gave sincerely from their hearts because they understood the importance of the native school and its struggles. The amount collected at these lectures totaled two thousand dollars.

The Ukrainian District Committee of Chicago and Suburbs takes this opportunity to thank all the donors who so generously contributed to so worthy a cause as that of our native schools in Europe.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

III C

III H

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1928.

### AID FOR THOSE WHO SUFFERED FROM THE FLOOD

The Ukrainian District Committee of Chicago and its suburbs collected five hundred and fifty dollars for those Ukrainians who suffered from the flood in Galicia. Complying with the wishes of the contributors, they sent this sum there through the office of Bishop Bohachewsky of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The above-mentioned sum was raised by means of concerts, dances, plays, and many individual contributions. We hereby extend our hearty thanks to all the contributors, and further urge that, with the approaching Christmas holidays, we do not forget our poor countrymen in the old country.



II D 10  
III H

UKRAINIAN

Sitch (Siege), Apr. 1, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TO THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE OF AMERICA!

The Administration of the Ukrainian Student Association in Germany turns to their brothers in America for material aid **for** the Ukrainian students organized into this association. The basis of its appeal is the difficult and distressing circumstances in which these Ukrainian students at institutions of higher learning find themselves--students driven from their own soil by their enemies. We are sure that our brief petition will find an echo in the hearts of our brothers who always express their sympathy in such circumstances by extending the hand of brotherly aid, thereby rescuing these students from starvation, and at the same time paving the way for them in the world of truth and learning, to the honor and glory of the Ukrainian people. We hope that our brothers from across the sea will not turn us down this time, and the Administration of the association extends to all sincere contributors its highest thanks. Please send donations to the following address:

II D 10  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch (Siege), Apr. 1, 1925.

WPA (IL) PROC 30275

Verein Ukrainischer Studenten in Deutschland, Berlin--Charlottenburg,  
4. Wieland Strasse 37. (Society of Ukrainian Students in Germany, Berlin--  
Charlottenburg, 4. Wieland Strasse 37.).

II D 10  
III B 2

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May 17, 1922.

LETTER OF THANKS AND FURTHER APPEAL TO CENTRAL EXECUTIVE  
OFFICE OF THE SIEGE ORGANIZATION CHICAGO, ILL.

We beg to inform the honorable Executive Office that on April 15, 1922, we sent to you a statement and acknowledgment of your last donation as well as a further appeal.

During the past heavy winter, the temperature in our living quarters was about nine degrees centigrade above zero for several days. Both we ex-officers and ex-soldiers are not so much concerned with ourselves as we are with the physical welfare of our wives, especially the wives who are pregnant. There is great anxiety over their confinements and preparations for the newborn.

Up to now we had a fund of our hetman, the head of our U. M. E. A. in Czecho-Slovakia, but it happened that on April 18, 1922, we spent our last four hundred Czecho-Slovak crowns to defray the expenses of the



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May 17, 1922.

confinement of Mrs. Walter Kyprian, ex-officer's wife, who bore him a son.

We, therefore, wish to appeal strongly to the honorable Executive Headquarters to be so kind as to refer this matter to the women's associations and committees in the United States, as well as to the Reverend Pastors, so that with their counsel, influence, and work they will at least partly help us meet this extreme necessity and thus help ease some of our worry.

We appeal in this case to the women's committees and the Reverend Fathers because they understand the practical side of life much better than others. Nature, by the Providence itself, has thrown upon them the heaviest duty toward the new members of humanity, so that the former, as well as the latter, take care of the new life from the very beginning, especially the women, who do so with full sacrifice, and up to the very last breath of the individual.

It is to you, mothers and sisters, Reverend Fathers and Reverend Sisters, who are caring for and bringing up children, that we send our ardent appeal



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May 17, 1922.

not to forget your sisters who, due to the hostile occupation of our country, were forced to give up their homes and now, in foreign countries in Europe, are not living but just existing; not in becoming homes, but in dark and uncomfortable barracks, and there they fulfill their duty to humanity, imposed upon them by the will of the Providence itself, and they expect to be delivered. Do not forget them, and instead of some small entertainment try to arrange in every one of your club groups a benefit day for newborn Ukrainian babies and send the profits you make at these enterprises to those distressed ones in Europe; thus you will help many suffering mothers.

To you also little children beyond the seas we send our appeal: do not forget your little brothers and sisters here across the ocean. Remind your parents every day to give you a penny for milk for those little children far away in the old country, take this penny to school and give it to your Ukrainian school teacher and ask her to collect more pennies from other pupils to send them for the poor children of the emigrants





II D 10  
III B 2

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May 17, 1922.

in Josefov, Czecho-Slovakia.

Many thanks to all of you to whom this letter of appeal is directed, for your past and future co-operation.

For the Charity Distribution Committee:

K. Krushelnitsky, Chairman

D. Kabarivsky, secretary.



II D 10

III B 2

III E

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 17, 1922.

LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE  
OF THE SIEGE ORGANIZATION, CHICAGO

I am sure that you must have received by now my letter of acknowledgment and thanks to you for the substantial donation of six hundred dollars for the unfortunate ex-soldiers, whom ill fate has cast out of their own native country, for which they fought.

This, your good will donation, is constantly before my eyes, because it shows the actual fact that for the past few years how steadily you have felt an increasing sense of responsibility toward the nation as a whole. It is high time I let the world know of your noble activities, especially from the time your great Siege organization so widely developed pro-national tendencies. This activity not only woke up the old from inertia, but also the women, and even the youth became tireless workers in the direction of the national organizations. They do not spare either spiritual, moral, or physical support, in full awareness of the fact that only in this way



II D 10

III B 2

III E

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 17, 1922.

the Ukrainian nation will win its independence and free its native land from under the yoke of the enemy.

My words can hardly express to you my joy in learning from your letter, wherein the donation of six hundred dollars was enclosed for our unfortunate brothers, whom ill fate has cast out of their native land to foreign lands, that this sum was collected by B. Chmelnitsky Siege Branch No. 15 alone, including its two collateral groups of older women and the youth. When our youth is already so filled with firely love toward their misfortunate brothers that they are ready to give them aid and help to defend their people and their native land then our faith becomes far greater for a better and brighter future for our Ukrainian people and thereby we are much stronger and closer to the goal of freeing our nation from under the enemy's yoke.

Hail to your glorious youth! Their youthful zeal inspires us and those whose faith after a long struggle in fighting for freedom may have weakened



II D 10

III B 2

III E

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 17, 1922.

somewhat. Your youth wakes up the sleepy and commands them: "Unite into one national front and with greater determination against the cursed enemy."

May these, my words, come as a further inspiration and guidance to your glorious youth to continue its splendid work through which it will win the favor and thanks of all Ukrainian people. Of course, my former letters of thanks to you also include your organized youth.

Your humble servant,

Dr. Small - Stotsky.



II D 10

II B 1 a

III B 2

III E

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

CHICAGO SIEGE BRANCH NO. 15 HELPS UKRAINIAN  
EX-SOLDIERS

For singing Christmas carols, Bohdan Chmelnitsky Siege Branch No. 15, Chicago, Illinois collected \$387.11, the Children's branch organized by and collateral with Branch No. 15 collected \$100 and the boy's branch also gathered \$100. This made a total of \$587.11. To this, Mr. N. Navrotsky, financial secretary, added from the general Siege account \$7.89 which made a grand total of \$600. This sum, Dr. S.K. Hrynevetsky, chief executive of the Siege organization, sent to Dr. Smallstotsky for the Ukrainian ex-soldiers, definitely stating that the sum came exclusively from Bohdan Chmelnitsky Siege Branch No. 15, Chicago, Ill.



II D 10

III B 2

I C (Polish)

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), March 1921.

LETTER OF THANKS FOR MONEY RECEIVED IN UKRAINE  
FROM CHICAGO SITCH BRANCH

Lviv (Lemberg), Mar. 7, 1921.

To the officers of the Bohdan Chmelnytsky  
Sitch Branch No. 15, Chicago.

Greetings:

Your general donation of \$251.10 we received and to comply with your wish, we are using the money for the needs of the Ukrainian Citizen Committee: to help the political prisoners, as well as those arrested for political reasons by the Polish occupants of our Land, and also to help the starving inhabitants of Eastern Galicia, among others the widows and orphans.

In the name of all those, whom our committee shall be able to help. owing



II D 10

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

III B 2

I C (Polish)      Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), March 1921.

to your generous contribution, we wish to thank you, and in the near future we shall send you the issues of the Ukrainian newspapers carrying acknowledgement of your generous contribution.

The enclosed account of the situation of Eastern Galicia (occupied by Poland) will present to you the best picture of the need of such material help from you.

Once more we wish to thank you sincerely for the substantial help:

Dr. Stephen Fedak, Chairman,

W. Tselevich, Secretary.





### III. ASSIMILATION

#### A. Segregation

III A  
III B 2  
III B 1

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth of America, July 29, 1934.

UKRAINIAN PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESSMEN'S ASSOCIATION GIVES PICNIC

The Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Association is holding **its** first annual picnic today at the St. Nicholas Picnic Grove on Higgins Road. An interesting program is scheduled for the day.

There will be competitive games for boys and girls, men and women, with prizes for the winners. There will also be a large number of prizes raffled off to the holder of the lucky number, therefore, retain the stub of your ticket, and if your number should be called, present it, and receive your prize.....

The price of admission, as you probably know, is free, that is, if you have



Ukrainian Youth of America, July 29, 1934.

one of the tickets which the professional and the businessmen have been giving away to their customers. If you do not have a ticket, the cost of admission at the gate will be thirty-five cents. But those who support the members of the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Association received their tickets free.

The Association's aim is to urge Ukrainians to support the Ukrainian businessmen, instead of all others as they usually do. After all, everybody buys food, clothes, shoes, furniture, coal, beer, etc; but how many of you buy it from a Ukrainian businessman? I am sure they all have what you want, and as reasonably priced as the other fellow. Therefore, in the future when you are about to buy something, remember always to go to a member of the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Association. Give them a chance, and I am sure they will satisfy you.



Ukrainian Youth of America, July 29, 1934.

Remember to come on out today and enjoy yourself. Dance to a six piece orchestra, drink, eat, and make merry, and from now on firmly resolve always to patronize the members of the Ukrainian Professional and Businessmen's Association.



### III A

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. I, No. 1, June 13, 1930.

#### WHAT NEWS REPORTS THE UKRAINIAN CONSCRIPTION IN AMERICA

The League of the Liberation of Ukraine, organized in Chicago, resolved to make the Ukrainian conscription here in Chicago. It was resolved and done. It must be said in advance that the planned conscription of all the Ukrainians living in Chicago was not completely successful, as the League wished. First of all, the lack of skilled men for such a special work; second, the lack of the necessary apparatus to carry on such a planned conscription. The conscription is still now not complete and not finished.

It will be an advantage when we make up just now the investigation and an estimate of the conscription in a general way. From the collected lists of the Ukrainian conscription properly filled out, I have selected one hundred lists as they came to my hands and after thoughtful investigations I relate as follow:

(1) The question about changed names: 98 persons answering that question



Ukraina, Vol. I, No. 1, June 13, 1930.

said they did not change their names. The full name is usually adapted to the English pronunciation sometimes not very properly, for example: the proper name, Ivan, changed to John; Mikhaylo, to Mike; Hnat, to Jim, and so on. Only three businessmen of this number (98 persons) changed their names to English names, apparently from business reasons.

The question whether the children who attend school have changed their names received no attention. This question is very important because the children use all their lives the names which were given to them by their teachers. By the names it is very easy to recognize how many Ukrainian students are attending high schools, colleges and universities. It is therefore very much desired that this question be filled out in the future.

(2) The second question: Married or single: 82 persons answered "yes," meaning they live in the married state, only 18 persons declared that they lead an unmarried life, out of that number three women, because they have no occasion to get married.



Ukraina, Vol. I, No. 1, June 13, 1930.

(3) The citizenship papers: On one hundred questionnaires there are 67 men who took out the second citizenship papers, 18 men took out the first citizenship papers and 15 men have no citizenship papers at all, besides the fact that many of these men have been here in America over twenty years. In reference to the women as the members of families, the matter is worse. Out of one hundred questionnaires only 75 women have filled out the petitions for citizenship papers. It is evident that 23 women have already become citizens of the United States of America through being married to citizens.



### III. ASSIMILATION

#### B. Nationalistic

##### Societies and Influences

##### 1. Effect Upon U. S. Government and State Policies

III B 1

III B 2

III H

I K

IV

UKRAINIAN

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), June, 1919.

MINUTES OF THE UKRAINIAN WOMEN'S ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

On May 25, our women called a private meeting for the purpose of sending a telegram to President Woodrow Wilson protesting against ceding Ukrainian land to Poland.

Miss Barbara Kurey was elected chairman of this meeting, and Mrs. T. Moruschak secretary. The chairman asked Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich to outline the present situation in Europe.

Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich's speech was published in the American press. Among other things he said that the Ukrainian cause is to be determined in the near future by the Peace Conference. The speaker had received a cablegram from the members of the Ukrainian delegation in Paris, requesting that as many protests as possible be sent at once to President Wilson and Colonel House, American peace delegates, against uniting the smallest part of the Ukrainian territories



III B 1

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

III B 2

III H

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), June, 1919.

I K

to any other State.

Dr. Vladimír Siemenovich outlined how the Poles, French, Czecho-Slovaks, Roumanians with might and main insist that the Ukrainian territories be scattered and divided. The Poles claim all of Galicia, a large part of Volynia, all of Holmschyna, Pidlyashe, and Policye. The Roumanians claim the Ukrainian parts, namely, Bukuvinia and Bessarabia.



Not long ago, the Bureau of Information in Washington published a new map of Europe on the basis of the boundaries mapped out by the Peace Conference. Ukrainia is not mentioned on this map at all. The Ukrainian territories are added to Poland, Russia, and Roumania. At this critical moment, the speaker called upon all Ukrainians in America to protest to the delegates in Paris against this perpetrated harm to our nation. To answer the call of the President and America, the Ukrainian women willingly sent their husbands and sons to join the ranks of the American Army; to shed their

III B 1

III B 2

III H

I K

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), June 1919.

blood, to even give their lives for the American ideals and its freedom and independence; for the rebirth of all the powerless, subjected nations, and thereby for the rebirth and liberty of Ukrainia. The women should mention this in their telegram to President Wilson. In conclusion, the speaker wrote out and read the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the group. The chairman then appealed for contributions for the telegram to Paris. The sum of \$27.70 was readily collected.

The telegram sent to President Wilson read as follows:

"To President Woodrow Wilson: "The 'Ukrainian Women's Alliance of America', place in your hands their urgent protest against ceding any of the Ukrainian territories to any other state.

"In answer to the call of America, we, women of Ukrainian descent, willingly sent our husbands and sons to join the ranks of the American Army; to shed



III B 1

III B 2

III H

I K

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), June, 1919.

their blood, and to even give their lives for the American ideals and its freedom and independence; for the rebirth of all the powerless, subjected nations and, consequently, for the rebirth and liberty of Ukrainia.

"We are most grateful for all you have done for the Ukrainian cause. We trust that you will not allow forty million Ukrainians to be ceded and subjected to other States.

"For the Ukrainian Women's Alliance:

Stephania Tzumbalist, president; M. Pidhayna, secretary; Barbara Kurey, chairman of the meeting; T. Maruschak, secretary of the meeting."

We wish to add that by the example set by these women the following fraternities will also send their protests to President Wilson:

The Society of Michael Hrushewsky, Branch #6, together with the Society



III B 1

III B 2

III H

I K

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

Ranna Zorya (Morning Star), June, 1919.

of Ivan Franko, Branch #4.

The Brotherhood of St. Demetrius, and the Dramatic and Singing Club.  
"Banduryst."



III B 1  
I G  
II D 10  
III H

UKRAINIAN

UKRAINA, Vol. III, No. 17, May 31, 1919.



THE CAUSE OF HELPING UKRAINIA.

Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich received the following letter from the Headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On May 19th, we received a telegram from you containing a resolution of the Mass Meeting of Americans of Ukrainian origin, held in Chicago.

Our information in regard to Ukrainia has been rather unsatisfactory to date, owing to the fact that the present military situation does not make it possible for relief to be carried to that country for an organization such as the American Red Cross. However, as you probably know, the situation in Europe changes constantly. Here in Washington, we cannot hope to keep in touch with these shifting conditions, and consequently have organized a Commission for Europe which keeps in intimate touch with all European affairs and instigates relief work in various localities.

As a result of your telegram, we have forwarded your resolution to our Commissioner for Europe, asking at the time that when possible he send us information in regard





UKRAINA, Vol. III, No. 17, May 31, 1919.

to what the Red Cross could do for Ukrainia. On receipt of an answer from him, I will be glad to get in touch with you.

Very truly yours,  
Philip L. Ross, Assistant to the  
Vice-Chairman.

III B 2

(UKRANIAN)

Interview with Dr. J. Hrybyk, 11420 S. Michigan

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Dr. Hrybyk says that all Ukranian organizations are now working for better citizenship and all benevolent lodges and cultural societies have begun a drive to have Ukrainians secure their second papers. He says that they have been very successful in this

The Trident, p. 10, March-April 1937.

PROF. A. A. GRANOWSKY VISITS CHICAGO

Returning from Kansas City where he presided at the 16th annual meeting of the North Central States entomologists, Professor A. A. Granowsky stopped in Chicago, March 7, to deliver a lecture on the subject, "Why are we nationalists," before the members of all divisions in Chicago and vicinity of the organization for the re-birth of the Ukraine and the young Ukrainian nationalists.

In Chicago, also on the same day, was the representative of O. U. N., who gave a long and interesting talk on the present day nationalistic movements, the possibilities of the nationalist ideal, and causes and effects.

During the course of the meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"In order to intelligently repel the various enemy and opposition attacks upon the Ukrainian nationalist movement, and in order to strengthen the pledge to O. U. N., the members will undertake to conduct a

WPA (111) PPOJ 30275

The Trident, p. 10, March-April 1937.

campaign in which each member is to secure a contribution from outside sources of one dollar every month (Y. U. N., fifty cents) for a period of six months, starting with the month of March. The money thus raised is to be paid into the branch treasury for transmittal to the Central Office.

The O. D. W. U. of Chicago commends the O. D. W. U. of other cities for initiating these resolutions, and entreats other organized nationalists to adopt similar methods, so that the introduction of this new course might confirm the nationalist call of "Our strength is our own," and serve to inspire to action the entire patriotic populations.

At the close of the meeting, a banquet was given by the Daughters of the Ukraine in honor of the two distinguished guests, at which liberal contributions were made to the Nationalist Fund.

WPA (ILL) PP01 3007E

III B.2  
II B 1 a

UKRAINIAN  
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sitch, Mar. 31, 1934.

### THE SITCH BAND

At all the public demonstrations, parades, picnics, and even concerts sponsored by the Chicago division of Sitch, or by other Ukrainian groups, the need of a good Ukrainian band has been felt by all. Some of us thought that we could not tolerate this lack any longer and therefore occupied ourselves with the organization of such a band. This work will not be difficult because we found a young man who was **looking for** just a little encouragement to get started. This young man **is Stanley Sabor**, who has quite a reputation as a violinist and who also has had sufficient experience in directing a band. When approval of his plans was expressed by some of the executive officers at the Sitch headquarters to back him up, this young man went to work.

As a result, the Sitch band had its first rehearsal on Tuesday, March 27, 1934,

III B 2  
II B 1 a

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Mar. 31, 1934.

at the Sitch headquarters. The attendance was good. A new regulation permits the admittance of girls into the band.

Anyone who wants to play in the Sitch band should come to the Sitch headquarters at 2406 West Chicago Avenue and sign up. We would like to have a large band. We have two baritones, two horns, and two basses on hand. Anyone who wishes to play any of these instruments may come, and the instruments will be loaned to him. For further information about the band, see Mr. Stanley Sabor at 2406 West Chicago Avenue, between the hours of 1 P. M. and 5 P. M.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sitchovi Visty (Siege Herald), Sept. 20, 1924.

UKRAINIAN COSSACK WEDDING IN CHICAGO



The wedding of First Lieutenant Felix Chornopysky, of Chicago Siege Branch No. 15, District 2, and Miss Mary Yatsyshyn, a pretty Siege member, took place at St. Nicholas Church, Oakley Boulevard and Rice Street, on Sept. 14, 1924. The Lysenko Choir and the Siege Orchestra took part in the ceremonies, which were witnessed by a large number of people. The wedding celebration, truly a la Cossack, took place at 830 N. Main Street, and was attended by Siege members and representatives from several Ukrainian organizations active in the Chicago Ukrainian colony. Among the guests were the staff from the Siege headquarters and the trustees of St. Nicholas Church. The singing for the wedding banquet was in charge of the Siege Male Choir under conductor D. Atamanets.

Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky was the first one to raise a toast to the newly wed couple, wishing them the best of luck for many years to come.

Toward the end of the wedding entertainment, the general recording



Sitchovi Visty (Siege Herald), Sept. 20, 1924.

secretary Stephen Musiychuk, in his usual poetical style, told the guests how lovely it is to belong to the Siege and other Ukrainian organizations, where members can spend from time to time a few sociable hours with their friends. He appealed to the guests not to forget, not even during this occasion, their duties toward the Siege, especially the Siege press. His appeal added \$25. to the Siege Fund.

The Siege headquarters has received the money and herewith wishes to thank all the contributors, especially First Lieutenant Felix Chornopysky and his bride, to whom it wishes health, happiness, and prosperity.



III B 2

III C

III E

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Aug. 1, 1924.

CHICAGO NEWS



A Ukrainian druggist Mr. Michael Shvets, who has influence in the sport's world, decided to present wrestling matches every other week at the Oakley Boulevard and Rice Street Hall. The best local wrestlers will take part.

The net proceeds of the first match, which will take place about March 7 or 8, next year, between Captain George Zapisetsky and Mr. Stanley Sbyshko, will go to both the St. Nicholas Church and the Siege Organization.

Of all the following matches half of the proceeds, as assigned by Mr. Shvets, will be designated for the above purposes but with one reservation, namely, that both the parish and the Siege Organization have control over the ticket box and the necessary expenses, lest later there be any criticism and possibility of having more expenses than income.

Therefore, it is Mr. Michael Shvets's wish and desire that the Chief Executive Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky representing the Siege Organization, and another delegate representing the parish be present at every meeting before each wrestling match is to take place.

III B 2

III H

I C

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Aug. 1, 1924.

UKRAINIAN, LITHUANIAN, AND WHITE RUSSIAN  
AID COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN CHICAGO

This committee was established for the purpose of joint propaganda of these three nations abroad. Its first meeting will take place on March 1, at the Morrison Hotel.



Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June 10, 1924.

REGULATION ON OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

The following regulation becomes obligatory, as soon as you read it in this issue of our Sitch newspaper: The district and branch secretaries must introduce a numerical system, and keep the copies of the correspondence sent out and received pertaining to the Sitch organization business in this manner. Carrying out of this order consists in this: every communication in writing sent out by a branch or district must have a consecutive number. This same number should be written out on the first copy, and in the secretary's recording book, with a short notation to whom the writing was sent out, and the nature of business. For instance: A letter (or post card), No.... Re: The Organization Newspaper, or money, or uniforms, etc. To the office of the chief executive; or to the newspaper administration; or to the merchant, etc. In important matters, do not fail to make and keep a copy of such letter with the same number.

Every written communication must have the place, date, and year, of mail-



Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June 10, 1924.

ing. Also every communication received by the branch or district must have a register number, when it was received (month, day, year), giving it also a consecutive number of the mail received. All correspondence should be kept on file for at least five years; important correspondence should never be destroyed.

Correspondence to the **chief** executive should be addressed thus:

The Chief Executive  
2406 West Chicago Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Every communication from the major of the Sitch district must have two signatures: that of the major, and of the district secretary. Also there should be two signatures accompanying each letter from every branch: a signature of the branch captain, and of his secretary. A communication of an official nature should be under seal.



Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June 10, 1924.

All private correspondence should not be mixed with **official** business. Otherwise, it will bring up a misunderstanding, and a possible complication that finally may hurt the organization.

Every Sitch member has the right and privilege to write directly to the **chief** executive, only then, when his matter was not satisfactorily settled by his district major. Of course, every Sitch member should not take recourse to his respective district major, unless his matter did not get proper attention by the branch captain.

District majors and branch captains should explain this to all their respective Sitch members, at their next branch and district meetings in order that this order of correspondence be preserved and not otherwise.

The **chief** executive answers the complaints through the district authority, branch captain, or directly to the one who is complaining, if such tactics are required. The district majors should do likewise.



Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June 10, 1924.

In case of necessity, the branch secretaries should communicate with the district secretaries for more detailed explanations in the matter of official communications and correspondence.

Chief Executive.







UKRAINIAN

III B 2

II B 2 g

II D 10

II B 2 d (1)

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Jan. 25, 1924.

ORDERS OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE ON HOW  
TO CONDUCT SITCH MEETINGS

Before the Sitch organization will be able to get regular lecturers, who at set intervals could travel and give educational lectures, stopping at every district and company of the organization, the officers of every Sitch Company are ordered to read carefully all the main articles in the past issues of the Sitch News, and choose a theme for discussion before their next meeting. The article selected from our organ, before the next meeting, must be intrusted to two members who are to carefully study and develop it so as to be ready to answer almost any question that may arise during a joint discussion at the meeting. The first one of the two appointed must read aloud the article to all those present at the meeting and take the affirmative side of the article; the second one must be prepared to take the negative side in the discussion. The discussion must be conducted rather quietly, with poise, without mutual insults or attacks. The one taking the negative side will be the first to speak after the reading of the article; the one taking the

III B 2

II B 2 g

II D 10

II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -



UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Jan. 25, 1924.

affirmative, will have the last word.

After the discussion, the two main persons taking part in it must summarize the entire procedure of the discussion and send it to the Executive Headquarters in Chicago.

Fellow-members, this order should be complied with always. At the present time this is the only way whereby we can interest the greater masses of our people with public affairs, and thus help a number of people to develop better presentation of speeches, and clearer and to the point discussions.

#### Order as to How to Conduct Ordinary and Mass Meetings

In every Sitch Meeting conducted in its respective district, where a Sitch representative is present, sent by the Chief Executive's office, he has the preferred right over the local district head officer to conduct the meeting; however, the latter may conduct the meeting with the representative's consent.



UKRAINIAN

- 3 -

III B 2

II B 2 g

II D 10

II B 2 d (1)

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Jan. 25, 1924.

This decision is supported by the by-laws accepted at the last convention held in Cleveland. In short, where there is a representative sent directly from the Executive Headquarters, he is responsible for all the activities of that district during his stay; therefore, he must have authority.

In the districts, either the district head officer or someone appointed by him, who is conducting the district meetings, is responsible for the activities.

The chairman is only to conduct meetings, and is not to be the speaker; lecturers are to be the speakers. The secretary's business is to write the minutes and keep them in good order from meeting to meeting, and from year to year. The head officers are appointed especially to conduct all the Sitch meetings, and be responsible for them and their members.

Order as to Selection of Themes at Gatherings and Meetings

Any business of a local nature is to be discussed and decided immediately after

III B 2

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

II D 10

II B 2 d (1)

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Jan. 25, 1924.

the opening of a meeting.

The next necessary point at every meeting is to discuss briefly the following things which are of general interest:

- (1) How to enlarge the Sitch Organization and the most efficient way of getting new members.
- (2) The meaning of the Sitch uniform.
- (3) The meaning of the Sitch press.

Immediately after each meeting the collecting of monthly dues and voluntary donations to the press fund should take place. The latter especially should be sent out at once to the Executive Headquarters in Chicago.

Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky, Chief Executive.

Chicago, Jan. 5, 1924.



III B 2  
III H

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

DR. JOSEPH NAZARUK AT A MASS MEETING IN CHICAGO

Under the auspices of the Ukrainian-American Citizens' Club and Sitch District Number Two, both of Chicago, a great mass meeting took place on the fifth instant, to which our beloved fighter for the independence of the Ukraine, Dr. Joseph Nazaruk, had been invited.

The chairman of the meeting was Dr. W. M. Siminovich; vice-chairmen, I. Kotsovsky, I. Datskiw, and M. Ostsislavsky.

Those appointed to take the collection were M. Pollack, M. Yavorsky, and W. Muzyka.

The meeting was to be opened at 2:30, and half an hour before the time set Schoenhoffen Hall was filled, and the audience was eagerly waiting to see the beloved guest.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

Sharply at the appointed hour the meeting was opened by Dr. Myroslaw Siminovich, who made a short speech in these words:

"Enough of disputes; enough of indifference! We need action, lively action! To-day we have the honor of welcoming our esteemed guest, a Ukrainian soldier and a statesman, Dr. Joseph Nazaruk (thunderous applause), who will tell us in brief how our affairs stand in the Ukraine, and what we must do to go hand in hand with those across the ocean who are fighting for the Ukraine's freedom."

The chairman introduced another no less esteemed guest, Mr. Alexander Koshets, conductor of the Ukrainian National Chorus, who was also present at the meeting. The entire audience enthusiastically greeted the master chorus-leader with three cheers.

The Reverend W. Stetsiuk was the first speaker called upon by the chairman. Like another Chrysostom, he is one of the hardest local national workers. He



Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

greeted the Chicago Ukrainian colony with these words:

"This is our group! These are pearls; these are sincere earnest hard workers, who always and everywhere support the Ukrainian cause. They bought \$11,000 worth of the Ukrainian victory bonds. They always support the Ukrainian Government, with Dr. E. Petrushevich as its President!"

The Reverend Mr. Stetsiuk in his speech encouraged those present to promote the work in the national field, and he sincerely thanked Dr. Joseph Nazaruk as well as Mr. A. Koshets for their visit among the Ukrainians in Chicago. He finished his speech with these words:

"Western Ukraine (Galicia) is on fire. Let it burn! Let it burn to the point where all the Poles shall be consumed, and from the ruins shall rise the golden freedom of the Ukraine!"



Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

The next speaker on the program was Mr. A. Koshets, who in his short speech outlined his activity with the Ukrainian National Chorus. He remarked that even though his work is not of a political nature, it is propagandistic for the freedom of the Ukraine. Song awakens and will continue to awaken all the national life and will tell to strangers and to other nations who we are, and whose sons we are, said he. He finished with the words:

"I only wish that your voices could resound as mightily as the Ukrainian songs [themselves] resound with one general and great cry of desire: Freedom, freedom for the Ukraine!"

Now followed the speech of Dr. Joseph Nazaruk:

"At the recommendation of the Government of the Western Ukrainian (Galician) Republic, I have the honor to thank you, dear countrymen, for this, that you, in this critical moment of the fight for Ukrainian independence, have helped

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

our Government. It is due to your co-operation that today our cause is already placed on the daily schedule!"

He went on to give a sketch of the fight for Ukrainian independence by the Sitch soldiers, speaking so clearly and intelligibly that up to the present no Ukrainian Chicagoan has ever given to the public so vivid a history of our struggle. In his one-hour speech he practically hypnotized the audience so that they seemed ready to listen to his excellent discourse for a whole day. His words were so dynamic, eloquent, and true to life because he not only described something that he has seen but something for which he has fought, something which he has lived through, something for which he has shed his blood-- Ukrainian independence.

He gave the clear facts as to why the Western Ukrainian Government and its army did not unite with Petlura, why did they not unite with the communists, and why the Western Ukrainian army found itself under Denikin.

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

"Neither the Ukrainian army nor the Ukrainian Government in Galicia can be blamed for it. This Government as well as the whole Ukrainian nation has before it the single ideal and aim of one united great Ukraine.

"There, where Kiev stands, there our Western Ukrainian Government has its eyes fixed. There we want to have our central Government. This, and no other, is our aim! The ideal of every nation is to be united in one integral state, but occasionally, as in our case, circumstances do not permit it!

"If it be decreed that Western Ukraine and Great Ukraine are one, then, since Petlura agreed to cede Galicia to Poland, we should be apt to lose it, but as the matter stands, it is more advantageous for us. For our Western Ukrainian Government utterly rejected Petlura's move, and Poland today does not have as yet any claim upon Galicia.

"Why do we conduct all our political business outside the Ukraine? Because

III B 2  
III H

- 7 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

the enemies, who have occupied our country would not permit us to do anything of the sort on our own soil. Again, no country has won its independence since the world war except outside its own boundaries, i. e., abroad.

"The argument that our Government is not authoritative is false! "Our Government in Western Ukraine is legal, lawful, and authoritative, because it was established while we were shedding our blood for Ukrainian independence. Those who think that by tearing down our Government they are favoring the Ukraine surely are making a mistake. They are injuring the Ukraine and thereby helping Poland.

"A fight is in the air! A fight is going on! Poland cannot stand such a fight any longer. She is failing before our very eyes. She will collapse.

"The time will come when the Ukrainian soldiers will be stationed in Warsaw and Cracow, even as now their soldiery is stationed on our Ukrainian soil!

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

"There is no nation to be found that is not against Poland, and our fight will cause the Polish state to perish!

"Our slogan is: Do not tear down the Ukrainian Government! By forming one front we help the Ukrainian Government. Our unanimous stand against Poland will drive her, our enemy, relentlessly away from our soil!

"In the United States we already have the United Insurance to which all our organizations belong, including the Sitch organization with its headquarters in Chicago. Those five letters in the word 'Sitch' are our much-prized slogan! This is the organization which all should join. Such an organization as Sitch should shine above all other organizations because its existence is the most opportune at the present time. All should understand that it is the duty of the Sitch to help the fighters beyond the seas. It is the duty of the Sitch organization to give help to our waiting army there!

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

"In the name of the Western Ukrainian Government, in the name of its parliament, in the name of you all, brothers and sisters here beyond the seas, I appeal to you most ardently to help our fight in Galicia against Poland!

"Do not throw stones at the Western Ukrainian Government, which has no stain upon its name but is honorable and economical and in every respect faithfully performs its duty. Our Government is built upon charred ruins, and in this same condition it still exists! Our good fortune was /then/ knocking at our door and continues to knock! There is still time for us to achieve this good fortune; therefore help to support your Government!"

Thus finishing his speech, he thanked the Chicago colony for its work on behalf of its nation. Thundering and long-continued ovations followed as the reward of the grandiloquent speech of Dr. Nazaruk from the enthusiastic, inspired, and uplifted audience.



Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

There were a few Reds in the hall, but they sat quietly, knowing that this mass meeting was under the auspices of the Sitch organization. One of the Reds merely ventured to propound a few questions written out on paper, silly questions, of course, which Dr. Nazaruk answered briefly, and for which Comrade Red received a loud "Boo!"

The next speaker was Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky, chief executive of the Sitch organization. This generous, determined Cossack pays no attention to impediments but goes wherever Ukrainians live with the slogans: "To action!" and "Join the Sitch!" He has not only showed us his generosity in words; he has also proved by his actions that he has the Ukrainian cause deeply at heart. He appealed to the audience for the so-called "Immediate Fund." After his terse speech his listeners began to approach the desks of the secretaries of the meeting with their contributions to the fund.

During this time the elderly Dr. W. Siminovich, in his feeling style, appealed



III B 2  
III H

- 11 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

to all to unite in action and in contributing for the national needs. He was quite interesting, for although he is old in years, he is still young in spirit and eager to work and to fight for the freedom of the Ukraine.

Next was Nicholas Thatchuk, the son of flowery Bukovina. His speech also was full of feeling. He surely practices what he preaches, for he is a staunch member of Sitch. For this he deserves recognition.

Then Joseph Kotsovsky spoke. He, as a good patriot, sacrifices everything possible for the national cause; in particular, money is of no consequence to him when it is a question of doing something for the national cause. He won the approval of all by his speech, and everybody enjoyed it because he explained himself in plain language. He is of the practical type and believes more in deeds than in useless, empty phrases.

The money collected was sent directly to Dr. S. Stotsky. For the "Immediate

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

Fund" \$668.75 was contributed. A list of the contributors will be published in the next issues of the Sitch News.

A few months ago Dr. Luke Myshuga received from Chicago a check for \$1,000 signed by Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky. Up to the present the contributions to cover the check have amounted to \$721.25. Therefore \$278.75 was added to this sum from the collection that was made at this mass meeting; an additional \$390 was set aside as an installment on another \$1,000 to be sent to the Ukrainian Government.

In Dr. L. Myshuga's stay in Chicago, at the confidential meeting of the few leaders of Chicago, \$73 more was contributed, which was also sent to the "Immediate Fund."

In short, the Chicago Ukrainian colony has contributed to the "Immediate Fund" up to the present time \$1,462.

Telegrams of protest were sent to Bonar Law, premier of England, to the League

III B 2  
III H

- 13 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

of Nations in Switzerland, and to the American Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes.

The mass meeting was concluded with the Ukrainian national anthem. The whole audience was highly inspired.

S. Museychuk and Philip Vasilovsky  
Secretaries of the meeting.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

III H

II D 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

UKRAINIAN

I C (Bohemian)

I C (Polish)

I C (German)

I C

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LETTER TO UKRAINIAN SIEGE ORGANIZATION IN UNITED STATES

Attention of Chief Executive Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky in Chicago

Dear Doctor:

In your letter of August 8, we learn that a Siege Organization was established in the United States, and you have inquired of us as to the necessity of it and its ultimate end. I think that every Ukrainian, myself included, sympathizes with the fate of our people who are fighting for their independence, and therefore, jointly with the Ukrainian nation. I can give you just this one answer that we accept with sincerest joy, the good tidings of your having established this organization. It is not only remarkable from the national point of view that our people still continue to cultivate the Siege ideals for an independence of Ukraina, but also that they are ready to give up their lives to fight for it to the finish. It is our duty to see to

III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

III H

II D 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

I C (Bohemian)

I C (Polish)

I C (German)

IC

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

it that each and everyone of us belongs to this organization, especially at this moment when our brothers and sisters across the ocean are suffering so bitterly under the yoke of the enemy. It is in the interest of our fight for independence that one and all should join the organization.

This organization, more than any other, can awaken and strengthen our hopes; arouse in us national sentiment, power, and right and thereby help our motherland. Through such an organization as Siege, we become invincible in fighting for what belongs to **Ukrainia**.

Then only will the world notice that winning independence truly requires the whole nation, and practically everybody should be soldiers.

III B 2

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

III H

II D 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I C (Bohemian)

I C (Polish)

I C (German)

I C

Then will the world see our strength, our discipline, and order.

Only with an organization of Ukrainians, both in the native land and abroad, can our capable nation lead itself to a better destiny without any outside foreign interference which our people should never suffer.

Only then our voice will not be lost in the desert; only then even our enemies will respect us.

Only then our nation will be able to conquer everything, whatever the will of a powerful, well-organized, great nation wants. The nation can win its freedom and independence only then, when every individual will answer the call to join the Siege organization.

III B 2

III H

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II D 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I C (Bohemian)

I C (Polish)

I C (German)

I C

No nation has ever won its freedom merely with diplomats and the endeavors of a scanty group of politicians, without the simultaneously determined support of the whole nation.

The Ukrainian nation in Eastern Galicia understood it, and therefore, thanks to its already established organizations now has a chance to give much proof that they do not want and will not allow themselves, for any length of time, to suffer under a foreign yoke.

But even in the United States the organization is not carried out to its utmost by the very fact that it does not include the whole group of our people so that there would not be a single Ukrainian left outside the organization. This present occupation of the



III B 2

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

III H

II D 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

I C (Bohemian)

I C (Polish)

I C (German)

I C

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Western part of Ukrainia by Poland, causes impediments and even impossibilities in the direction of freedom, to continue the work in that part of the country. All the more that the organizations of our people in America, country of freedom in which our brother emigrants can do so much, since they have greater freedom to organize than they ever had in Galicia while under Austria. The Siege Organization in the United States, strong as it is, is as yet in its very inception. The consolation, however, is that it is growing stronger and stronger. In it, I notice people who work with considerable sacrifice, great political understanding and their main ideal is to work for the complete success of the organization. They understand its vehement value and therefore are trying to put it into practice. For now, during this intensely opportune time

III B 2

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN

III H

II D 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

I C (Bohemian)

I C (Polish)

I C (German)

I C

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

such an organization when well organized may render a great help to the native land. The country needs your help, and the most significant help will be given only then, when it comes from the collective will of the whole emigration; this is possible and most effective only through the means of such an organization as this.

Irishmen, Germans and Czechs, etc., had such organizations among them a long time ago. With the exception of the Ukrainian insurance companies, we, up to the present time, do not have a single organization which would include all the political parties and faiths under one slogan: For the freedom of the Ukrainian nation.

It is useless to mention what an important part, in fighting for the freedom of their nation, and in the building of their State, the Czech

III B 2

- 7 -

UKRAINAIN

III H

II D 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

I C (Bohemian)

I C (Polish)

I C (German)

I C

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

Eagles played and are still playing in political life.

We could have done better in the past. We should have been as alert as they were. Yet, it is never too late to mend, and it should be mended as soon as possible.

Therefore, I accept this news with joy that an organization already exists which stands above the political parties, in the form of The Ukrainian Siege Organization in the United States.

This will uplift in spirit and give further inspiration and strength to the fighters for freedom in the native land, when they can see that behind them stands another skirmish line of fighters.

III B 2

- 8 -

UKRAINIAN

III H

II D2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov., 1922

I C (Bohemian)

I C (Polish)

I C (German)

I C

REF ID: A661302

I am convinced that all the Ukrainians in America of both sexes will understand the Siege Organization as a national necessity and will take it as one of their first duties to become one of its members as soon as possible.

Congratulations to you initiators. To you, highly esteemed doctor, who has done so much and is still continuing to do everything in your power for the organization, thereby doing your full share to help the Ukrainian nation in its hard struggle for liberation from the yoke of slavery, to you especially goes true and sincere thanks and congratulations for all your special efforts in this direction.

Vienna, Oct. 28, 1922

Dr. Eugene Petrushevich, President  
of Western Ukrainia.

III B 2  
II B 2 g  
III H

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1922.

UKRAINIANS OF CHICAGO AND VICINITY

Come One Come All

To  
THE GRAND ALL-UKRAINIAN NATIONAL

MASS MEETING

Sunday, November 25, 1922.

Schoenhoffen Hall

Corner Division St., Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.



III B 2  
II B 2 g  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty(Siege News), Nov. 1922.

The Main Speaker

Dr. Joseph Nazaruk

Delegate from Our Eastern Galician-Ukrainian Government.

Dr. Joseph Nazaruk, who came from Europe a month ago, is being invited to Chicago to the Mass Meeting, so that we also may have an opportunity to hear from him the latest news and developments in our native country. Besides Dr. Nazaruk, there will be other speakers.

Commencement at 2:30 P.M. Admission free.



III B 2

II D 10

II D 2

III G

III H

UKRAINIAN

Siohovi Visty (Siege News), Oct., 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MINUTES OF THE SIEGE EXECUTIVE STAFF IN CHICAGO

[Summary]

On September 6, the Executive Staff decided that the recording secretary should write to all district majors, who should see to it that the members of the companies in their respective districts be prompt in paying their dues, according to the decision of the last Siege Convention held in Cleveland.

The money for the so-called Known Fund is to be sent directly to Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky, chief executive, and the executive office will then be responsible for it and will send it to the designated place, thereby having direct control over it.

On September 27, a letter from Dr. Dnistriansky was read. This led them to refer the matter of helping Ukrainian students abroad, to Siege Company No. 1,



III B 2

II D 10

II D 2

III G

III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Oct., 1922

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

in Chicago.

M. Kotsiuk was notified that if District No. 1 does not pay P. Nayda his travelling expenses, while he is transacting business of the organization with Company No. 5 at Wilmington, N. J., the executive office in Chicago will pay him from the general fund.

Chief executive Dr. Hrynevetsky has decided to attend the next Siege Convention to be held in 1924 in Philadelphia. Naturally his travelling expenses are to be paid from the general account of the organization.

On October 4, the recording secretary wrote to the bookstore Umna in Vienna, and ordered, according to the smallest sample sent in, a sufficient number of badges for all the Ukrainian-American Siege members.

III B 2

II D 10

II D 2

III G

III H

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Oct., 1922

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

O. Reviewk sent in propositions of the Obyednanya Insurance Association to which the entire executive staff agreed. They appointed M. Kotsiuk, to be present, if possible, at Obyednanyas next meeting to be held on Oct. 13, in Jersey City.

With reference to the suggestion of Dr. Luke Mishuga to bring over two people from Czechoslovakia, the executive office decided to inquire of every district major as to their opinion on it before the Central Headquarters would finally decide.

III B 2  
II D 2

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept., 1922.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

# MINUTE OF THE SIEGE HEADQUARTER EXECUTIVES IN CHICAGO

On August 14, the executive office decided to write a letter to S. Dembitsky, recording secretary of Obyednania (Union), to force him to suspend his activity of collecting signatures for Obyednania (an insurance association) from the Siege Organization officers.

A letter of **resignation** from M. Kotsiuk, assistant major, and for the time being the head of the first Siege District in Philadelphia, was read. The resignation, however, was not accepted.

On August 28, they changed their minds after reading the letter of the first District, in Philadelphia. The Siege officers there, with all its members, agreed to join the Obyednania Insurance Company. This influenced the Headquarters executive staff who decided that the entire Siege Organization will officially join the insurance association. Whereupon the insurance association was permitted to use the names of Siege officers or members for advertising purposes, etc.

III B 2

II D 10

III H

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept., 1922.

WPA (III) PROJ. 30275

SIEGE MEMBERS IN CHICAGO CONTRIBUTED \$1,000 AS AN INSTANT  
AID TO THEIR NATIVE COUNTRY

Dr. Luke Myshuga, delegate of the Western (Galician) Ukrainian National Republic, stopped off in Chicago on September 20, on his way back home from Canada. To welcome such a dear guest and to hear the latest news from him of our native land Ukrainia, the attendance of the Ukrainian Chicagoans was altogether too small as compared with the great number of our people who live in this city.

At the end of the speech given by Dr. Myshuga, he was given a check for \$1,000, which is the first contribution of the Chicago Ukrainians to this fund of Instant Relief for the Native Land.

III B 2

II B 2 g

I A 1 a

III E

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept., 1922.

### AN APPEAL TO UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

The Ukrainian college youth in Chicago established the Monomach, a Ukrainian student club.

Its aim is to encourage the Ukrainian college students to join this club, as well as other fraternities and societies. By joining this student club, they can exchange ideas with other members; by joining other clubs and societies they can help their respective communities by influencing them with new, fresh, and useful ideas. The students should be like cement which unites firmly, and they should carry this spirit of union to communities at large; in them they should encourage the youth to get a higher education.

We need well-educated and well-trained people in intellectual fields. The slogan of the student club is, action!



III B 2

II B 2 g

I A 1 a

III E

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept., 1922.

The officers of the Club Monomach appeal to the Ukrainian youth not only in Chicago, but also in the entire United States, to establish similar clubs all over America and thus unite us directly or indirectly.

Considering Chicago the possible future center of the Ukrainian students in the United States, we ask each and every Ukrainian student to write us his biography, particularly what he studies, in what college, what academic year as well as the circumstances or hardships under which he studies. In this way we shall be able to get a general review of favorable and otherwise conditions, which will assist us in organizing the Ukrainian-American student body into one solid unit.

Harry G. Skehar, President,  
Monomach Club,  
Nicholas Motliuk, Secretary.



III B 2

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

THE CHICAGO UKRAINIANS GIVE GRAND FINALE CONCERT  
AT EXPOSITION

Chicago Siege Executive Office is Host to Most Famous  
Ukrainian Choir Whose Brilliant Concert Entertains  
Chicago Public

Ukrainians from every nook of America write articles to newspapers telling the world about their local activities, relations with their homeland, etc. In short, everyday we are learning about some of their worthwhile activities from many parts of this country.

In Chicago, as elsewhere, our people are also earnest workers in many branches of various activities, including national. Yet, curious enough, the newspapers do not mention anything about Chicago at all. In view of this fact, I was determined to write something about the Ukrainian concert





III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

which took place in Chicago, wherein the local Siege was host to the famous Ukrainian Choirs; therefore, in a measure the Chicago Ukrainians directly and indirectly contributed to the entertainment of different nationalities of Chicago, who were present at the concert. Here everybody had an opportunity to enjoy the real beauty of Ukrainian melodies and dances.

Chicago, both this year and last year, presented a small exhibition, Pageant of Progress Exposition. Of course, at this exposition practically all nationalities and all kinds of products were represented. The exposition this year was quite favorable to the Ukrainians, and the Chicago Ukrainians were certain to take advantage of it.

The exposition opened on July 29, with a grand pageant of numerous musical bands and demonstrations of all sorts of products. Our Chicago Siege band,



III B 2

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

composed of forty players, with its conductor John Barabash, was one of those numerous bands. "Ukrainian Band," both in Ukrainian and English, was inscribed on its large drum. They made such a good appearance, that they surely must have attracted the attention of the crowd of a million people standing packed on both sides of the streets, because as our band passed there were ceaseless ovations and cheers from the crowd. This was one of the first grand and successful appearances of our Siege Band which will have a lasting impression on a million inhabitants of Chicago. This was an appearance which informed the American public that there are Ukrainians living in Chicago. In a great measure we have John Barabash, our young Siege Band conductor to thank for all this.

The exposition, as mentioned above began on July 29, and was to end August 13. The Ukrainians were invited to give their concert on the last day. No one ever dreamed of such an opportunity. One week had already passed and



III B 2

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

no one knew anything about it; naturally, no one was interested any further, to any considerable extent, with the exposition. But as the second week commenced, the incredible good news was received from the Exposition Committee that the Chicago Ukrainians had been selected to give the Grand Finale Concert on the last day of the Exposition.

Within a few hours the Ukrainian Concert Committee got together, discussed the matter, and decided on concert numbers.

The leading members of this Committee were the following: John Barabash, conductor of the Ukrainian Siege Band; Rev. Wasyl Stetsiuk, conductor of the Siege male choir; Professor T. Choptiak, conductor of the Lysenko choir; R. I. Smook; and Mr. Aschenko, instructor of the Unrainian national dances.

From that time on the tireless work began. Both choirs rehearsed most



III B 2

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

diligently, and the girls also wanted to profit by the opportunity so they were glad to learn Ukrainian group dances. All rehearsals and preparations for the concert took place at the Church Hall, at Oakley and Rice St.

The culminating point of all those rehearsals of the band, choirs, etc., was reached on the day of the concert.

The concert was announced in all the American newspapers in Chicago. And curious enough, the Poles were very much surprised. They wondered why the Ukrainians were chosen, and most likely they sent their spies to the concert.

Critics, reporters of foreign newspapers, as well as many Ukrainians were present at the concert.

William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and one of the members of the



III B 2

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

Exposition Committee, because of the lack of seats in the hall were obliged to listen to the concert over the radio.

Now I wish to lay aside the description of the audience and the concert hall, and will start first, so to speak, with a slight criticism of the musical numbers.

The first number was the overture "Lustspiel" by Keller Bello. The parting of the curtain disclosed a beautiful tableau of a Ukrainian Siege band wearing blue uniforms.

R. Smook, the prompter, introduced the Ukrainian Band and its conductor John Barabash, and announced the first number of the program. They were given a real welcome by a lengthy ovation.

As the conductor raised his baton such silence prevailed that the drop of a pin could have been heard. The beautiful "Lustspiel" was played with

III B 2

- 7 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

minute precision.

Everyone, who has ever heard the piece and understands music, discovered that the men in the Ukrainian Band, not only play skillfully, but also with their whole hearts

and souls.

The second part of the first number was the serenade "The Cupid Charms." The third part, "Collection of Ukrainian Melodies," by John Barabash, was excellently played by the band.

The second number was a song, the "Bandoora," by H. Davidovsky. Another beautiful tableau was then presented, composed of members of M. Lyssenko's mixed choir.



III B 2

- 8 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

Then followed the choir of T. Choptiak. Both choirs had to sing encores. Miss Mary Vinyarsky deserves honorable mention because of her very charming soprano voice.

Third number: "Wedding of the Winds," music by J. T. Hall.  
Also "Ukrainian Bazaar Songs," by John Barabash.

After a short intermission the Ukrainian Band appeared again. The audience was so pleased with the band that it seemed that it could not want anything better, yet this band is comprised mostly of persons from the laboring class.

In the last part of the third number the Ukrainian Band played Ukrainian compositions exclusively. This deviation from American music was a real treat to the audience. The band was called back over and over; the enthusiastic audience hardly knew when to stop its ovations.





III B 2

- 9 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

The fourth number: "Vetchernitsi" (Evening Entertainment), music by R. T. Nischinsky. The very appearance of the self-confident M. Lyssenko's mixed choir was a certain guarantee that this number would be a success. This it was, although in minor details there was still room for improvement.

But if the fact that the choirs also consist of the working class is taken into consideration, then one is bound to marvel at how it was possible for these amateurs to render their numbers as well as they did.

Another attraction was the young ladies in Ukrainian national costumes. Several of the girls were so immaculately dressed that they looked like a real tableau. Miss Olga Motsio was one of them. It looked as if those girls had come from Ukrainia to entertain the audience here, and to show American women how beautifully they dress in Ukrainia.

The fifth number: Mr. and Mrs. Aschenko presented a short dialogue and

III B 2

- 10 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

excerpts from songs. It was not bad, but it seems that it would have been much better if it had been omitted entirely.

The sixth number: The popular song "Palley," musical masterpiece of T. Vorobkevich. When the curtain was drawn, the public witnessed a slightly different treat, a male choir. This was a Siege choir and its conductor Rev. Wasyl Stetsiuk, a sincere, zealous hard worker. The choir, under his direction was being swayed with the rapidity of lightning, yet so smoothly and so harmoniously. The American public has never seen a better choir, a choir so well-disciplined and with such seriousness in their hearts for the work at hand. This number, of all the choir numbers, was the most successful. This choir was a living testimonial of the hard work of Rev. W. Stetsiuk. All we have to say, with reference to this Siege male choir, is to hope that they will continue to attend their rehearsals in the future under their very able conductor Rev. W. Stetsiuk.

III B 2

- 11 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

The seventh number: Solo and group dances were preceded by a song by a group of girls. The dances were another covetous treat for the audience. Boys and girls poured on the stage from the right and left sides formed couples, ranks, and files. With very skillful musicians the ballets came out exceptionally well.

The group was followed by solo dances. This was something positively new for the audience. The following took part in it: Mr. Aschenko, instructor and manager of the dancing of the program; Stephen Musiychuk, true cossack and sincere worker in the Siege Organization; M. Tokarevich; D. Zabolotsky; Luke Stachursky. They all performed their parts very well, yet Mr. Aschenko, as could be expected, superseded them all. He is a superb ballet master and acrobatic dancer, and naturally, he would be master of the situation.

Of all the girls who danced exceptionally well, several of them deserve



III B 2

- 12 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

special press attention. Among those were the following:

A. Voos, O. Motsio, Mrs. M. Musiychuk, Catherine Kosovich,  
Mary Vinyarsky, S. Koptynsky, and Kryvetsky.

The eighth number: The overture "Superbe," by Dalbey, was played by the band as well as their preceding pieces.

For the grand finale the Ukrainian Band played the American and Ukrainian national anthems.

We are sure that this concert will never be forgotten by the American audience and still more so by the Ukrainians who were present.

Two days have passed since the grand fete, after which, very desirable results have followed. The secretary of the Exposition sent an official letter to our Ukrainian Concert Committee in which, among other things,



III B 2

- 13 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

he stated that the Concert given by the Ukrainians was the most sensational **event** of the whole Exposition. The letter was signed by Mayor William Hale Thompson and his secretary.

The day after this letter was received, special delegates sent by the Exposition executives, came to the Ukrainian Concert Committee and asked them to repeat the concert once more. However, they declined the offer due to some important reason that intervened.

It seems that it is useless to comment any further on the fact that the Chicago Ukrainians did more by that one concert, than they could by many protests against their political enemies.

And now, for the grand success of this concert, we should give thanks to John Barbabash, conductor of the Ukrainian Band, and to the chairman of the Ukrainian Concert Committee.



III B 2

- 14 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 c (1)

I C (POLISH)

II B 1 a

III E

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

Our next obligation is to Rev. Wasyl Stetsiuk, Prof. T. Choptiak, and ballet master Aschenko and his wife. They all co-operated very well.

We should also thank the subordinates who answered the call of their conductors with such enthusiasm. Thanks for their sincerely impersonal interest in the concert's success.

Would to God that we continue to be as successful in the future.

Andreyko.



III B 2

UKRAINIAN

I C (LITHUANIAN)

I C (POLISH)

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

II B 1 a

I C

CHICAGO UKRAINIAN SIEGE BAND PLAYS AT THE  
LITHUANIAN MASS MEETING AGAINST  
POLES

The Siege Band, under the capable leadership of John Barabash, its conductor, played at the Chicago Lithuanians' Mass meeting against the Poles.

Simultaneously, this Lithuanian Day was also their Thanksgiving Day to America for its recognition of Lithuania as an independent State.

There also were a number of other union bands, yet the Ukrainian Band was not only one of the biggest, but also, through its behavior, discipline, and training proved to be one of the best, according to the Lithuanian Mass Meeting Committee.

In short, we might add that the Ukrainian Siege Band is becoming more and





III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (LITHUANIAN)

I C (POLISH)

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1922.

II B 1 a

I C                    more important and beginning to be well-known in the city of Chicago. We wish and hope that the members of the band will work hard to improve themselves, and under the capable leadership of its conductor John Barabash, the Ukrainian Band will become a first-class band, and will become known not only in Chicago, but also all over the United States. This will be not only important to the band, but it will also add to the joy of all the Ukrainian people.



III B 2

II D 10

III H

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept., 1922.

CHICAGO SIEGE DISTRICT NO. 2 BOUGHT UKRAINIAN LIBERTY BONDS FOR \$5,100

The names of those who bought Ukrainian Liberty Bonds are being put away in a special file. Ukrainian Liberty Bonds were bought by 152 Siege members of both sexes. The total sum of the bonds bought by Chicago Siege members is \$5,100.

III B 2

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 2 a

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug. 1922.

II D 10

I F 4

ANNUAL MEETING OF SIEGE BRANCH NO. 15  
Their Humanitarian and Intellectual Work

The annual meeting of Siege Branch No. 15 took place on July 15.

There has never been a more harmoniously conducted meeting in the history of the Chicago Ukrainians.

After singing the national anthem the meeting was opened by captain S. Boniakivsky. Then followed the roll call, acceptance of new members and collecting the monthly dues. An account of the last picnic which was very successful, was read. The proceeds from this amounted to \$265.78.

Upon the motion of R. Boyko, the meeting granted fifty dollars for orphans in the old country. They also decided to buy a number of badges from Mr. Boyko for company use.



III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 2 a

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug. 1922.

II D 10

I F 4

Luke Stachursky was elected chairman to conduct this meeting.

The former Captain S. Boniakivsky thanked the company for their vote of confidence and took a seat among the other members. The temporary chairman selected Mr. Petriw and A. Dzivakovsky to act as secretaries of the meeting.

The captain mentioned above was the first one to be called on to give account of his work. Due to the fact that he held the position for a comparatively short time, the report of his activities was very brief. The second lieutenant stated that he should have done more, but for one reason or other, he did not work very hard.

From the reading of minutes and accounts it was learned that the company has \$538.20 in its treasury and it has 110 members.

The financial secretary announced that his accounts coincide with the



III B 2

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 2 a

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug. 1922.

II D 10

I F 4

accounts of the cashier Mr. Murin.

Yet, it showed that some of the officers were quite negligent in performing the duties they took upon themselves a year ago.

Michael Soltys, librarian, gave one of the best accounts with reference to his post. Mr. Soltys told the meeting that the Chicago Public Library has decided to contribute 150 volumes to the Siege Library. This was in a great measure due to the steady, systematic work of Mr. Soltys.

The chairman asked all members present to stand up to show their appreciation of the work of the former officers.

Immediately, the election of the new members followed. The results of the election were as follows:



III B 2

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 2 a

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug. 1922.

II D 10

I F 4

M. Ostsislavsky, capitan; E. Michalsky, second-lieutenant;  
S. Muryn, financial secretary; M. Dzyganovsky, recording  
secretary; N. Tymush, cashier; P. Demchyna and Mr. Matseleyko, under  
officers; L. Stachursky, M. Hussir, Mr. Goralchuk, and J. Yavorsky,  
first-lieutenants; Max Fedinsky, bugler; Mr. Vishniovsky, guard; Michael  
Soltys, librarian; N. Hul and Mr. Petriw, comptrollers.

After the election of the officers, upon motions that were seconded, the  
meeting made the following decisions:

- 1) Every member should do everything in his power to attend the Siege  
drills every Saturday.
- 2) The present captain of this company should assist the company in  
Gary, to get on its feet, i.e., to better itself in all respects.



III B 2

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (2)

II B 2 a

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug. 1922.

II D 10

I F 4

3) Ten Siege members should be detailed as helpers on the day of a district picnic.

4) Our company should take charge of the dance number on the program at the Exposition of Progress.

5) The company assigned twenty-five dollars for the press fund.

At this time they collected \$15.50 to pay the fee of the ballet master who rehearsed the Chicago Ukrainian dancers, so that the Ukrainians could show before other nationalities the full splendor of our national dances.

The newly elected officers were then sworn in, as well as two new members who were formerly accepted. Finally, the chief executive, Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky adjourned the meeting with a few sincere, ardent words, and gave out a new password to those present.

A. Dzivakovsky.





III B 2  
III E

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug. 1922.

CHICAGO UKRAINIANS TO ORGANIZE A YOUTH  
SIEGE COMPANY



Several months ago, a movement was started in Chicago to organize a Siege Company comprised of young people between eighteen and thirty-five years of age. For one reason or another, this necessary work was somehow neglected until the present time.

On July 24, the youth gathered at the Oakley and Rice Street Hall, for the sole purpose of organizing the youth Siege company.

The meeting was presided over by D. Zabolotsky. After a short explanation, questions and discussion followed as to the conditions and obligations required and expected of those who wished to join this new company.

Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky, chief executive of the organization ardently encouraged those present, who were within the age limit, to join the company.

III B 2  
III E

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug. 1922.

Vivid discussion, which showed great enthusiasm for the movement, took so long that they did not have enough time to complete their main business. Therefore, the meeting was adjourned until next Monday.

On July 31, a similiar meeting took place at the Citizens' Club. Chief executive Dr. Hrynevetsky and general financial secretary John Shkraba were present.

At this time persons joined the newly organized company. After this Dr. Hrynevetsky and the general financial secretary congratulated the newly organized branch and wished them the best of luck in their future work.

The following were elected as temporary officers: F. Vasilovsky, captain; N. Motliuk, general secretary.

It was decided that the newly organized group should be called T. Bulba



III B 2  
III E

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug. 1922.

[Siege] Company.

Among other motions and decisions of lesser importance, they decided and encouraged every member of the company to be an organizer and thus help make it a strong company.

Nicholas Motliuk



III B 2  
II B 3

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug., 1922.

SIEGE PHYSICAL DRILL AS APPROVED BY THE CHICAGO  
EXECUTIVE STAFF  
Flag Exercise No. 1

Standing at attention, a small flag is held so that the staff of the flag is on the left-hand side, the end of the staff is to be held with the left hand below the waist.

1. Stepping back on the toes of the left foot, with the flag horizontal and hanging down over the right shoulder so that both ends of the flag hang evenly, while the right hand holds it at the left shoulder and the left hand holds the end of the flag.

2. The right foot is placed forward keeping the flag even with the other outstretched hand.

3. Left turn, only do not draw the feet together and keep the head in the same position as in figure No. 2. That is, hold it motionless to the right, keeping the flag also in this position, and at the same time lower oneself

III B 2  
II B 3

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug., 1922.

as if to crouch on one's heels, it will appear that one is aiming to lance someone with the upper end of the flag staff.

4. Draw the feet together and place the flag staff on the chest as it had been originally.



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

ELECTION OF DR. S. K. HRYNEVETSKY, CHICAGO PHYSICIAN,  
AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE SIEGE ORGANIZATION

According to the amended by-laws at the Pittsburg Convention, the members of the executive staff had the right to appoint a new chief executive in place of the one who had resigned. However, the executive staff did not do it, lest it look somewhat similar to dictatorship, but sent out ballots to all the Siege districts and branches so that they all had a chance to say whether or not Dr. Hrynevetsky would be the chief executive of the Siege Organization.

The election came out as follows: The Branches: Passaic, N. J., No. 10; Chicago, Ill.: Nos. 12, 13, and 15; Youngstown, O., No. 36; Cleveland, O., No. 39; Lockwood, O., No. 40; and Gary, Ind., No. 41; all voted unanimously for Dr. Hrynevetsky as chief executive.

The Branches: Philadelphia, Pa., Nos. 4, 7, 34, 43, 45 and in Frankford,



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

Pa., No. 25, voted to wait with the election until the next Siege Convention.

The central staff guard, branch No. 6, Chicago, Ill., in the election joined the majority.

The majority decided that Dr. Stephen K. Hrynevetsky be the chief executive of the Siege Organization in the United States, with its headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, beginning March 1, 1922.

Stephen Musiychuk, secretary.





III B 2

II B 2 g

II B 3

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

TO DISTRICT LEADERS, THEIR ASSISTANTS, BRANCH OFFICERS AND  
MEMBERS OF THE SIEGE ORGANIZATION IN CHICAGO AND ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES

By Dr. Stephen K. Hrynevetsky, Chicago Physician

On March 1, 1922, the Central Headquarters of the Siege Organization, with its offices in Chicago, elected me as its chief executive. Herein I wish to take this opportunity to extend my thanks to all those Siege branches that voted in my favor as well as those who refrained from voting, possibly due to some good reason.

In taking the required oath the central staff imposed on me this sacred duty: to do my full share in trying to spread and strengthen the Siege Organization.

I took the oath to follow the Siege by-laws, and in the meantime I wish to remind you, Siege members, that you also took the very same oath.



III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

II B 3

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

Dear Siege members, the duty imposed on me by the executives of the Siege organization was also indirectly imposed by you. Yet, I cannot fulfill them without your generous help.

In my opinion, my election to this office was possibly most opportune. However, my orders and your full cooperation must go hand-in-hand in order to reach the desired end.

The Siege organization came to a stand still, as far as I can see, due to two principal causes: 1) Lack of discipline and cooperation; 2) unwelcome habits of breaking decrees or not touching them at all.

I accepted the office as the head of the Siege Central Staff with this one aim in view: to do away with everything that would be an impediment to the organization. I am sure that with your wholehearted help we shall be able to accomplish those great things for which the organization was primarily established.



III B 2  
II B 2 g  
II B 3

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

The Siege by-laws paragraph 21, article VI, reads that the decisions of the chief executive (Otaman) with his assistants, in all things pertaining to the business of the organization, have full force and can be changed or annulled only by a general convention.

According to this paragraph I, with the consent of the entire executive staff, am obliged to send out to all branches of the Siege organization the following orders:

1) The district head officers' attention is called to the fact that up to April 29, 1922, all their members' dues accounts are to be straightened out. Paragraph 65, article IX, of the Siege by-laws is to be explained so that the contents of the paragraph refer only to single branches or to their individual members.

2) Headquarters must receive all the members' dues and contributions to the press fund one month ahead, that is on the day of the 29 of each



III B 2  
II B 2 g  
II B 3

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

preceding month. Dues of twenty cents per member each Siege branch office must collect and forward to the Central Headquarters on the time specified above.

3) Let it be known to all members that not only membership dues, but also subscriptions for the Siege News are to be paid in advance. That is, everything must be paid up by April 29, according to the new ruling.

4) Now, on March 29, the district head officers should see to it that an exact account is sent to the Central Headquarters so that extracts of their doings can be published in the Siege News. The main topic being their athletic activity. The central office must know where, and how many members take part in athletics, and what percentage do not.

5) It is also commanded that the district heads see to it that each branch commander gives time, during every monthly meeting and before or after weekly athletic exercises, for discussion of questions of popular sciences, and thus help the members broaden their horizon of general knowledge.



III B 2

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

II B 3

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

6) It is commanded that at no meeting or gathering of any kind, there be any dispute, quarrel, outright antipathy, or unnecessary offense directed against any political party or religious sect that may differ from ours.

7) It is commanded that all district commanders and assistants keep in mind that all weekly athletic gatherings as well as all monthly Siege meetings should open and close with this command: "Company, attention!" While doing this the right hand should rest on the chest, thus they should remain silent for one minute. During this silence every one should think and strongly desire independence for Urkrainia. Then the national anthem should follow.

8) We appeal to all district and branch officers to inform their members that by April 1, a new password will be sent out to all the officers, and they will communicate it down to every member of their branch or company.

III B 2  
II B 2 g  
II B 3

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

9) We appeal to all district and branch officers as well as all Siege members to see to it that at no time should anyone give out those passwords to anyone but Siege members. This is to prevent the possible presence of an enemy at any meeting, thus causing unnecessary disturbances.

10) It is the duty of all district officers and assistants to see to it that their district councils are regularly conducted, and that the above commands and appeals are complied with by themselves and members. The officers have the right to punish, according to Siege by-laws, those of their members who do not fulfill their obligations.

11) All orders and commands from the commander-in-chief are to be read immediately after the first command of attention, and as soon as all those present are accounted for. The United States Army discipline is to be followed as closely as possible.

COPIES  
04



III B 2

- 7 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 g

II B 3

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 15, 1922.

12) It is the duty of the officers at the head of districts to inform and notify their branch officers, and these, their subordinates and the rest of their Siege members, of anything that is to take place in their own branches and districts. In a similar way, all are to be informed of general doings of the whole Siege Organization.



III B 2

I C (Russian)

I D 1 a

III C

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1921.

### SIEGE GUARD

(Excerpt)

Hear ye, hear ye, what happened in Chicago on the South Side, at 50th and Paulina Sts., at the Ukrainian Catholic Church. As soon as the services in the church were over, before twelve noon, the observer noticed on the street a riotous crowd making a great commotion. What happened? Two communists, Trotskyists, were being milled around and were given a good thrashing by the Siege members. Communists Chub and A. Parubey had come to the church as usual, with the Bolshevistic handbills that are intended to injure the cause of Eastern Galicia, occupied by Poland. But our Siege members, found it out sooner than expected and dealt with the two Communists accordingly. The curious observer wanted to see the Trotskyists but the crowd was so thick that he did not have a chance. However, beating of the two was plainly

III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Russian)

I D 1 a

III C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept., 1921.

audible despite the crowding and loud talking. After they received enough of it, the two Trotskyists, almost martyrs, ran as fast as their legs could carry them. Some of the **Siege** members followed them and from time to time gave them a little assistance with a swift kick, thus trying to help them to get back to Lenin for a Red Celebration. The two servants of Lenin and Trotsky will surely remember the treat they received from the Ukrainian Cossacks on the South Side of Chicago. Never again will they dare, nor advise anybody else to approach the Ukrainain Cossacks with Communistic propaganda.

III B 2

II B 2 d (1)

IV

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), May, 1921.

SITCH BRANCH MOVEMENT ANNUAL MEETING  
(Minutes Of Chicago Sitch Branch No. 15, May 15, 1921.)

Mr. D. Zabolotsky opened the meeting with Sitch Greetings; following this, the members sang the song "There is No Time Any Longer."

The unsettled business of the year was next on the program.

The meeting decided when the Sitch festival of one of the largest branches, the Bohdan Chmelnytsky Branch No. 15, would take place. Conductor Theodore Choptiak and his male choir were asked to present a few numbers at the festival.

It was decided that the net profit, \$92.50, of the Sitch festival of June 19, should go to the Sitch press fund. Branch No. 15 added \$7.50, and thus \$100 was given for the Sitch press, which is about to be established.

The following officers for 1921-1922 were elected: Commander, Mr. D. Zabolotsky; his assistant, Mr. Ivan Dmytriw; second lieutenants, Mr. Stanley Michalsky and

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

IV Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), May, 1921.

Mr. Ivan Gabro; first lieutenants, Mr. Michael Husir and Mr. R. Boyko; flag and standard bearers, Mr. George Mashtal and Mr. F. Chornopysky; bugler, Mr. John Kozak; financial secretary, Mr. Stephen Muryn; cashier, Sam Boniakiwsky; recording secretary, Mr. Michael Dzyganowsky; comptrollers, Mr. Nicholas Hull and Mr. Michael Horodetsky; librarian, Michael Labuy.

Mr. Michael Mayorchyk, head of the Chicago Sitch district, lined up the new officers and turned them over to Colonel P. Novodvorsky, who, after a few words of inspiration and encouragement, swore them in. In a short speech he compared them to those officers who were once elected in Zaporozhe, beyond the Dnieper, in Ukraine.

"There, before the election," he said, every nominee's faults were publicly brought to light. But once they were elected or appointed as officers, they were obeyed at all times, regardless of the nature of the command. Alas, with us it is somewhat different; when we elect officers, we give them a big ovation, but later we do not take their orders seriously enough. Let the newly-elected officers be prepared for, and anticipate from time to time, some antagonism from

III B 2

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (1)

IV

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), May, 1921.

the opposing political parties, remembering that it is sweet and honorable to suffer for Mother Ukraine.

John Kozak and F. Chornopysky, Secretaries

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), April 1921.

UKRAINIAN

CHICAGO DISTRICT SIEGE ORGANIZATION ANNOUNCES TWO PICNICS

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

The Chicago district Siege organization announces that it will hold two grand picnics, the first on June 19 and the second on July 4, 1921.

Therefore, we ask all the Ukrainian societies, associations, and sodalities, in Greater Chicago, to refrain from having any doings on the above mentioned days. Thanks.

III B 2  
III H

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), November, 1920.

#### UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S WORK IN CHICAGO AND IN AMERICA IN GENERAL

Wherever one turns his head, even in the most forgotten nook occupied by immigrants, we find that these various foreign groups are energetically trying to do something profitable for their own people.

So also we Ukrainian immigrants in the land of Washington are trying to do something profitable. However, the climate of this country seems to affect some individuals of ours in a negative way.

We have good intentions and make enthusiastic beginnings, but these are insufficient to carry anything to a successful end.

There was a Sitch congress from May 1 to May 3 this year in Pittsburgh. After electing new officers for the organization they decided to move the Sitch

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), November, 1920.

headquarters from New York to Chicago. After this charge we expected things to run more smoothly. But alas! The outcome is such that some have lost the energy to continue the work in that particular field. They walk independent and detached, and yet trying to find out what is going to happen tomorrow. And just as usual, as soon as anything is started, there will always be some people acting as an impediment, but they hide themselves behind the fence to conceal their stained faces, knowing that their reputation for making trouble will easily be discovered.

Now that we are worse disorganized than ever, we can hardly appreciate the value of solidarity. However, to understand public indifference in the political field in America, we have to explain it with this one thing: there are some maniacs who run from one meeting to another, just annoying the people by criticizing anybody and everything everywhere, and thereby trying to force themselves to leadership--absurd! The people have lost faith in them. They appear

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), November, 1920.

on exposure like trunks of rotten trees, characterless and nameless, ready to collapse.

Strange it is that such persons, usually with hardly any education or training whatsoever, have the audacity to get up before the public and to try to tell them something. The audience is so much disgusted with them that whenever afterwards any worth-while speaker wants to address them, they are so much sated with listening to worthless talkers that they are reluctant to listen to anybody at all.

Look around then, and try to find anybody who would listen to talk of higher ideals, self-sacrifice, and love of one's people and of the country in which one lives. Yes, those maniacs who sweated in the attempt to prove that they are the only leaders of the people should receive their due reward for their wicked work against the Ukrainian people.

Soon the whole thing will come to the surface, and we shall all see clearly the

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), November, 1920.

malefactors in their true colors and find out that their vicious work, sociologically and politically speaking, perpetrated against the immigrants in America cannot escape notice, nor will the history of immigration overlook them.

Now more than ever is the time when every movement, word, and action should be most precious because not only Ukrainian history but even world history will take note of how we Ukrainians have taken advantage of the present opportune time in comparison with other peoples--what gains, what progress we have made.

But look! What are we doing? The opportune time is at hand, and in the face of it we apparently have become indifferent. We want liberty and freedom for ourselves and for our children; we desire with all our hearts that over there in Ukrainia there shall be as much freedom as we have here. We wish it so sincerely! (Wish is the desire that the thing which you long to have may come

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), November, 1920.

to you; but to will to have something means to go after the thing that you want.)

Shevchenko the poet says:

"As for me, brother, I shall hope for it and expect it, and I shall add it to the yearnings of my heart."

He foretold that his poems, his call, would beget new fighters for honor, glory, brotherhood, and the freedom of the Ukrainian people. Here is some of the poem:

"There will sprout and grow up  
In that lovely land people  
Who will pierce the rotten heart  
Of the vicious one and will drain away  
The deadly decayed blood, and  
Instead they will refill the heart  
With life-giving blood of the mighty Cossacks."

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), November, 1920.

Oh, yes! And so they will grow up! But how long do we still have to grow? Is living a few hundred years under the yoke of our enemies not enough for us? Have we accustomed ourselves so much to concentration camps and dungeons for political reasons that we cannot lift up our heads and look with the eyes of a free people? But alas, some of us seem to think that a life of freedom belongs to a martyr who is rewarded with freedom only after death. We have completed our martyrdom, and unless we break the chains of captivity and oppression right now, we are likely never to have another opportunity to do so. Apparently we won our freedom in 1918, but wicked and uncalled-for leaders ensnare us, trying to fetter us again. Shevchenko silently looking at them spoke of them:

"Slaves, stool pigeons, filth of Moscow,  
Garbage of Warsaw....."

Let us now repeat these words with such powerful energy behind them that they

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), November, 1920.

will terrorize all those who are seeking to fetter us!

Thus, eagles, soldiers, if we fail to help our native land, let us remember that should we go back to her, we shall be unworthy of becoming American citizens if we declined to defend the United States. No man can call himself the son of a country, and at the same time prove himself a traitor against that country. When at the critical hour the country calls you with the words: "Join and fight for freedom!" what mockery it would be to refuse the call and to continue to hope and to wait for better days to come?

Today, when we swarm and create groups of Sitch fighters everywhere, not one should leave his group without a serious reason. Every one should join his local Sitch group and become impregnated with its ideals and foster its spirit and always be ready to fight for the rights and the freedom of this country as well as for those of Ukraina.



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), November, 1920.

Never must we become discouraged because of the fact that we were misled by some one's showing us in a dark room a black cat which was not there. We should get a lesson out of it and become in the future more observant and more critical; in other words, we should pass those things through the sieve of our reason, and anticipate the possible true results instead, not letting disappointment creep over us and make us utterly despondent.

We still call on you, youth; join one of our local groups, and thus you will have done part of your duty. We must not take a matter of such grave weight trivially, for the curse of our negligence, will fall upon us and upon our children.

Sitch is and should be a source of every liberating and cultural movement, and therefore let us, one and all, understand that united in Sitch groups, we jointly can accomplish great things.

N. N., Sitch member





Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 21, June 12, 1920.

UKRAINIAN LADIES' CIRCLE

This circle of Ukrainian ladies was organized on May 10, 1920, through the following committee: Anna Yaworska, Olena Siemenovich, Anna Sevitska and Katherine Zubcich.

It received its charter from Springfield, Ill., on May 19, 1920.

The first meeting was held on the 28th of May, 1920, in the Settlement Hall, where the following were elected on the committee: Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich, physician for the Ukrainian Ladies' Circle; Anna Sevitska, President; Maria Pindova, Financial Secretary; Katherine Zubcich, Recording Secretary; Anna Yaworska, Treasurer; Julia Holodnytska and Victoria Pidhuriak, controllers.

Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich said a few words to the women, outlining the cause of this organization. Immediately after this the officers were sworn in.

III B 2

II B 2 a (1)

III H

I C

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 12, Apr. 3, 1920.

TO ALL BRANCHES OF THE SIEGE ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

In view of the fact that there arose a big misunderstanding among the chief executives of the Siege Organization that threatens to break up the whole organization, the district Siege committee of Chicago and suburbs, together with Mr. Peter Didyk, who is chief organizer for the organization, Mr. Bohdan Skrotsky, chief financial secretary, and Mr. Nicholas Moronetz, chief treasurer, called on Mar. 28th a general meeting of the nine branches that exist here. There in the general discussions they came to the following conclusion:

The executive committee should be together in one locality, that is to say, not coming from Chicago, but from the recording head secretary, Mr. Peter Zadoretzky in New York. This move was written in a letter to Mr. Nicholas Moranetz, on Feb. 14, 1920. There he states that the executive committee should be either in New York or Chicago. If the executive committee is in Chicago, he states he will gladly give up his post for the good of the organization.



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 12, Apr. 3, 1920.

Further, according to the correspondence written by Mr. Zadoretzky, the chief executive, the three other members on the committee saw fit to call a general district meeting, in order to consult the whole Siege organization in this important case.

At the general meeting, after a short discussion, all the members agreed upon that for the good of the organization the executive committee must be in one locality.

Right there we stopped to consider whether or not we would be able to take all the Siege work to Chicago if a majority of its members would approve of it. We considered our strength and saw that we have nine branches with about eight hundred members. We said, we can pick out a good editorial committee for the Seige News, which has to publish the newspaper on time without any cost. We do not think it expedient that every member of the executive committee should be from Chicago, but only the majority of it, so that the work would go faster.

We did not intend to take over the jurisdiction of the commander-in-chief,



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 12, Apr. 3, 1920.

Mr. Boyko, nor that of the centurion nor the assistant centurions; we only wanted to keep the working people mostly for the good of the Siege Organization.

As a result of this discussion we notified the head commander, Mr. Boyke, asking him to notify all the Siege members in the United States, so that they would vote as to where the executive offices of the Siege Organization are to be transferred.

In return, Mr. Boyko resolved the matter in this way. Not waiting for the results of the voting, he ordered the chief treasurer to send all the books, and figures, and all the work of the head secretary to him before Mar. 30th. All this was done under false pretenses. He himself complains, and he himself does the judging - absolutely by himself. We shall state here the false movements of the head commander;

First: He says that the by-laws were issued too late. The answer to it is like this. A few months for preparing and printing the by-laws is not too



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 12, Apr. 3, 1920.

long, and we know it for a fact that no organization is able to do this faster. We must add that the by-laws were being prepared for five months, and laid in New York a whole month, through the negligence of the committee.

Second: The same thing applies to the publishing of the Siege guide. Let the members look to how many rubrics there are in it, let them understand that this is altogether a new thing. Those that undertook the making of the by-laws and the Siege guide likely did not expect any criticism, but only an acknowledgement for their fast and true work.

Third: As to the treasurer, the head commander accuses Mr. Moranetz, that he did not want to send money for the Siege News. Every Siege member must remember that Mr. Boyko made a motion at the Siege convention that there should be two separate treasuries: one for the Siege organization, and the other for the Siege News. That is why the chief treasurer did not see fit, without first consulting all the members, to give the money from the main treasury to the treasury of the Siege News. The executive committee does not have the least idea as to how much money came in for the Siege News nor what was given out. We know that Mr. Zadosetsky and Mr. Bentoniak figured





Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 12, Apr. 3, 1920.

out that one issue would cost \$80. Yet, at the convention on Jan. 18, 1920, we found out that besides the subscribers, over \$300 of the Christmas Carol money was given for the Siege News. A few hundred dollars was supposed to come from subscriptions. All this money did not cover two issues of the Siege News. Mr. Moranety borrowed \$50 from the treasury, and again there is not enough, everyone is "squawking" because the treasurer does not want to give out any more money.

It is a fact that the extraordinary convention, which Mr. Boyko called in January, really ruined the treasury of the organization, whereby there is hardly enough to pay for the by-laws and the guide. We, Siege members, now wish for a thorough statement of the administration of the Siege News in order to find out, where and when that large sum of money was expended.

The editors of the Ukraina are sorely disappointed that the head commander judges this newspaper rashly.

Fourth: It was also decided that we must also stand in defense of this independent newspaper Ukraina, which always sympathizes with us, backs us and



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 12, Apr. 3, 1920.

and will further back up the Siege movement.

Ukraina never belittled the Siege News, but only turned our attention to the fact that the editors allowed a disloyal article concerning the national rights of the Ukrainian Republic to be published.

We, Siege members, at the same time must be loyal to Ukrainia and its national government until death. Ukraina pointed out from the start that the editors of the Siege News made a mistake and that mistake will surely be criticized by the Siege members.

This is the way it happened:- Today there is no blot on the Siege Organization, no disloyal accusations, due to the watchfullness of the newspaper Ukraina.

Taking all this into consideration, we came to this conclusion, that the accusations of the head commander are not in any way proven.

We move for the good of the Organization, that the head commander announce a Siege convention not later than sometime in April, 1920, somewhere between





Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 12, Apr. 3, 1920.

Chicago and New York, and we think the most suitable place would be the city of Cleveland, in which there is a strong branch of the Siege Organization.

It is better to lose a few hundred dollars than to lose this important Siege movement in America-- economy in this respect would be out of place. We, Siege members, who wish to make the greatest contribution for our Fatherland, do not fear to pitch in a dollar or two for the good of the national cause.

We expect that all the Siege members will back us up in this important case, from which will result not only the good of the Siege Organization, but the good of the national cause in America. We cannot remedy any matter through writing alone. We must stand at the convention, and put up the proposition as clearly as possible, so that everyone will see what is needed for the good of the Siege movement and our nation.

We do not wish to see divisions and scattering of the Siege, but a spreading of the Siege spirit far and wide from ocean to ocean and beyond.

It is not the will of any individual to lead the Siege Organization, but the will of all the Siege members, and the executives' work is only to carry out



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 12, Apr. 3, 1920.

the will of all the members. No one is permitted to break the national will.

We do not want anything but the truth, peace and sociable cooperation of all the Siege members.

We think that all the misunderstandings will come out for the best, especially at the Siege convention.

Convention committee:

Dr. Stephen Hryniewiecky,

District commander;

Stephen Tabay,

Assistant commander;

Paul Novodorsky,

Assistant commander;

Michael Horodetsky,

Centurion;

Paul Zarudny,

Centurion;

Gregory Voitzihowsky,

Banner bearer;

Theodore Huznyskyn,

Assistant Centurion;

Peter Didyk, Chief Organizer.

III B 2  
III A

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 11, 1920.

CALL TO ARMS BY THE SIEGE ORGANIZER, PETER DIDYK IN  
CHICAGO, NOV. 19, 1919.

Sons and Daughters of Ukrainia!

The times in which our present generation lives are too dreadful for words to describe. Our enemies from time immemorial have resolved to enslave us forever, and therefore have begun to fight against us in a savage way. Both with sword and lies, they are wrecking the very foundation of our independence, the sacred rights of human legacy. The filthy dilapidated shoes of the enemies tread upon the innocent breasts of our mother, Ukrainia!

Deadly agony befell our fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters. The Poles demoniacally torture us! Sighs and cries and bitter tears of our countrymen call upon us for liberating help. Their spirit, and the blood-



III B 2  
III A

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 11, 1920.

CALL TO ARMS BY THE SIEGE ORGANIZER, PETER DIDYK IN  
CHICAGO, NOV. 19, 1919.

Sons and Daughters of Ukrainia!

The times in which our present generation lives are too dreadful for words to describe. Our enemies from time immemorial have resolved to enslave us forever, and therefore have begun to fight against us in a savage way. Both with sword and lies, they are wrecking the very foundation of our independence, the sacred rights of human legacy. The filthy dilapidated shoes of the enemies tread upon the innocent breasts of our mother, Ukrainia!

Deadly agony befell our fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters. The Poles demoniacally torture us! Sighs and cries and bitter tears of our countrymen call upon us for liberating help. Their spirit, and the blood-



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 11, 1920.

shed of our brothers by the raging enemy, call to heaven for vengeance. Justice and liberty summon us all to unite into one Ukrainian body! The sun, the moon and the stars themselves, seem to be troubled day and night and as if looking and trying to gather and unite all the Ukrainians under one Siege banner. Even groves and forests, as if pricking their ears, are making an effort to catch the sound of the marching Siege!

Ukrainian Youth, do you hear the command of the war general! "Attention! March! Fight! Shoot! Regain the glory of our forefathers! Demolish the walls of slavery! Regain freedom for your native land!"

Where are we all? Are we deaf?

Away with all partisanship, petty differences and personal disputes! Away with those who do not want unity!

We all want unity, because we were once children of one motherland. Our



III B 2  
III A

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 11, 1920.

natives call upon us for help! We all must unite into one fighting body, into one Siege army unit! We all must surrender practically everything that we have for the fate and freedom of Ukrainia; we must sacrifice, not only money, but our very lives, if need be! For, who wants to moan under the Polish-Russian yoke? Who would not fight the worthless enemies? Who would be willing to bow to the universally known liars?

My brother-knights, the viper is hissing, and we, as thinking people, already intuitively know what he wants!

My brother-knights, Ukrainian blood is being shed, and is flowing the streets of our villages and cities.

My Siege colleagues, Cossack children, the mother weeps for the father who was killed by Polish Jesuits!





III B 2  
III A

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 11, 1920.

In whom does not the heart yearn for sweet revenge? . . .

We are ready to sacrifice both our soul and body. To arms! then, for  
Ukrainia and her people!

Join at once, and shoulder to shoulder let's fight!

Join the Siege rank and file! Become disciplined sons of Ukrainia! And  
while going over to our native land, we shall sing after the poet  
Shevtchenko:

The Pollak woman's pocket  
Is filled with ducats and dollars.  
Not after her money, do we cross the ocean,  
But to fight for independence of our brothers!





III B 2

II B 2 f

II B 2 g

III A

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 11, 1920.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE BOHDAN CHMELNITSKY  
SIEGE BRANCH NO. 15

Considering the aim of the Siege Organization, we find that outside the physical drills and spiritual exercises, there is also an educational phase to it whereby one gains knowledge and character. Here in America the Siege ought to place education ahead of other things. A Siege member of either sex, in America above all, ought to get enlightened on his native country, Ukraine, and he ought to know how to distinguish between things that are native and foreign to him. In the Siege, every member should gain knowledge, not only for himself, but to share it with others who did not have a chance to get it.

For this reason, the Chicago Siege Branch undertook an educational work in order to get on the true path of its final goal. It established



III B 2

II B 2 f

II B 2 g

III A

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 11, 1920.

a school for the illiterate, so that they may profit by the long winter evenings, and thus entirely eliminate illiteracy from our branch. All those who do not know how to read and write decided to begin to study with great earnestness, so as to learn at least the most elementary things by the next Spring. Harry Kryvovvaz, standard bearer, voluntarily applied for a position as teacher without any remuneration, eager to help the illiterate fellows join the ranks of those who know at least how to read and write in the vernacular language. Thanks to him for this, from every member of all the Siege branches!



Moreover, here they established a class of rhetoric and elocution, whose teacher is the chief Siege organizer, D. Didyk. He was the first one to give the initiative to a class of this kind, which is one of the most necessary ones in the Siege organization in America. In such a

III B 2

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 f

II B 2 g

III A

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 11, 1920.

school a Siege member can profit in two ways: (1) By acquiring knowledge and fearlessness, and thus being able, if need be to get up with a speech at a meeting or convention, and (2) Should any Siege member go back to his native land, he would be able to become a leader in a Ukrainian community, either in his native village or in another town.

M. Moranetz voluntarily applied to give lectures on the history of the Cossacks, as well as on history in general.

Then, it was decided that every member should learn and master some kind of trade for his own benefit, whether he stays here or goes back to his native country, where great scarcity of tradesmen is being felt. Should a number of Siege members return to the native land from America, they, as enlightened speakers and organizers and rounded out individuals will be able to help the Ukrainian cause.



III B 2

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 f

II B 2 g

III A

Sitchovi Visty (Siege News), Jan. 11, 1920.

Therefore, the work initiated in our branch is quite a desirable one at the present time. Let us, therefore, all get to work and, without any exception, let us become enlightened sons and daughters of our Mother Ukraine, and some day the time will come when some of us shall be able to go back to our native country, where we would become desired adjuncts to work for the national cause and help liberate our loving Ukraine!

Stephen Musiychuk



III B 2

II D 1

III H

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Apr. 1, 1919.

### A NEW SIEGE BRANCH IN CHICAGO

In the last issue we informed you of the new Chicago Siege branch and of the new local subscribers of the Sichovi Visty. The first Chicago branch of the Siege Organization was organized as branch No. 15, and in addition to that there is another branch organized in the locality of Burnside, Chicago, branch No. 17, whose officers are as follows:

Michael Kotzolowsky, Jr., district commander; John Kotzolowsky, centurion; Peter Sokol, secretary; Joseph Horowsky, treasurer.

First lieutenants: Basil Dudyk, and Nicholas Ivanio.

Second lieutenants: Marko Kapusta, and Joseph Katzolowsky.

Flag bearers: Joseph Kopchak, for the American flag; Peter Doloshitsky, for the Ukrainian flag.



III B 2

II D 1

III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Apr. 1, 1919.

Bugler: Andrew Hankiwsky; economist: Andrew Basnyk.

The district commander of the Siege writes to the head commander as follows:

"I have good news for you. Our Siege members are beginning to learn to play various instruments, and at the same time they are preparing themselves for the drama 'The Stolen Luck.'"

"When the next issue of the Sichovi Visty comes out, please send me seventy-five copies of it."



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), April 1, 1919.

HISTORY OF THE SIEGE BRANCH NO. 17

We are informed from Burnside in Chicago, of the following activity:

"The Siege branch in Burnside was established on May 3, 1913. We were forced by the local Poles to establish it for they opened a branch of Eagles, and coaxed our boys to join their ranks. This did not appeal to many of us, and we were determined to establish a Siege branch and thus save our youth from the Poles.

"Our Siege branch spread very well. The Siege members bought uniforms, sabers, insignias, bugles, etc.

"On December 2, 1917, the Siege members presented their first play  
"Bondariwna."





Sichovi Visty (Siege News), April 1, 1919.

"On July 14, 1918, this Siege branch celebrated its fifth anniversary. On this occasion we also celebrated the first Ukrainian festival in which a number of different societies and sodalities, both local and otherwise, took part. At this celebration, a strawberry-colored banner, worth \$160, was unveiled.

"The Burnside Siege Branch is well-known in Chicago. It has appeared in drills at banquets, festivals, parades, and manifestations. We have \$520 in the bank, not including the investment in the uniforms. During the last three years we have paid \$558 as benefits to our members.

"On February 26, 1919, our branch united with the main Ukrainian Siege organization in the United States, as branch No. 17. Since this day we have already gained a number of new members. We should rejoice in the fact that **the Ukrainian youth** appreciates the value of the native national training, and rallies there, whereupon the banner is inscribed: "In unity strength!" Yes, in unity there is strength, colleagues! Let us join the ranks of fighters and go united to meet the golden sun of freedom.

Siege member."



Sichovi Visty. (Siege News), Apr. 1, 1919.

THE DUTY OF EVERY SIEGE BRANCH

The district commander must see to it that either the secretary or, he himself, gives a thorough report of all the activities of the Siege branches, which should include the following items:

- 1) The total number of members in the district; how many male, how many female.
- 2) How often they hold drills, and how many attend these drills.
- 3) Where the drills are held.
- 4) If the local Siege branches are preparing for any Siege festival, play, concert, or dance, and if so, the time and place.
- 5) If there are any enemies of the Siege movement, in the district; who



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Apr. 1, 1919.

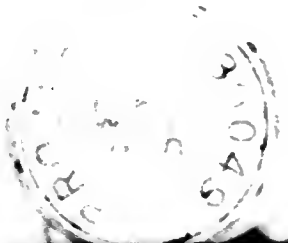
they are, and in what way do they do this harm.

6) If there are any members who harm the Siege movement, and if so, who they are.

7) If all the members of the Siege read Sichovi Visty; give names of those who do not subscribe, and why.

8) If the Siege has its own chorus, music, uniforms, library, equipment for gymnastics, and if not, why.

**Sending** in such reports every month will enable the editors of the Siege organ to drive for a livelier Siege movement. All such reports should be in the editor's office not later than the twentieth of the month.



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 1, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SIEGE RANKS GROW STRONGER

The Ukrainian Siege Organization in the United States fights all obstacles to be found in its way, and with a strong step forward, it further strives for its cause. Siege ranks grow stronger. The Society of Fighters joined the Siege organization, and now they are members of the new Siege in Chicago, branch No. 15, of the Ukrainian Siege Organization in the United States.

The head commander, Mr. Zadoretzky, received the following letter from Mr. Moranets, a Siege member, in which he speaks of the new Siege in Chicago:

"Greetings, Father Commander! The time has come, when we, here in Chicago, are not lagging behind. I have the honor of submitting to you a list of our Siege members, whereby we beg of you to accept them as one of the branches of the Ukrainian Siege Organization in the United States. We experienced many obstacles because of our enemies, however, the victory is ours. To begin with

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Mar. 1, 1919.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

we have only eighty members.

Enclosed, please find a check for \$33.50: \$25.00 for the press fund, and \$8.50 for subscriptions for the Sichovi Visty. I have good reason to believe that in the future all the Siege members will become subscribers of the Siege organ. We really work! Health and greetings! N. Moranets."

The district commander of the new Siege is Rev. Nicholas Strutynsky, the only priest who disregards his old age, and sacrifices much of his time for the spreading of the Siege organization, and for the national cause as a whole.

The officers of this branch are as follows: Mr. Nicholas Moranetz, centurion; Nicholas Volkovetsky, assistant centurion; Alex Tymush, secretary; and Stanley Babily, treasurer.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan. 2, 1919.

JOIN THE RANKS OF THE FEDERATION OF UKRAINIANS

It is a sacred obligation to every conscious Ukrainian at this time, during the fight for our people and independence, the freedom and independence of the Ukrainian people to organize into one honest and responsible national organization that will use all the strength of the Ukrainian immigration for service to its native country.

Our whole people and our native country are demanding from all of us the immigrants this service and help.

The Federation of Ukrainians is our earnest, honest national organization on American soil which will in the best and the approved way lead all the Ukrainian immigrants to fulfill their duties to the native land. So let us all join the ranks of the Federation of Ukrainians!

Sign up, men and women, boys and girls. Fill the ranks of the Federation of Ukrainians. Give proof that there is not one Ukrainian soul among



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan. 2, 1919.

you which at this moment of need and great demand of the Ukrainian nation will not come in a large group to the service and aid of Ukrainia.

Every Ukrainian society, every brotherhood, every sisterhood, every organization, every Ukrainian corporation or enterprise ought to join also the Federation of Ukrainians.

All our people in the United States have to go under the Ukrainian national banner and thus create one strong, undivided front, like the war front that our fathers and mothers, our brothers and sisters made among themselves, in our native country, defending the freedom of the Ukrainian nation and the Ukrainian soil before the foreign invasion.

The banner of the Federation of Ukrainians is the same as the banner under which gathers the mass of the Ukrainian working people in Ukrainia.





Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan. 2, 1919.

In joining the Federation of Ukrainians you declare and obligate yourselves that you will, with all your strength and means, work together and help, so that the Ukrainian people may be free and independent.

That there may be an independent national Ukrainian republic on Ukrainian soil;

That the people may have their rights in the Ukrainian republic;

That the fields may be divided among the masses of the villagers;

That there may be no exhaustive work and no abuse of the workers;

That women may be assured of the same rights that the men have;

That in the world democracy, right and truth may reign.

Associating and working under the banner of the Federation of Ukrainians, you shall help not only the Ukrainian people and their country, but the



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan. 2, 1919.

mass of working people, as well as yourself and the entire humanity.

To put over some big plan, power is needed. Power can be created only through organization.

So, Ukrainian brothers and sisters, organize yourselves in the Federation of Ukrainians. There should be no place left wherever the Ukrainians live that a branch of the Federation of Ukrainians could not be organized. Through thorough and broad organizing work the Ukrainian immigration in America will succeed in putting over a big deed.

The yearly dues to the Federation is one dollar. The yearly subscription of Ukrainia, issued in Chicago, is \$1.50

The Federation newspaper will always have accurate news about the work of the Federation, and pointers as to what every member should do at all times for the common national cause.

So, get busy, Ukrainians. Set yourselves to work, to organize the lodges of said Federation in all locations.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 1, Jan. 2, 1919.

Join quickly yourselves and encourage and bring your friends as soon as possible.

All the Ukrainian societies and all the Ukrainian people of Chicago and suburbs that care to join the Federation, wishing for more information, are requested to send inquiries to the editor's office of Ukraina, 2152 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago. The district committee of the Federation of Ukrainians now share offices with the Ukraina.

Ukraina has in stock primary readers and books for higher grades. Order them now and teach your children your native language.

III B 2  
II B 2 d (1)  
III B 4  
III H

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 16, 1918.

PROTOCOL OF THE UKRAINIAN CONVENTION OF THE  
SIEGE ORGANIZATION OFFICERS IN THE UNITED  
STATES



[Note: This applies to Chicago, the Siege center since 1920]

The convention of the Siege organization officers took place on Sunday, August 25, 1918, at 1 P.M., at the Ukrainian National Hall, 217-219 East 6th Street, New York, N. Y.

Peter Zadoretsky opened the meeting with a short speech. John Boyko, from Bridgeport, was elected Siege organization officer in the United States; Korese, chairman of the meeting; and Alexander Hyssa, his secretary.

W. Serbay, an officer of the organization, made a motion which was seconded, and the meeting decided that it be called an annual meeting. Carried.

III B 2  
II B 2 d (1)  
III B 4  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 16, 1918.

Then they took count of those present. Besides the officers, there were many guests, especially Siege members of New York. Reading of the minutes was followed by ardent discussion. Finally, they came to the conclusion that the officers of the Siege Organization did everything possible for the good of the organization in the United States, for which they were complimented.

They also discussed the results of the Siege festival which took place on July 14, 1918. After a lively discussion, the matter was settled and it was proved that the Siege Organization did not have anything to do with the affair which took place between M. Sitchynsky and I. Dobryansky, and that the Siege Organization, and particularly the New York Branch which took charge of that festival, did not know anything about Mr. Hundiak's distributing rudely satirical handbills against Mr. Sitchynsky, or that the latter wanted to speak at the Siege festival. Consequently, all the

III B 2

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

III H

- 3 -

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 16, 1918.



UKRAINIAN

gossip written in the National Will are without foundation.

Then followed the business of the Siege News, and after a long discussion it was resolved, (1) that the Siege organ, the Siege News, continue, as at present, to be published once a month; (2) that the Siege newspaper shall not infringe upon any Ukrainian political party nor any of the benevolent societies; (3) that the Siege newspaper must take an impartial stand; (4) that the Siege newspaper's purpose is to propagate spiritual and physical culture among the Ukrainian people in America; (5) that the Siege newspaper has no right to insert and publish any propaganda whereby the Ukrainian people as a whole may be misled.

Simultaneously it was resolved that the Siege News shall publish free of charge any advertisement of the branches of the Siege organization.



III B 2

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

III H

- 4 -



UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 16, 1918.

Further, it was resolved that it is the duty of every branch of the Ukrainian Siege Organization to contribute ten dollars to the press fund; and further, that it is the duty of every Siege member of both sexes to read the Siege News and to get new subscribers. As a result, they elected an editorial committee, as follows: M. Diachyshyn, Editor; V. Vintoniak, treasurer; A. Hyssa, secretary.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, they resolved that the General Siege Convention should take place on Labor Day, 1919, in the City of New York.

Basil Serbay was elected head organizer of the Siege branches in the United States of America.

The meeting having finished its outlined program, John Boyko called upon those present to contribute freely to the press fund, to which they answered with generous contributions.





III B 2

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 4

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 16, 1918.

III H

The meeting ended with the Siege hymn "Yonder on the mountain, the Siege is marching."

Alexander Hyssa, secretary

III B 2

UKRAINIAN

I A 1 a (Bohemian)

II B 3

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug. 15, 1918.

III G

I C

WHY WAS THE UKRAINIAN SIEGE ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHED  
IN AMERICA

By J. Sharowsky, Siege Secretary

Some individuals think that the Siege was established by a group seeking honors and titles as Siege officers. As a result of this it is no wonder that although it is almost two years since the Siege was established, only a comparatively small number realize its real purpose.

When we look more closely into the life of the immigrant, we notice that all nationality groups have their organizations in order to get together now and then. The so-called athletic organizations draw our attention particularly. There is hardly a foreign national group in this country that won't recognize the value of physical drills and athletics. For instance, let us take the Czechs. They take particular care in training their youth. Therefore, it is no wonder that when one visits a Czech Eagle lodge one cannot help but noticing how the old mothers bring their



III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

I A 1 a (Bohemian)

II B 3                    Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Aug. 15, 1918.

III G

I C            children to the drills.

Why? Because they know that physical drills build a healthy body, beautifys it, develop perserverance, and add years to one's life. If children are healthy, so will be the nation, and this applies to any nation. Let us turn our attention to ourselves. Who of us ever thought of the blessings brought about by athletics? It has been over thirty years since our immigration started into this country, and nobody has ever mentioned anything seriously about athletics yet. All of us seem to look at it indifferently, although there are many who know that for us Ukrainians it is indispensably necessary; yet during all that time they did not do anything in this direction. Meanwhile, our youth, feeling the necessity of physical drill, joined clubs hostile to us, for the sake of gymnastics. This is why today we find a number of Ukrainians in the ranks of the Polish Eagle organization. They speak Polish as fluently as if they did not know their native language or neglected it. And today we complain that our Ukrainians read Polish newspapers and speak their language, but we do not try to find the cause of this evil, and even though we see it, we are ashamed to tell



III B 2

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

I A 1 a (Bohemian)

II B 3                    Sichovi visty (Siege News), Aug. 15, 1918.

III G

I C            ourselves the truth straight from the shoulder, that this is our own fault.

The saying goes: Bend the tree while it is young. So, if we had undertaken that work right from the start, then today, positively we would exceed twice 500,000 immigrants, for we emigrated in a far greater number than they actually give us credit for. Alas, many foreign elements unjustly claim any number of Ukrainina immigrants. To counteract this situation at least in part, we established the Siege Organization, which has for its object the training of the Ukrainian Youth, both physically and spiritually. Everyone of us already know that in a sound body there is a sound mind.

The Siege organization answers all the requirements of the Ukrainian nation. Therefore, there should not be found a single one from among us that should join an encampment hostile to us. There is among us our own organization. The officers of the Siege Organization will do everything in their power to attain this aim. From now on we cannot complain any longer that there is not any organization of this kind among ourselves. Take advantage of it, everyone of you; take advantage of this accomplishment, which is established through you, for you, and among you.



III B 2

II B 2 d (1)

II D 1

III H

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), July 13, 1918.

THE ONLY ORIENTATION

(Excerpt)



Here in the United States of America, the Siege Organization calls upon each and everyone of you: Give up dirty politics; wipe out even the last speck of dust that is left from the old way of traveling through roadless jungles; cast out profitless fables, and roll up your sleeves and start out some real work, some profitable activity. Our field in that direction is covered with weeds, and it will take some time to get rid of them, especially if we continue to follow the same roads.

Regardless of where you are, join the Athletic Siege Organization; it is our strength, our future, and the training center of the true sons of Ukrainia. How to take it up, how to make it fit our circumstances, our present writing will teach you. It will be particularly dedicated toward this end. Let there be not a single Ukrainian who will not read this newspaper.

III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II D 1

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), July 13, 1918.

III H

After all, the object of this paper is clear. In it you will not find any politics, abuse or cheating, but a sincere word of truth, a word of true counsel at this momentous time. Neither the Siege Organization nor its periodical has any aim of rivalry, disruption, or conniving for reorganization. Their aim is to care for that, which has been up to the present time not taken care of sincerely, and which is so necessary for a harmonious development of our culture. Therefore, we are trying to safeguard ourselves ahead of time from all sorts of attacks, - and it is quite hard to avoid them altogether, - on the part of eventual enemies. Whoever is an enemy of this periodical, he is also an enemy of our culture, of our progress; he is a traitor to our cause. Spread these writings everywhere, wherever the Ukrainian spirit is present: among the young and old; men and women. Join the Ukrainian Siege branches all over the United States.

Remember that in a sound body a sound mind.

M. D.





III B 2

III E

II B 3

II B 2 d (1)

I M

III A

UKRAINIAN



Siege News, Vol. I, No. 1, July 13, 1918.

Ukrainian youth! Undoubtedly the Siege News appears at the proper time. At this opportune time it brings to you a highly ideal slogan: "In the healthy body, a healthy mind."

It is at the right time that this sacred work is being started; the work which tends to organize our youth into the Siege Organization, with the object of helping a balanced development of the physical and spiritual forces of the commonalty. In other words, to help to unfold the all around proper balanced development of the youth in America. This kind of upbringing is positively necessary. Even although this work is somewhat belated, nevertheless it is better late than never.

May we say one thing on our behalf, that the founders of the Siege News do not have any intention of satisfying their private ambition. The Siege News is a crystallization of wishes which are founded on idealism and love of the nation, especially the youth. The Siege News





Siege News, Vol. I, No. 1, July 13, 1918.

goes to you, the progeny of our famous forefathers, to help to bring out and show forth the life-giving light, to uplift the average person both physically and spiritually, to lay a foundation on which we can build a plan for a fulfillment of our national duty here.

When we observe the development of cultured nations, we notice that they, in bringing up the new generation, took into consideration a balanced development both intellectually and physically. The results of this upbringing were such that sickly-looking individuals were almost entirely eliminated; there was no prematurely old youth, no pessimists, no individuals careless toward the affairs of their own nation. The importance of such upbringing was properly understood in the old country during the last years before the World War. Every



Siege News, Vol. I, No. 1, July 13, 1918.

one there looked intelligently upon the development of our Ukrainian "eagle" and "Siege" ranks, for they knew the consequential meaning of it all. The brutal ruinous war did not spare our "eagles" and "Sieges." Yet, one day the war will be over and they will arise again to life.

In America, for several years there was felt an ardent necessity of the Siege Organization. Here our youth is exposed to a thousand and one dangers. Now, when we look upon the life with our own eyes, the American youth, not only in the educational institutions but also in clubs, cares for a physical development: our own youth, however, is getting dissipated before our very eyes. Our youth here is on the road to ruin.

We cannot say that our Ukrainian youth does not like athletic associations. We can gather many facts which prove that many a Ukrainian young man belongs to foreign organizations. This is a great loss to



Siege News, Vol. I, No. 1, July 13, 1918.

our own nation. We must not permit our energetic youth to lose itself in the foreign scattered fields.

Some years ago many branches of our Siege Organization were opened. This is a comeback to the better. This is a nice beginning. Let us not fold our arms; let us not abandon our well-begun work. "Well begun is half done" only then, when the other half is not slept through.

On our part we have done, are doing, and will do everything to make the Siege Organization grow for the good and glory of this country and Ukraina.

In order to animate thoroughly the Ukrainian Siege movement in America, we undertake to publish The Siege News. Let us not put any political program ahead of another. Our object is: to train the youth of Ukrainian descent of both sexes, and the training of the youth will be of such



Siege News, Vol. I, No. 1, July 13, 1918.

a nature that both physical and intellectual faculties simultaneously will be taken care of by a development of the physical energy through athletics, and the young mind through reading the proper literature, lectures, etc. The character of such training is of a patriotic nature. When our youth is well educated and enlightened, then it will follow such political roads which will add the most for the good of the whole nation.

"In the sound body, a sound mind!" When our physical strength develops by joint physical drills, then our minds will crave also for work and knowledge. Then we shall help the youth to get rid of thousands imperfections which fall into their eyes. Then we shall guard the youth from thousands of dangers, against languish and demoralization, of which Ukrainia will be proud.

We send out to you this first issue of the Siege News. Let this our



siege News, Vol. I, No. 1, July 13, 1918.

periodical be the center of the life of our youth. Let it keep us united in one large family; let it lead us always onward to progress, to everything uplifting and sublime. Let it long live and serve for the glory and good of the whole nation.

With sending to you this first issue of the Siege News, we appeal to you: Join one and all the Siege Organization! Open up Siege branches everywhere. Unite, work, and educate yourselves! On this depends our future.

Accept the Siege News with such love as we are sending it out into the world.

We are aware of having done our part! Now it is up to you, Ukrainian youth, to do yours!

III B 2  
III B 4

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), July 13, 1918.

## SHORT REVIEW OF THE SITCH ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

[This applies to Chicago, the Sitch Center since 1920]

Thanks to the Interim Sitch Committee, the first Sitch convention was called on November 11, 1916, in New York City, and from almost everywhere in the United States, delegates from Ukrainian organizations and associations rallied to establish the Ukrainian Sitch Organization in the United States.

According to Sitch custom, the convention at that time elected the following Sitch officers: Head Commander, M. Rybak, Philadelphia, Pa.; Circuit Commander, V. Serbey, Allentown, Pa.; Assistant Circuit Commander, P. Zadoretzky, New York City; Secretaries, L. Stachursky, Jersey City, N. J.; V. Koval, Philadelphia, Pa.

These officers were entrusted with leading the Sitch organization, and they publicly declared upon their honor that they would rather die than stray from or become lax in, the duties placed upon them. From the zeal and





Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), July 13, 1918.

sincere determination of that sparkling youth, one could easily conclude that there was no power in the world which could stop them from their work in the Sitch field.

With gladness and satisfaction, the delegates parted with full persuasion and firm faith that in the near future the Sitch bugle would blow, the strawberry-colored banner would be hoisted, hatchet and canes would flash, and simultaneously with this, our youth would wake up from their slumber to a better life, which will start its ant-like work in the Sitch field all over America.

It has been almost two years since the Sitch organization was established. Just a few swore to be faithful to the Sitch cause. Yet, outside all the impediments on the part of our own and foreigners (for it is a known fact that Sitch organization does not appeal to everybody), the Sitch movement in America did not perish, but on the contrary, recently proved to be greater than ever.

Up to the present time, the following independent Sitch athletic branches





Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), July 13, 1918.

joined the main Sitch organization:

- |         |          |                   |                    |
|---------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|
| No. 1.  | Sitch of | B. Chmelnylsky,   | New York, N. Y.    |
| No. 2.  | "        | of P. Doroshenko, | Allentown, Pa.     |
| No. 3.  | "        | " I. Mazepa,      | Jersey City, N. J. |
| No. 4.  | "        | " P. Polubotok,   | Philadelphia, Pa.  |
| No. 5.  | "        | " P. Sahaydachny, | Bridgeport, Conn.  |
| No. 6.  | "        | " M. Pavlyk,      | Bayonne, N. J.     |
| No. 7.  | "        | " M. Zaliznyak,   | Brooklyn, N. Y.    |
| No. 8.  | "        | " Ivan Franko,    | Berwick, Pa.       |
| No. 9.  | "        | " I. Samiylovich, | Manchester, N. H.  |
| No. 10. | "        | " F. Sevchenko,   | Cohoes, N. Y.      |
| No. 11. | "        | " M. Drahomaniw,  | Ansonia, Pa.       |
| No. 12. | "        | " P. Mohyla,      | McIntyre, Pa.      |
| No. 13. | "        | " B. Chmelnytzky, | Chicago, Ill.      |
| No. 14. | "        | " I. Gonta,       | New Britain, Conn. |

The Sitch officers entertain high hopes that with the publishing of the Sitch News, the first issue of which you now read, the Sitch movement will not only



III B 2  
III B 4

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), July 13, 1918.

come back to life, but will be bettered and spread wherever the last spark of love for the native fatherland, Ukrainia, is not as yet extinguished. They further believe that the Sitch branches will support our work with all their might. It is on you that the future of our periodical depends, which will bring to your home a sincerely warm Sitch greeting.



III B 2

II B 1 c (3)

I G

I C

Ukraina, May 19, 1917. (By Vladimir Siemenovich)

## UKRAINIAN DAY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

Another important event in the Chicago Ukrainian life was the "Ukrainian Day." At first there was a misunderstanding in this community; a few even held very boisterous meetings among the members of the "Ukrainian Federation," i. e. among the sympathizers of the "Ukrainian Council." We must admit however, that the Ukrainian intelligentsia of Chicago was seeking an agreement with both these parties while, on the contrary, the general public at first could not find its bearings as to the procedure in the matter. Yet in the end, mainly under the influence of Father Nicholas Strutynsky and a few other intelligent people, there followed agreement, in a way that the "Ukrainian Council" gave to the members of the "Federation" their tags and in return they were given the collection boxes,--and finally they all agreed to work together for the good of their people.

The District Committee of the "Federation" undertook to see to it that everything is done to put over the "Ukrainian Day" successfully. Madam Strutynsky, Messrs. Kowalsky, Strusevich and Osadovsky, personally worked hard in the organization preparing everything needed for the "Ukrainian Day."

They applied for help from the Lithuanians, Poles, and even went from house to house collecting from their own as well as from others.

Ukraina, (Ukraine), Vol. I, No. I, May 19, 1917. (By Vladimir Siemenovich)

We must sincerely thank our girls and women that worked ardently on this day, collecting money from the passing people in the streets.

- The committee recommended that Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich and Mr. Strusevich take care of the exterior arrangement of the "Ukrainian Day."

They arranged for the announcement of the "Ukrainian Day" in American newspapers as much as possible. Thus, all the Chicago papers carried more or less spacious articles. The Chicago Herald even carried an extensive article, stating the present situation and the desire of the Ukrainians for their freedom and independence; so did the Chicago American. Once more did the poetess and writer, Madam Laflin, publish a sketch from the life of a poor Ukrainian family in a very sympathetic spirit.

Mr. M. Sichynsky and Dr. Siemenovich undertook to request the aldermen, to permit the collecting of money in the streets of Chicago. So a full success was obtained.

Notwithstanding the fact that Father Nicholas Strutynsky was opposing the independent Church for a long time past, yet during this day he allowed both

Ukraina. (Ukraine), Vol. I, No. I, May 19, 1917. (By Vladimir Siemenovich)

the parishes to hold a meeting of all the Ukrainians in the hall of his Church. This we should be thankful for to him since from that time on both the parties started a mutual understanding.

The income from the "Ukrainian Day" up till now was \$8,353.68, from the "Federations" alone; as to the amount collected by the "Ukrainian Council," I could not find out, but I think that it did not exceed a few hundred dollars; --this however, is quite satisfactory.

The Chicago American Committee gathered more than \$1,300.00 which was added to the whole amount. In this a \$1,000.00 check came from a Chicago millionaire, Paten. The Pullman Company sent a separate \$50.00 check straight to the Ukrainian "Federation" in New York.

From the above mentioned amount, we have yet to pay the expenses, but for these expenses a separate collection is being held.

We must state that the Poles as well as the Lithuanians, backed us considerably, for they sent their girls for the collections;--and the Lithuanians even established a separate committee for themselves and collected nearly \$600.00 for the Ukrainians. The exact amount of the offerings and collections



Ukraina, (Ukraine), Vol. I, No. I, May 19, 1917. (By Vladimir Siemenovich)

will be announced in the following issue of the Ukraina. The "Ukrainian Day" brought a great moral profit to the Ukrainians as a whole, besides the material aid.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

Chicago Herald and Examiner, May 31, 1937, p. 4, col. 3.

5,000 CELEBRATE UKRAINIAN DAY

While most of the city was observing Memorial Day Sunday, nearly 5,000 Chicagoans of Ukrainian descent celebrated their annual national day at Harms Park, 4200 N. Western Avenue.

High mass, celebrated in the open air by the Rev. U. Kowalsky, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, 4950 S. Paulina St., opened the program. Hundreds of families had arrived earlier for picnic breakfast in the grove.

After the mass, dinner was served by the Daughters of the Ukraine and the Society of Olga Bessarab. The main course was the traditional "holupchy" - consisting of rice, cabbage leaves and served with mushrooms imported from the Ukraine.

Folk dancing in native costumes was followed by choral selections of the Ukrainian national choir, under the direction of Alexander Yurchenko;



Chicago Herald and Examiner, May 31, 1937, p. 4, col. 3.

Stephen Kuropas, chairman of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine, then introduced visiting speakers from the Cleveland and Detroit chapters.

Climaxing the day's events was the crowning of the Ukrainian popularity queen, who will be sent to a national Ukrainian convention in New Haven, Conn., on July 3.

WPA (ILL.) PR01.30273

The Trident, Oct. 1936

"LISTOPADOVE SVIATO."

Eighteen years ago, on the first of November, the Ukrainian Army with the help of the Ukrainian Youth captured Lwiw, capital of western Ukraine. For the first time in six centuries the yellow and blue banner of Ukraine flew from the high tower of the city hall and proclaimed to the world the rebirth of a nation--the existence of the western Ukrainian Republic.

But Polish greed for Ukrainian lands again began to show itself. Nine months of heroic fighting against Poland ensued, but the Ukrainian forces were compelled to evacuate Western Ukraine. Lack of ammunition and military equipment made impossible the continuance of their desperate struggle against a foe daily strengthened by fresh supplies of ammunition, tanks, and cannon from France; even French Officers were giving aid to Poland. Before long, Ukraine again fell under the control of her enemies.

In commemoration of the proclamation of independence on November 1st, and of the subsequent heroic stand of the Ukrainian soldiers, the Ukrainians throughout the world established the traditional November Holiday--Listopadove Svato.

The Trident, Oct. 1936

Once a year, on or about the first of November, we pay homage to the heroes of those eventful days with church services, programs, and concerts.

This manifestation of Ukrainian Independence Day has taken a strong hold on the Ukrainian-American Youth. Previously, it had been the custom for each church or association to celebrate the November Holiday independently of each other, any time during November. The gestures are meritorious; we should honor those who gave everything for their nation, but the thought is to honor them in a manner that would render greater satisfaction to the Ukrainian nation as a whole...in a manner that our heroes would wish us to do could they but rise to tell us so...and that is all together.

The Ukrainian Youth believes that this historical event should be celebrated in unity--one great manifestation combining all groups. Certainly this great event is cause enough to bring together all those of us who wish to honor those who gave their lives for their nation.

The November Holiday is common meeting ground for all Ukrainian people who believe in the coming of permanent independence for Ukraine. Let us ennoble with love and

WPA (11) 1936 1001 2775

The Trident, Oct. 1936

unity the tradition that is behind the celebration of November Holiday.

In Europe, in spite of tyranny and oppression, the Ukrainian people flock together to honor their national heroes. Must we in America segregate ourselves into small groups at such times? Must we have oppression to teach us unity; the older generation wants it likewise. The thing is to get together.

May we once more repeat; Didn't the heroes of 1918 fight for all Ukrainians?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 2007

Ukrainian Youth, Apr. 14, 1935 Vol. 1-No. 21.

"U. H. O. TAKES COMMUNION."

When the emigration of our people to this country began, there were only three Ukrainian Bishops, all in our native land. Today, however, there are six; four in Ukraine, one in United States, and the sixth, Rt. Rev. Basil Ladyka of Canada. At the present time his excellency has been visiting at our St. Nichols Church. His visit although of short duration is very helpful on account of his interesting and educational sermons.

The United Hetman Organization, generally known to the youth as U. H. O., has last week proven that they not only will wear their motto "God and Our Country" inscribed on their membership pins but will also live up to it. They all on the order of Nakazne Ataman, Doctor Tarnawsky, went to communion.

Seeing that Rt. Rev. Basil Ladyka was here for a brief stay, Dr. Tarnawsky (who is at the head of all the U.H.O's. in the U.S. and Canada) asked his excellency to serve mass. At this sermon he promised his excellency that the whole U.H.O. of the St. Nicholas Parish would take communion. His promise, as everyone who attended mass last Sunday at 8:00 A.M. knows, was carried out. Company 3 (the newly organized company, consisting of young

III B 3 a  
I B 4

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Apr. 14, 1935 Vol. 1-No. 21.

boys ranking from 16 to 19 years of age) was there a hundred percent. Everyone accepting communion in their uniforms. Much color was added to the scene by the Blue and Gold capes. Other companies were also represented, although the uniform representation was a trifle smaller percentage.

After the mass all of the U.H.O. members went down to the church hall where refreshments were served. To this; his excellency, was also invited. While the refreshments were being served he was asked by Okruzni Ataman Nicholas Moranets to give a little talk. His excellency accepted, saying that this occasion really called for a long talk (that is if he really was to express his feeling in full) but due to the fact that the high mass was to start in a short time he would make it brief. He said that he was happy to serve mass and give communion to all the U.H.O. members. He also told of a similar case in Canada, at which everyone; doctors, lawyers, engineers and communion together.

Next to be asked to talk was Dr. Tarnawsky. He, in his talk, thanked his excellency for giving communion to all the U.H.O. members and also stressed



III B 3 a  
I B 4

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Apr. 14, 1935 Vol. 1-No. 21.

the point that without God, Ukraine shall never live. If every Ukrainian went to communion, it wouldn't be long before the Ukrainian Flag would be carried along by the side of others. At the present time it is carried by us but does not stand for an independent country as others do. Our's stands for a country striving for it's independence. The only way it can free itself is through God. As many of you might have read in a series of articles on the famine in Ukraine about a starving woman, when asked of what she thought, she replied, that she would want the Hetman back. As you can readily see, even though she was starving she still had God, and her country in mind. She knew that with the hetman, our country would survive.

Later company 3 members were presented by Okruzni Ataman, N. Moranets with bars of merit for their services last year in guarding the Holy Sepulcher. The following received the bars of merit: Capt. N. Matviuw, Serg. M. Dytko, E. Masowick, M. Tymush, J. Prietula, and P. Wojciechowski. I am sure every one of those bars were earned by everyone and here's hoping that they will earn many more. By the way, Easter is only two weeks away and our young company 3 will again stand guard at the Holy Sepulcher.



Ukrainian Youth, March 31, 1935 Vol. 1--No. 20.

" U.H.O. CO. 3 TO PARTICIPATE..."

The newly organized U.H.O. Co. 3 will participate both in the Easter parade and the guarding of the holy sepulcher. The company which consists of 20 members, expects to have fourteen of them turned out in uniform for the holiday.

One of the most important subjects that was brought up at a recent meeting was the modification of the uniform. The conclusion at which the members had arrived (if they did) was not known when this article went to press, but, I am sure that they have something in the order of a surprise in store for us. I am sure that their drilling of last year, for every member, although rusty, on account of the fact that their last drill was about six months ago, has made up his mind, that, during the few drill practices that are left before Easter, he will polish off the rust by strenuous work.

III B 3 a

III B 2

III H

I G

I K

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, June 1, 1929.

COMMEMORATION IN HONOR OF THOSE  
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THE FATHERLAND

On May 30 the United States officially celebrated the so-called Memorial Day, to honor its national heroes who sacrificed their lives for their fatherland. The whole American nation paid tribute to the war heroes with parades and services.

The second division of the Sitch organization in the United States, in conjunction with the Chicago Ukrainian group, celebrated this day at the grave of the Unknown Soldier at the St. Nicholas Church Cemetery, thereby combining the all-American holiday with the Ukrainian reminiscence of our Sitch riflemen who gave their lives as an offering for the freedom of the Ukrainian fatherland.

Over one hundred armed Sitch men and a few score Ukrainian women from the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

III B 2

III H

I G

I K Ukrainian Red Cross participated in this holiday.

. - 2 -

Sitch, June 1, 1929.

UKRAINIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 00776

III B 3 a

II B 3

III H

III C

UKRAINIAN

Sitch (Sitch), Dec. 5, 1924.

### SITCH HOLIDAY

(Summary)

On November 24, 1924, through the efforts of the Second Division of the Sitch Organization, a celebration was held commemorating the sixth anniversary of the conquering of Lviw by the Ukrainian armies. Those who witnessed this celebration surely thought that the Ukrainian group of Chicago had never held such a great celebration, and even questioned whether it was ever possible to witness a similar celebration anywhere in the United States.

Already a few weeks before this day, great enthusiasm in anticipation could be noticed everywhere among our people.

On Sunday, at 5 P. M., the hall at Oakley and Rice Streets, decorated with national colors, was filled.



III B 3 a

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 3

III H

Sitch (Sitch), Dec. 5, 1924.

III C

On the front wall hung portraits of patrons (renowned patriots) of every company of the Second Division. The portraits were illuminated with many colored lights. Near them stood about one hundred armed Sitch men and women, under the command of Ataman D. Zabolotsky, waiting to march to church for the requiem services to be held for the dead heroes of the Ukrainian armies.

At six o'clock the church was filled. In the center was a sham grave decorated with flowers and grass, which represented the graves of the Ukrainian soldiers. On both sides of the grave stood uniformed Sitch members--totaling over one hundred in two long lines.

Father F. Tarnawsky, gray but young in spirits, conducted the vespers. After the vespers he came to the pulpit and, loudly but shortly, vividly explained our struggle for the freedom of the Ukraine. He compared the holiday of November First--holiday of the resurrection of the Western Ukraine--with the



III B 3 a

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 3

III H

Sitch (Sitch), Dec. 5, 1924.

III C

holiday of the resurrection of Christ. He concluded his sermon with the words of Shevchenko: "Wake up! Break the chains!"

The requiem services then started. Standing were two priests, Father F. Tarnawsky and Father O. Prodan. The chorus was singing "Everlasting Memories." The Sitch members were standing at attention and saluting the heroes; chests were throbbing; hearts were pounding. From the green, decorated grave a faint voice seemed to be issuing: "Farewell brothers, we have honorably crossed the great road of love." The first part of the program was then over.

. . . . .

Translator's note: The second part of the celebration was going on in the hall. It was inaugurated by a vocal number by Mr. D. Zabolotsky. Then came a song by the women's choir directed by Mr. D. Atamanets. Other vocal selections as well as physical exercises, performed alternatively by boys and girls, followed. The leader was Mr. Stephen Musiychuk. There were also violin solos



III B 3 a

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 3

III H

Sitch (Sitch), Dec. 5, 1924.

III C

(by Miss A. Motluk), singing by Miss Stephanie Tymkevych and Mrs. Stephanie Tsymbalist, and recitations by Mr. S. Musiychuk. After the solo vocal selections by Mr. D. Atamanets and Miss Anna Winiarska, Dr. O. Nazaruk, editor of Sitch, gave a ten-minute speech on the united front of all Ukrainians as a prerequisite of a free Ukraine.]

. . . . .

After a short pause, the eighty leaders of all the companies of the Second Division appeared on the scene, followed by the Chief Ataman, Dr. Stephen Hrynevetsky. Mr. Stephen Musiychuk, the Secretary-General, read the special documents and handed them to the Chief Ataman as well as to the district leaders. Then Mr. Musiychuk read the special communications of the district managements, and, while delivering a truncheon into the hands of the Chief Ataman, pronounced these words: "With this truncheon we place into your hands the fate of our organization. This truncheon is not made of gold and is not covered with gems, but we believe that some day our Ukraine shall be free, and then this truncheon shall shine too, as was prophesied by Shevchenko:





III B 3 a

II B 3

III H

III C

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch (Sitch), Dec. 5, 1924.

'And then shall flare up the truncheon from the steppes of Ukraine.'

During the last few words, the truncheon rested in the hands of the Chief Ataman, Dr. Stephen Hrynevetsky--the chorus thundered the song "Glory, glory, Ataman!" With tears in his eyes, Dr. Hrynevetsky expressed his appreciation by assuring the audience that the truncheon belonged, not to him, but to a legitimate Hetman of Ukraine. Then he reaffirmed his word with a solemn oath and administered the oath to all the district leaders. He also nominated Rev. Father F. Tarnawsky as chaplain of the organization.

The celebration was terminated with songs by a male chorus of seventy-five members, under the leadership of Mr. D. Atamanets.



III B 3 a

III B 2

I C

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty ( Siege Herald ), Sept. 20, 1924.

#### FIRST PRESENTATION OF SIEGE BEFORE THE AMERICANS

The Chicago Siege took part in the American manifestation on September 12. The Siege, in their uniforms, made such a splendid and impressive appearance that the parade committee had the Ukrainian local Siege march ahead of the entire American manifestation. We believe that this was one of the finest affairs that the Ukrainians had ever had in Chicago. There were over 1,000 Siege members who took part in it. The Ukrainian women wore their national costumes; a group of them wore Siege uniforms. With them were also four priests, numerous businessmen, and especially laborers. The full splendor of uniforms showed their meaning. Without them the Siege would have been practically lost in the massive manifestation of the Americans, and, as a matter of fact, no one would have noticed the Ukrainians. But as it was, the Ukrainian flags were carried at the head of the parade, together with American flags.

In a few months there will be a new American holiday to which our Siege will again be invited. It is imperative that those who still do not



III B 3 a

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

III B 2

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Sept. 20, 1924.

as yet have their own uniforms get them as soon as possible, so that a still greater number may be able to join the American parade, and together with the already uniformed members, jointly as a Ukrainian unit, again add to the splendor of the American parade. Write-ups, on such occasions, in American newspapers about us will do us more good than if we paid for it.

We also wish to add that thirty-six miles out of Chicago, in Gary, Indiana, the local Siege branch No. 12, on this same day, September 12, took part in the American parade held there. The American press made good comments about them.



III B 3 a  
II B 1 c (3)  
II A 3 b  
III B 2  
I C  
IV

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1920

SIEGE ORGANIZATION HOLIDAY IN CHICAGO



Sunday, October 3, this year, there was a celebration of the Siege branches in Chicago in honor of the dead Ukrainian heroes. Under the auspices of the Chicago Siege officers the special commemoration took place at the Wicker Park Hall on North Ave.

Branch No. 15, which considers itself independent is composed particularly of the Catholic St. Nicholas parishioners at Oakley Blvd. and Rice St., and acted independently with the possible intention of injuring the program of the general Siege celebration.

Despite this disharmony the celebrants were very numerous in our general holiday. The majority of sincere Chicago Ukrainians remember the main Ukrainian cause and not the petty affairs of a single group whose members

III B 3 a  
II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

III B 2

I C

IV

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN



Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1920.

regard the general Ukrainian business too narrowly, and look  
after the good of their parish only.

At 3 P.M. the hall was filled with Siege members from various districts: Hammond, Gary, Cicero, Joliet, Chicago, Burnside, South Side, West Side, North Side, and even from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. There were some non-members too, who are sincere Ukrainians, and came down for a joint-celebration to honor and glorify the fallen heroes of Ukrainia.

With silent, yet intense sympathy, the gathering reverently awaited the opening of the concert of the festival, and while meditating on the past beyond the ocean, in Ukrainia, they were comparing it with the present times, both over there and here, when the commencement of the concert interrupted their thoughts.

With the rising of the curtain, in the middle of the stage there was a grave

III B 3 a

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1920.

III B 2

I C

mound covered with green and a wooden cross reminding those

IV

present of the countless fresh graves strewn throughout

Ukrainian valleys, meadows, and the lonely steppes. This sight was enough to make the people's expressions grave. There were sighs of longing, and even drops of tears could have been perceived on many of those present.

The celebration was opened by the district colonel Mr. M. Saragun, with a short, yet sincere introductory speech after which followed music by the musical society "Free Cossacks," Directed by Mr. John Kobeliak, the national anthem, "Ukrainia Has Arisen," was played.

Mr. P. Novodvorsky's lecture was next on the program. He briefly reviewed the great historical deeds from the Cossacks' period to the present time.

The number following was "A Bundle of Ukrainian Songs" played by the musical club "Free Cossacks," after which followed the number, "Honor To The Heroes."







UKRAINIAN

- 4 -

III B 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

III B 2

Sichovi Visty, (Siege News), Nov. 1920.

I C

IV

During the first part of the ceremony, the choir of the Young Boyan, directed by Mr. K. Pendik, sang "You Fell Through Sacrifice," after which a twelve-year old girl, Miss Stephania Motsio, dressed in a typical Ukrainian costume, recited in her ringing voice a short poem in honor of the fallen heroes, placing on the grave a wreath from the Ukrainian colony in Chicago. Also Mr. Wasylovsky placed a wreath from the Self-educating club. This ended the tribute to the fallen heroes. During the ceremony all those who were present stood up.

The next number, a collection of Ukrainian songs, was sung by the Young Boyan. Then followed a well given recitation of one of Taras Shevchenko's poems, "Haydamaky" (Knights) by Stephen Musiychuk. Dr. John Smuk's Eulogy was next and suited the occasion.

The choir of the Young Boyan sang "I Slanderized," with a soloist Mr. P. Dmytrash, taking the lead.



III B 3 a

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II A 3 b

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. 1920.

III B 2

I C

IV

Finally Mr. Novodvorsky, in a few words appealed especially to the Siege members to contribute, during the silver collection, to defray the expenses of the day. The audience responded generously.

The celebration was closed with singing of the national anthems.

Note: Although the celebration was not so ostentatious due to the fact that on the program there were no famous speakers or artists, but mostly our every day workmen, still we are sure that the celebration will remain for a long time in the memory of those who were present, because whatever was given had its beauty, sincerity and simplicity.

By Siege member.



### III. ASSIMILATION

#### B. Nationalistic Societies and Influences

#### 3. Commemoration of Holidays

##### b. Religious

III B 3 b

V A 1

III H

UKRAINIAN

Nash Styah (Our Banner), Oct. 24, 1936.

### REUNION OF UKRAINIANS FROM THE VILLAGE OF YHERSKO

On Sunday, October 18, 1936, a group of Ukrainians who came here from the village of Yhersko, county of Striy, solemnly celebrated the Feast of the Blessed Virgin. In order that this celebration should remain a precious memory to future generations, the committee on arrangements gave a banquet which was followed by a dance, and invited not only those from the village of Yhersko who live in Chicago, but also many guests and friends from out of town.....

The banquet was opened by the president, Mr. Nicholas Tymush, with a few impressive words, after which the Lord's Prayer, "Our Father," was repeated. Many of the guests spoke during the banquet, which terminated with the prayer "Ave Maria" and the Ukrainian national anthem. The dancing which followed and which lasted until a late hour was enjoyed by everyone.

The proceeds from this affair are to be used toward the building of a

MPA (ILL) PROC. 20715

III B 3 b

V A 1

III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Nash Styah (Our Banner), Oct. 24, 1936.

Ukrainian national home in the village of Yhersko. The committee takes this opportunity to extend its heartfelt thanks to all the guests and friends for their kind attendance and to all the ladies and gentlemen for their loyal work in helping to make this celebration a success.

For the Committee  
Nicholas Yankevich, Nicholas Tymush,  
Gregory Kukta, and John Kozak.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

### III. ASSIMILATION

#### B. Nationalistic

##### Societies and Influences

##### 4. Conventions and Conferences

III B 4

III A

III C

III E

III H

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Aug. 12, 1933.

### UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC YOUTH CONVENTION

A throng, aged and weary, passes along a descending road. Day after day a few from this throng enter the yawning jaws of the world beyond, their tasks completed, while the duties of the others gradually come to their conclusion.

Along another highway a new multitude moves uphill to a successfully-reached goal. This group is confident, cheerful, energetic, and capable in all the tasks it undertakes. These are the youths who walk with heads held high, with buoyant swinging steps, and with shining eyes gazing far into a bright future. Yet, a fear and sorrow grips us, for we see that this young group is not in one great body or unit but instead is steadily being separated as it marches along--a few constantly straying into bypaths from which they never return.

This is what is happening to the young folk of Ukrainian blood, but we must not allow it, for their powers are too precious and valuable to be wasted upon

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



III B 4

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

III A

III C

Sitch, Aug. 12, 1933.

III E

III H countries and people who do not require their aid. It is our Ukraine which needs these youths, because of the fact that the older generation is steadily passing away.

Therefore, it is necessary to centralize this young life lest it be forgotten that we are Ukrainians, and that a Ukrainian spirit must prevail among all. For this worthy cause a convention of Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian-Canadian Catholic youths has been called for August 19 of this year in Chicago. All organizations and clubs are requested to co-operate by sending delegates to represent their particular group. It is desired that all local groups organize into one great body and work together both now and in the future.

In localities which have no youth organization, the committee of the convention asks that delegates be sent to represent the youth of each locality. The program of the convention has been printed in preceding publications, but if anyone seeks information concerning the convention or desires to volunteer his services, whether by lecturing, participating in the oratorical contest, or

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275



III B 4

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

III A

III C

Sitch, Aug. 12, 1933.

III E

III H offering suggestions, it is suggested that he write to the committee of the convention, U.-A. & U.-C. C. Y. C. /Ukrainian-American and Ukrainian-Canadian Catholic Youth Convention<sup>7</sup>, 2238 West Rice Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 4  
III B 2  
III E

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Aug. 15, 1924.



## SIEGE ORGANIZATION REORGANIZED WITH CHICAGO AS HEADQUARTERS

### Explanations Repeated Strengthen the Organization

The resolutions passed at the Fifth Siege Convention for a reorganization of the Siege organization require a more thorough explanation, because, until the present time, we did not have such fundamental changes in any of our organizations. Therefore, our people will find it difficult to become accustomed to such great changes. For this reason it is necessary, especially at the beginning, to explain the changes in the by-laws at every meeting, until all Siege members in general become accustomed to them. These explanations repeated many times, will strengthen the organization.

### Ruling Body Strengthened

The most important change has been in the status of the Chief Executive; it has been unanimously strengthened. Does that mean that now he has

III B 4

III B 2

III E

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Aug. 15, 1924.



become an absolute dictator of the organization? This is not so, he ~~has~~ only become its first real executive, particularly where the interest of the organization requires it. Already at the Convention, in the matter regarding financial secretaries, the Chief Executive agreed to their election, and the only thing he reserved for himself was his approval of them. There is a twofold benefit out of it:

1) The organization will have confidence in the financial secretaries elected and approved by him; 2) In case of necessity, the Chief Executive will have the power to immediately stop any disorder or irregularity and order a new election of them or of any other officer.

### The By-Laws of the Organization

The by-laws, which will be prepared and placed before all the members for referendum, will give the rules of the organization to which even the Chief Executive will have to submit. Every officer will also have to comply with the by-laws, because he is the head of his own branch or detail, and therefore responsible for his charges.

III B 4  
III B 2  
III E

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Aug. 15, 1924.

The strengthened power of the Chief Executive refers particularly to matters of the organization. In matters of general public interest, the Chief Executive will act according to the decisions of the whole Executive Staff, including the District Majors.

#### The Chief Executive and His Officers

According to the opinion of the Chief Executive, the purpose of the by-laws is that its authority in the whole Organization is to be the same as that of the Chief Executive, as well as that of the District Officers. This means that the Chief Executive is first among the Knights of the Round Table. The only difference being that the Chief Executive's activity is much larger, for it includes the whole Organization, and therefore, his authority is much greater.

The Chief Executive has the right and privilege, when making appointments, of also cancelling or taking them away, in case the appointed persons do not fulfill their duties. This is a universal order. An officer can keep his commission only as long as he fulfills his obligations in accordance with the by-laws of his organization.



III B 4  
III B 2  
III E

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN



Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Aug. 15, 1924.

District, Circuit, and Company Officers

From now on, the organization as a whole will be represented by the Chief Executive; every District, Circuit, and Company will be represented by its head, or officer, according to the by-laws of the organization--no laxity there.

All misunderstandings in the Companies will be settled by their Captains, after he has heard both sides of the stories. In case there is a misunderstanding in the District, the District Major will take care of that. The Chief Executive is the highest authority, of course, in any case that might arise in the organization.

Obey Well if You Want to Command Well

Thus reorganized, Siege shall flourish and grow, because its officers will really deserve respect from all the people, and this will be so because they will strive to be upright and hard workers. Let us not worry, the people will always highly respect upright and active officers,

III B 4

III B 2

III E

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN



Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Aug. 15, 1924.

and **thereby** the Siege organization will be strengthened in its prestige and in **every** other way. The officer, who will show subordination and discipline to his superiors, will surely command subordination from his inferiors, and general respect from the people. This is the way it always was, is, and shall be throughout the world.

Successful Beginning Alone is Insufficient:

Successful End Will be the Crown of our Work

All the members of the Siege organization have the opportunity to **witness** and take part in the pioneer reorg nization and strengthening of the cause for liberation of our Nation. Therefore, every honorable member and every honorable man in general, will support our work in **every** way possible now that it has been reorganized. Tactful and prudent officers should always listen to the ideas and thoughts of the most highly respected members, and good members should always respect their superiors and officers, even though their ideas may differ, or not **coincide** with the opinion of the masses. Thus we shall be able to **build** a great and powerful organization, which in turn will become an

III B 4

III B 2

III E

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN



Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), Aug. 15, 1924.

example of unity and discipline **for** the whole Ukrainian Nation. And thus training the whole Ukrainian Nation we shall reach our highest aim, the Independent Ukrainian State, which will take care of all Ukrainians irrespective of their creed or party.

Therefore, in agreeable broad-mindedness, let us all support our organization, which has a great aim. This, which for us is just a trial, for other nations is already a reality. This gave them their strength. Let us, therefore, one and all see to it that our trial also becomes a reality.



III B 4

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II D 10

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), June 10, 1924.

I A 1 a

III B 2 RESOLUTIONS OF THE FIFTH SIEGE CONVENTION HELD IN PHILADELPHIA

III E

(By a Chicago Ukrainian Dr. Joseph Nazaruk)

III H

III C

I

Concerning Reinforcement of the Siege Organization

The Convention thinks that it is necessary to make some fundamental changes in order to reinforce the organization. One of the changes will be that the Chief Executive must appoint all the officers, with the exception of those whom he thinks ought to be elected by their respective District or Branch. In case of the death or the resignation of the Chief Executive, his assistant will take full charge of the Office. And in case the latter can not continue in the Office, he has the right to appoint an Interim Chief Executive, until the next referendum. The manner in which the Chief Executive is to be elected will depend upon the latest amended by-laws. This amendment is done according to the leading thoughts of the speech on the by-laws, at every Siege





Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), June 10, 1924.

Convention, and according to the five articles in the Siege Organ, under the title: "Let us Build a Strong Siege." The Chief Executive is to hold the Office for three years. All the other officers are his subordinates, and they are either directly appointed, or approved by him. After the three years are over, he must call a convention, at which the delegates will either re-elect the old, or elect a new Chief Executive. The Convention must appraise and approve, or otherwise, the work of the Officers in power for the past three years.

The Chief Executive once elected for three years, can be deposed only by a referendum, that is, by a general voting of every Siege member, and when two-thirds of all the Branches and within each Branch, two-thirds of the votes are against the Chief Executive, he is deposed. Should the Chief Executive be reluctant to arrange for such a referendum, upon a demand of two-thirds of the Branches, the assistant to the Chief Executive has the right to arrange for the referendum.

N. B. After a conference of the lecturer with the Chief Executive, the former made a motion only to elect financial secretaries. Mr. Stephen



Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), June 10, 1924.

Muryn of Chicago was elected the General Financial Secretary. The election of the local secretaries was left to the Districts and Branches respectively. Other officers must be left entirely for the approval of the Chief Executive, after such names are presented or submitted by the respective Districts or Branches. Until further notice by the Chief Executive, the present officers hold their respective positions.

## II

### Organizational Affairs

The Siege Convention considers only those people as enlightened, who steadily belong to one or more of the Ukrainian organizations, and who steadily carry some burden for the sake of their Ukrainian Nation in their state. All others are merely ethnographical material, who are either Little Russians, or Little Poles, who through their inertness, in case of fight, cannot be depended upon; but on the contrary, through their indifference they help the occupiers to hold the Ukrainian country and nation in bondage.



Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), June 10, 1924.

Therefore, the Convention calls upon all Ukrainians to join the Ukrainian National Organizations and thoroughly fulfill the duties of the organizations, and at the same time train their children to do so.

The Convention considers the Siege as the only organization which can unite all the Ukrainians, regardless of creed or political party, on the whole earth: in Europe, the United States, Canada, Brazil, and other parts of America as well as in Asia, and elsewhere. Therefore, the Convention appeals to all Ukrainians, in whatever part of the world they may be, to form clubs, groups, within the Siege organization, in every locality wherever there are ten or more Ukrainians to be found, and to see to it that they get in direct contact with the Siege Headquarters in Chicago, if they are in America, or with other Headquarters, if they are in any other part of the world.

### III

#### State Affairs

The Siege Convention is positively and firmly for the Independent

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), June 10, 1924.

Ukrainian State, since the whole Ukrainian Country is at present occupied by foreign governments. (A nation can be considered as un-occupied only when its land has definite boundaries, independent of any foreign country; when it has its own Supreme Government with its army, treasury, and its offices filled by its own people.) Therefore, because the Ukrainian nation is lacking all this on its own soil, it is in a state of war with all its occupiers. Although at the present moment the Ukrainian Nation is conquered, no lawful representative of the Ukrainian land and country has signed a peace treaty with its occupiers.

The Convention finds it necessary to create a Ukrainian State Center, outside its own country, where it can be free to establish the necessary Ukrainian institutions, organizations, and newspapers. Such a center should not have a committee, but one person; because wherever a committee rules, it usually leads only to deterioration of the national ideals. Committees should be created only as advisory bodies, which can take care of certain branches of general business.





Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), June 10, 1924.

Individual members of those Committees should be responsible to the Chief Executive, who should have the right to accept their resignations, and appoint or approve new members, upon the request of the Ukrainian organizations in that particular country.

The entire Ukrainian Nation should finance this Center, especially the American immigrants, with a regular National State tax collected monthly by all Ukrainian organizations.

#### IV

#### Unification

The Siege Convention recognizes the necessity of a united National State front in America and also ways and means that lead to this unity. In regard to this unification, the Convention admits that the general endeavors to attain it are so excellent that the Convention can add nothing for its betterment, except congratulations.

With reference to the National tax collected by the Siege Branches, the



Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), June 10, 1924. WPA (ILL) PROC 30275

Convention gives a free hand to every Branch whether they have to send it through their respective Siege District Office, or whether each Branch must send it separately and directly to the Headquarters in Chicago. Each District has the right to direct and instruct its own Branches as to what they have to do and how they must do it in this particular case.

## V

### Tax

The Siege Convention considers it the duty of every Siege member to pay the National State tax regularly as had been established, to help the Old Country which is weltering in blood and suffering, and which is in dire need of the help for widows and orphans, for disabled invalids, as well as for the Ukrainian vernacular schools so terribly persecuted by the occupiers.

## VI

### Religious and Church Affairs





Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), June 10, 1924.

The Convention considers religious and church quarrels among the Ukrainians, as well as every kind of disturbance against the churches, as throwing a bone of discontentment, and thus distracting the attention of the people from the organized struggle for its State independence. Therefore, every kind of a quarrel against churches or between churches are to be considered nothing else but a ruinous activity, which will only benefit the enemies of the Ukrainian Nation. Every nation, whose lands are occupied by its enemies, must preserve harmony among its people, otherwise a fight is impossible, and all its dissensions among ~~its~~ people are instigated all the more by its enemies, who thus profit by the internal quarrels of the nation.

## VII

### Press

The Convention considers the press the chief medium of promulgation, propaganda, and firm establishment of the ideals of the organization. Therefore, the Convention has decided that from now on every Siege

Sichovi Visty (Siege Herald), June 10, 1924.

member must be a subscriber of the Siege organ. The nearest referendum must abolish subscribing to the paper and limit the monthly dues so that they will take care of the upkeep of the Siege Organization as well as the publication of its organ. The Convention approved of the work of the present editor, and also approved of his continuing in this position.

### VIII

The next Siege Convention is to be held three years from now in Detroit, Michigan.

### IX

The Convention annuls all decrees prior to the by-laws of this Convention that are not in accord with its final decisions.



Sitchovi Visty (Siege Herald), May 25, 1924.

ORDER GIVEN BY THE SIEGE CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
IN MATTER OF SPEECHES AT CONVENTION

1. All communications with reference to the lectures and speeches to be given out at the convention are to be addressed to the office of the Chief executive: 2406 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
2. Where there is no Siege branch and the people wish to have one, they choose a committee at their next gathering, which must be referred to the Committee of the nearest Siege district in the matter of sending their delegate to the Convention. For organization literature the request should be written directly to the General secretary, 2406 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
3. Each communication concerning sending a speaker, must be sent in, at least thirty days before the Convention meeting.
4. If a given Siege district wishes to have a special delegate sent from



Sitchovi Visty (Siege Herald), May 25, 1924.

the Headquarters to any of their meetings, the district should send a full traveling coverage. Without this, the sending of a delegate to your meetings is impossible, as we cannot in this way expand our organization, which does not understand that a delegate should be paid for his work and other traveling expenses, at least as much as an average laborer.

Chief Executive.



III B 4

II B 2 f

III B 2

I A 1 a

II D 10

I C

I C (Polish) [Although this convention took place in Philadelphia, a number of prominent Chicago Ukrainians took an active part in it; because it is an appeal to all Ukrainians in the United States, it naturally includes Chicago. Transl.]

UKRAINIAN



Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 1922.

TO ALL UKRAINIAN PEOPLE IN AMERICA

People, at this time every living Ukrainian heart is boiling with hatred and is crying for vengeance against aggressive Poland who, like the locusts, occupied Galician-Ukraine, and with sword and fire, jails and gibbets, introduces its barbarian orders.

At this time patience is exhausted; the cup of suffering and martyrdom is overflowing and all the Galician-Ukrainians rebel, and with a vengeance against the Polish occupier express their desire to be free and independent.

At this time an incomparable fight of our brothers and sisters in the native

III B 4  
II B 2 f  
III B 2  
I A 1 a

- 2 -



UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 1922.

II D 10            land is going on, a fight for freedom for Galician-Ukraine  
I C                from the centuries long occupation by the Polish barbarians.  
I C (Polish)      You sent your Ukrainian delegates from all over the United  
                     States to the Ukrainian Convention held in Philadelphia,  
October 26 and 27.

During these two days they spoke with determination and ardor. They all discussed business of the most grave nature; national affairs of such character that would bring the most good to all Ukrainian-American citizens as well as to those abroad. The delegates to this Ukrainian Convention gave most of their time to discussions on how to deviate the bitter fate of their Ukrainian brothers in Europe.

In order to give at once a helping hand to those in extreme need, and at the same time to let the world know how dreadfully the Ukrainian nation in Galicia suffers under the Polish yoke; to assure our heroic brothers in our native country, of steady help while they are fighting in Ukrainian Galicia

III B 4

II B 2 f

III B 2

I A 1 a

II D 10

I C

I C (Polish)

- 3 -

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 1922.



UKRAINIAN

for freedom and independence of that part of the country,  
the Convention unanimously decided to make a general appeal  
to all Ukrainian-Americans to introduce a voluntary  
Ukrainian national tax, whereby the fighting for freedom of  
Ukraine could be helped.

Brothers and sisters, our native country, sprinkled with the blood of her  
best children, looks at us full of faith, trusting in your help. The  
Ukrainian Government which, amid the hardest conditions known, was holding  
the banner of national liberty high, is waiting for moral and material  
support from us. Give as long as and until its highest ideal is realized,  
until the Ukrainian Republic becomes free and independent.

All our ideals, all our tendencies let us turn toward our native country.  
In order to help Ukraine let us contribute all that we can to the Fund of  
Immediate Help; let us join together in the voluntary national tax.



III B 4

II B 2 f

III B 2

I A 1 a

II D 10

I C

I C (Polish)

- 4 -



UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 1922.

Ukrainian people, these your elected delegates, came to this decision, that it is necessary to solidly organize the Ukrainians in America; to enlighten the unenlightened; to uplift the downfallen; to unite the scattered. Through enlightenment of the political and economic organization we shall become so strong that we shall be able to give the greatest possible help to our brothers fighting in our native country.

As a foundation of a systematic work there must be above all unity, harmony, and sacrifice. Only with diligent guarding of the national funds, and honest and economical management of them shall we win the confidence of the masses. Please, let us note this well: without public confidence, no work for the good of the whole could be effective.

To amend the past misunderstanding, the Convention has decided to check up on the financial standing of all the political organizations now in existence that collected and managed public money. Only the past experience of

III B 4

II B 2 f

III B 2

I A 1 a

II D 10

I C

I C (Polish)

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN



Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 1922.

unclean and sad cases, and a thorough analysis of them will lead us to something better, especially to be more careful in spending public money. In short, we can profit by the mistakes of those who did not know much about financial matters.

In order to assist our starving brothers and ~~sisters~~ in Great Ukraine the Convention has thought of a series of ways to do so.

To prevent a complete annihilation of learning, and to counteract the darkness in this respect in the old country, the Convention decided to arrange in their respective localities, from time to time, a collection for the vernacular schools in Galicia.

To reform our present school and enlightenment organizations in America, the Convention delegates recommended the Ukrainian National University in America to call a special educational convention.

III B 4

II B 2 f

III B 2

I A 1 a

II D 10

I C

I C (Polish)

- 6 -

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 1922.



UKRAINIAN

The Convention passed a great many important resolutions for the good of the Ukrainian people.

In order to bring all these resolutions into actuality, the Convention appointed a special committee from the representatives of the outstanding Ukrainian organizations.

The consolidation of the Ukrainian organizations in America comes upon the national horizon at this grave and critical moment. This is the opportune time for a national uprising. It calls us to active work for the great Ukrainian nation. Again consolidation appears to be the only source from which the most effective medicine, material help, will ensue. This, in turn, will help to bring about the realization of the great ideals, our lawful tendencies, after which the sunrise of freedom and independence of the Galician-Ukrainian Republic will follow. Consolidation of the Ukrainian organizations in America is an anvil upon which a steel hammer breaks the fetters of the Polish barbarian dungeons.

III B 4

II B 2 f

III B 2

I A 1 a

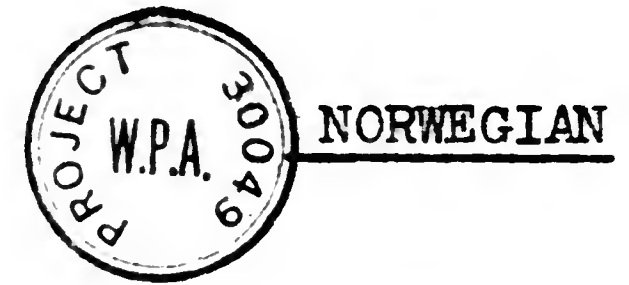
II D 10

I C

I C (Polish)

- 7 -

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 1922.



Starting this work with self-sacrifice, the chief executive of the consolidated organization, appeals to the Ukrainian colonies of the central and local organizations, societies, sodalities, and to all Ukrainians of both sexes, individually:

"Brothers and sisters, an important duty was imposed upon your shoulders. Loyal to the national ideal, we want to have that duty done for the good of the whole Ukrainian nation. However, we cannot accomplish anything without your solid and zealous cooperation. United we stand and from this starts our co-operation, and in this lies our guarantee, here in America, that our stupendous aim and plan will be realized.

From the consolidated work of all the Ukrainians in America lies our co-operation with, and the future of, the Ukrainian emigration all over the world." Philadelphia, November, 1922.

For Consolidated Ukrainian Organization in America: Rev. Leo Levitsky,

III B 4

II B 2 f

III B 2

I A 1 a

II D 10

I C

I C (Polish)

- 8 -

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. 1922.

president; Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky, and M. Kotsiuk, of Chicago,  
assistants to the president; Dr. B. Siminovich, S. H. Skehar,  
W. Shabatura, of Chicago, directors.



UKRAINIAN

III B 4

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)      Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10

#### GENERAL SITCH CONVENTION

III H

I C      The Sitch staff of the Chicago headquarters took a most active part during the entire Sitch Convention, held May 28-30, 1922, in the assembly hall of the Ukrainian National Home, in Cleveland.

The chief executive, Dr. Stephen K. Hrynevetsky, opened the convention and greeted the delegates on Sunday morning with a sincere, yet terse speech.

First, he called upon the comptrollers' committee to verify and check the financial status of the Sitch Organization since the last convention held in Pittsburgh. Due to the fact that only one of the comptrollers was present at the convention, the delegates elected two other members to take their places. The chief executive then called upon the delegates to elect temporary officers to conduct the meetings of the convention. John Voytsitsky, Cleveland, elected temporary chairman; A. Stangrytchuk, Cleveland, and Joseph Potochny, Youngstown, Ohio, secretaries.

30049

III B 4

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)      Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10      The members of the by-laws' committee were John Barabash, Chicago;

III H      Jos. Yavorsky, Chicago; and A. Chreshchensky, Centralia, Pa. The

I C      election of the complaint committee then followed.

S. Svobodyan made a motion and it was seconded that an account be given about P. Novodvorsky, former chief executive, and his leadership of the organization for a year and a half.

After a short discussion, Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky made a motion to adjourn any further discussion until the afternoon. In the meantime, all the delegates marched in formation to church, where a solemn blessing of a Ukrainian flag by Rev. Tarnavsky took place.

#### Afternoon Session

The afternoon session began at 3:15. Letters of P. Novodvorsky were read, wherein he congratulated the convention and at the same time explained why





III B 4

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)      Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10      he could not attend. His excuses were accepted. This was followed  
III H      by reading letters and telegrams of congratulations.  
I C

A short discussion as to whether or not the executive staff has the right to vote then took place. It was decided that on questions about the Organization proper, the officers may vote, but on questions that arise about themselves, they cannot vote. The committee of verifications then made known their findings and accounted for such.

#### Outstanding Delegates:

Stephen Svobodian, Philadelphia, delegate from 4, 34, 45 branches; P. Nayda, Philadelphia, 7, 11, 43 branches; P. Furdela, Frankfort, Pa., 9, 10, 25 branches; A. Chreshcheny, Centralia, Pa., 6 branch; Joseph Yavorsky, Chicago, 15 and 14 branches; S. Chorny, Chicago, 13 branch; John Barabash, Chicago, of band detachment, 12 branch; Joseph Potochny, Youngstown, Ohio, 36 branch; J. Denega, Lakewood, Ohio, 40 branch; A. Stangrychuk and M. Fesnak, Cleveland, 39 branch.

300

III B 4

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10 At 6:30 P. M. discussions of the first day ended. Comptrollers con-  
III H tinued their work after supper, while other delegates attended a  
I C Sitch concert given in their honor by Branch No. 39.

### Second Day Session

The real convention started on the second day, May 29, at 8:30 A. M. Dr. Stephen K. Hrynevetsky made a motion to read and pass necessary decisions on amendments to the by-laws. The motion was not favorably met with, so they passed on to the accounts to be given by the Executive Staff.

Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky, as chief executive, was the first to give his account. He explained why he had accepted his present office, namely: The American federal government began to cause difficulties to the Sitch Organization, and because it is chartered it must have a president. Therefore, since the vice-president was out of Chicago, Dr. Hrynevetsky agreed to accept the office of the chief executive. Then followed the accounts of other members of the



III B 4

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)      Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10      executive staff and the committee of comptrollers. The convention

III H      later adjourned for lunch.

I C

During the afternoon session Stephen Musiychuk, general recording secretary, gave his account. Discussion on all accounts just presented followed this. Later Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky was thanked and congratulated on the splendid work he has done for the organization. By a motion of Mr. Kotsiuk, which was seconded, the delegates agreed by a vote of confidence to accept everything done and accounted for by the executive staff as correct.

Next followed the reading and amending of the by-laws. Due to the fact that it was already one o'clock in the morning, the delegates decided to appoint a few who were to stay a little longer, make the necessary corrections themselves, and read them in the morning to all.

Third Day Session



III B 4

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)            Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10    On May 30, at 8:30 A. M., more telegrams and letters of congratulations  
III H       were read.

I C

Stephen Musiychuk read all the corrections of the by-laws which were unanimously accepted by the delegates.

### Motions and Discussions

Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky read the contract of the Sitch press that was recently bought. Since the Sitch press is the sole property of the Sitch Organization, should the headquarters of the central executive staff ever be moved from Chicago, the press would also have to be moved to the same location. All those present agreed upon this and, at the same time, they decided and sent letters of thanks to Messrs. A. and J. Bulkas and Michael Yavorsky, former owners of the Sitch press, who they had also made honorary members of the Sitch Organization.



III B 4

- 7 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)      Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10      It was decided that for the time being the executive staff will be  
III H      held responsible for the publishing of the Sitch News, later on the  
I C      responsibility will be shifted to the editor. The editor must obey  
orders of the local executive staff of the Sitch organization.

It was further decided that the Sitch News be published once a month in the form and size of the last five issues. Cuts and pictures are not to be inserted in the publication for the time being, as they increase the cost of printing.

M. Kotsiuk made a motion and it was seconded that every Sitch member must be a subscriber to the Sitch News.

It was also passed that the recording secretary would receive a salary of ten dollars and the financial secretary five dollars per month.

P. Nayda made a motion and it was seconded that the chief executive's office



III B 4

- 8 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)      Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10      notify the district majors in all important matters, the latter

III H      their subordinates, and these in turn members of their respective

I C      branches. This motion was passed in order to alleviate the work  
of the recording secretary.

A motion was made and seconded that the money intended for Sitch propaganda, both here and abroad, be used for this and no other purpose.

The Poles, as usual, tried to injure the Sitch Organization, this time they sent federal detectives to the headquarters to investigate the doings of the organization. The detectives, of course, found everything being conducted legally and loyally to the American flag. However, the Sitch propaganda fund was changed by the convention to the Sitch Fund.

Regarding monthly dues the convention also passed that monthly dues of fifteen cents, which must be paid by every member, should be divided into three parts: ten cents for administration; two and one-half cents for the



III B 4

- 9 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)      Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10      permanent fund; and two and one-half cents to the convention expenses

III H      fund.

I C

It was moved and seconded that in the future, every branch be called a company, and its head a captain.

The chief executive, every three months, must initiate and transmit passwords to district majors and they in turn down the line. The members are to be instructed not to talk over Sitch business on every street and alley.

The convention decided to send letters of congratulations and greetings to Dr. Eugene Petrushevich, President of the Western Ukrainian Republic, to the Sitch ex-soldiers in Czecho-Slovakia, and to the Ukrainian military organization in Vienna.

Michael Kotsiuk made a motion which was seconded that contributions should be collected for the Sitch ex-soldiers and the money thus collected in each Sitch





III B 4

- 10 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)      Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10      district should be sent to the Sitch headquarters in Chicago.

III H

I C      Every Sitch member will be forbidden to collect money for the  
above purpose under a fictitious name.

Before lunch the convention passed its final resolution pardoning and forgiving all the mistakes committed by its former chief executive P. Novodvorsky, and decided to avoid him in the future.

### The Last Afternoon Session

This session began at 2 P. M. The minutes of the convention for the past two and a-half days were read.

Joseph Yavorsky moved that the headquarters of the chief executive remain in Chicago, but M. Fesnak was for Cleveland or Pittsburgh. The outcome was in favor of Joseph Yavorsky, for it was decided that Chicago should continue to



III B 4

- 11 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

II B 2 d (1)      Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), June, 1922.

III B 2

II D 10      be the center of the Organization.

III H

I C      They also decided that in two years the convention will be held in Philadelphia. The officers to attend that coming convention were granted approximately seventy dollars for traveling expenses.



III B 4  
II B 1 a  
III B 2

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), June 1922.

### ELECTIONS AT THE SIEGE ORGANIZATION

It was decided at the Siege Convention held in Cleveland during the last three days of May, that the Siege organization headquarters should continue to be in Chicago. Therefore, to facilitate the work, the executive staff of the headquarters was elected from the Ukrainian-American citizens of Chicago who belong to the Siege organization.

According to the amendment of the by-laws, they first elected officers of and for the respective districts, namely: Michael Kotsiuk, major of the first district; Dr. Stephen K. Hrynevetsky, major of the second district; John Voytsitsky, major of the third district.

Because of the fact that both the second district and the Siege headquarters are in Chicago, Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky became the head major or chief executive of the Siege organization.



III B 4  
II B 1 a  
III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), June 1922.

Then followed the election of the general recording secretary. At this point all members present unanimously agreed that all the executive members of last year remain the same. S. Musiychuk, however, stated that he could not accept the office due to the fact that he is exhausted, because of the heavy work cast upon his shoulders for the past two years.

Dr. Hrynevetsky, chief executive made a motion and Mr. M. Kotsiuk seconded it that Mr. Musiychuk accept for this year the managership of the Siege News, as well as the office of the general secretary of the organization for which he is to receive a steady weekly salary sufficient for the upkeep of himself and his family. All unanimously agreed. All subsequent resignations of Musiychuk were rejected and thus, without a single opposition on the part of the electors, he was elected manager of the Siege press and recording secretary of the organization.



III B 4

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 a

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), June 1922.

Nicholas Pashko also stated firmly that it would be impossible for him to accept the office of financial secretary; therefore, Michael Sarabun was elected in his stead.

John Shkraba was re-elected general cashier.

The Comptrolling Committee includes all the district majors, whose travelling expenses to the headquarters are paid by the general financial secretary. The elected officers each gave a very short speech of thanks for the confidence the electors had in them.

The Convention also decided that every district should have at least one picnic every year.

Then followed the general swearing in of the newly elected officers, whereupon the convention came to an end.

The last short speech was a culminating point at which a unanimous



III B 4

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 a

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), June 1922.

resolution was made by all the delegates present to work and do everything in their power to make the Siege Organization a success, which in turn will help to free Mother Ukrainia from the Polish yoke.

As a grand finale three national anthems were sung: "Ukrainia Still Lives"; "No Longer Shall We Serve"; "There on the Yonder Hill Siege Marches."

Anthony Stangrytchuk, Joseph Potochny, secretaries of Conventions.



Ukrainian Youth Magazine (Official Organ of the Ukrainian  
Catholic Youth League, Philadelphia, Pa.) Feb.-March, 1936.

UNITY OF CATHOLIC CHURCH IN PRACTICE.

An event, unusual but solemnly beautiful to the Ukrainian Catholics, took place at the St. Nicholas Church (Oakley and Rice Sts.) on January 26, 1936. From his Eminence Cardinal Mundelein's Seminary came some fifty students preparing for the priesthood of the Latin Rite, a number of whom are to be ordained in a few months. In this group were accompanying priests and deacons. They all came to attend in our Greek Catholic Church the Holy Mass and to behold the Holy Eucharist according to the Divine Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom. The sight of the tall young student priests garbed in black and white and placed around the altar and in the front pews inspired the admiration and respect of all behold us. The sermon was delivered in English by a priest representing the seminary. His sermon made the hearers feel that the Catholic Church is drawing all its followers still more closely together, even though different rites and different languages are used. He stressed the fact that languages and rites do not matter when the liturgy celebrated is the same as in Catholic Churches. He emphasized the unity found in the Catholic Church and asked that we pray for other peoples to be led to this unity--the Catholic Church, which brings light to all. The entire service seemed more beautiful that day than ever, with brilliantly lighted Christmas trees, with gleaming candles on marble altars, with the graceful altar boys aiding the Basilian Fathers at Mass, and with the choir uplifting each soul with praises of God.

WPA (U) PROJ. 30275



Ukrainian Youth, Monthly Vol I, July-August 1934, No 3-4

A LEADER? By Editor of English Section: Vera Spikula.

The question, whom shall we follow for a leader, often arises and is rarely satisfactorily answered. Shall we follow older people? They have the advantage of years, but mere survival does not prove superior wisdom. They have observed failure and success, and have had more time to make mistakes but their experiences have been based upon bitterness. Why shouldn't we then follow Christ. Men require that their leader be wise, firm, brave, sympathetic and the possessor of ability to forget himself in his devotion to a noble and worthy cause. Does not Christ measure to these requirements? He is wise, for the experience of nearly two thousand years has revealed no folly in Him. No one was more firm, more courageous, more keenly aware of what human life can mean. There was no other who so freely gave self-oblivious devotion to a great and sufficient cause as He did. Man from all diversified influences needs solely some dominant integrating influence. He needs stimulus to unlock the store of energy within him. Christ can more than adequately supply a dominating and integrating influence. Let Him be the leader of followers.

17201.101 (11) 1701.30275

Ukrainian Youth, Monthly Vol I, July-August 1934, No 3-4

Let Him be the leader of young Ukrainians in the United States and Canada. Some people think that religion should interfere with nothing. Surely, it should not interfere, but it should guide us to do right for ourselves and for all. Christ was a leader for our forefathers, for even the earliest Cossacks at first fought in defense of Christ's words and not for political reasons. Now again, after the Great War the Ukrainian Youth in Europe are adopting Christ as their leader. Their motto: "Ukrainian Youth for Christ" is constantly shining ahead of all their activities and movements. Make Christ our leader too.

This article is finished and the next one is -

Seriousness versus Gaiety.  
by Editor Vera Spikula

WPA (U.L.) P.O.J. 30275

Sitch, June 2, 1934.

# THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GREEK CATHOLIC AND THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCHES

There are many hundreds of thousands of people in the United States-- Ukrainians, Rumanians, Syrians, Albanians and others--who call themselves "Greek Catholics." It is well that other Catholics should know that these people are our fellow Catholics. They are called "Greek Catholics" because they use the ancient Greek liturgy, although these rites are not usually performed in the Greek language. Some of them use Cyrillic (ancient liturgical Slavic), others Rumanian, but in every instance it is with the full approval of Rome. These Catholics are no different from any others; all of us adhere to the same religion, with the Holy Father as our head. There is no difference in belief between us. All Catholics believe alike, whatever may be their liturgy. Greek Catholics are such because they use the Greek liturgy, just as we are Roman Catholics because we use the Latin liturgy-- but we are all Catholics. These are our fellow Catholics. Let us, therefore, extend them the hand of friendship.

Sitch, June 2, 1934.

There is a still larger number of people living in the United States-- Russians, Ukrainians, Rumanians, Greeks, Syrians and others--who belong to the Orthodox Eastern church, which is, next to the Catholic church, the largest Christian denomination in the world. Their church has valid orders and has preserved the deposit of faith in a much larger measure than has any other dissident denomination; however, they are not Catholics and do not call themselves such; they refer to themselves colloquially as "Greek Orthodox". Although both the Greek Catholics and the Greek Orthodox use the Greek liturgy and share many customs and characteristics, they are, in religion, poles apart. The former are our fellow Catholics, the latter are not.

There exists in the United States, unfortunately, a widespread popular misconception as to the meaning of the designation "Greek Catholics." Many people imagine erroneously that members of the Orthodox Eastern Church are called "Greek Catholics"--they are not and they make no claim to the name. In Eastern Europe and Western Asia, from whence these people come, the

Sitch, June 2, 1934.

distinction is understood. Of those who use the Greek liturgy, the Catholics are called "Greek Catholics", and the others are universally called "Greek Orthodox" or simply "Orthodox"--never "Greek Catholics." So widespread is this error in the United States, even among otherwise well-informed Catholics, that there is the danger of our forcing the name "Greek Catholics" upon the members of the Orthodox Eastern church, who heretofore have never made claim to it.

III C

UKRAINIAN

II A 3 a

II A 3 c

II B 2 f

II B 1 a

II D 10

III B 2

II A 2

II D 1

III G

III E

I C

IV

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ST. NICHOLAS  
UKRAINIAN GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CHICAGO

On November 26, 1931, twenty-five years will have passed since the organization of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church of Chicago. The anniversary of this event is of great importance to the Ukrainian people of the United States from a nationalistic as well as a religious standpoint; for the history of the Ukrainian people has been preserved by their Church in the United States.

About fifty years ago the Ukrainian people--a totally disorganized group--immigrated to the United States and to other countries of the New World. Very few of these immigrants intended to settle permanently in this strange land. They came for the purpose of making money--and after they had made enough money they intended to return to their native land. But they stayed

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

on, and presently their desire to return home was forgotten in their joy at having found this land of plenty.

To satisfy their religious needs they attended the Russian Orthodox and the Polish churches which had been established here for some time. These first Ukrainian immigrants became very attached to these churches. Through the agitation of the Russian Orthodox and Polish priests the Ukrainians began to call themselves Rusini (Russians)--and to assimilate the customs of this group. It was not until later, when the immigration of the Lithuanians from eastern Galicia had increased, that the Ukrainian Greek Catholic parishes began to organize and to build their own churches. Within these churches our people formed groups whose duty it was to preserve the particular customs and traditions of their native land. A historian who undertakes to write the history of our people in either the United States or in Canada should first consult the Ukrainian Churches, for only there will he find the necessary material for his work.



Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

### The Organization of the Ukrainian Greek Churches in Chicago

In 1905, the city of Chicago and the surrounding territory contained a few score of Ukrainian inhabitants--immigrants from eastern Galicia. Among them was the family of Jacob Olenec, to which a son, Michael Olenec, who now is operating a drugstore on Chicago Avenue, was born August 16, 1905. The baptism of their son presented a problem to the Olenec family. The father learned of a Greek Catholic Church on the South Side of Chicago at 4949 South Seeley Street, whose pastor, Father Victor Kowalitsky, and parishioners were natives of the Carpathian Ukraine. Mr. Jacob Olenec asked Father Kowalitsky to baptize his son and also invited the Father to attend the baptismal party. During the celebration at Mr. Olenec's home, Father Kowalitsky advised the guests to organize their own church. The assembled guests accepted Father Kowalitsky's advice and decided to call a meeting for this purpose in the near future.

According to the parochial books the first meeting was held on December 31,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

1905, at 939 North Robey Street (now Damen Avenue). This meeting was opened by Father Kowalitsky with the Lord's Prayer, and he spoke to the assemblage on the need for organizing their own church. He also told them that for eight thousand dollars they could buy a church on Bickerdike Street from the Danish people. At this meeting it was resolved to purchase this church. Twelve church officers were elected at once.

#### First Church Committee

The first church committee was composed of the following persons: Father Victor Kowalitsky, president; John Tzihon, vice-president; Peter Winiarsky, treasurer; and Dr. Vladimir Sieminovich, secretary.

The trustees were: Attorney Stephen Yanovich, Michael Zyma, John Shved, Carl Dziak, Nicholas Labant, Stephen Horansky, Jacob Olenec, Basil Biskup.

The following men were elected as collectors: Anton Molochnyk, Andrew Kymak,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

Stephen Horansky, Andrew Cherepa, Nicholas Kozuba, Basil Biskup, John Kregel, and Jacob Olenec.

At this meeting thirty-three persons volunteered contributions totaling five hundred dollars for the organizing fund. Six people offered to lend money for the purchase of the church; toward this fund Mr. Jacob Olenec gave five hundred dollars. The Union Bank lent them five thousand dollars which was secured by a first mortgage. The remaining two thousand, secured by a second mortgage, was borrowed from John Shved and Peter Winiarsky (each of whom lent a thousand dollars).

There were fifty-one people present at the first mass, each of whom contributed one dollar.

At the meeting mentioned above it was also resolved that the committee hold a meeting at 7 P.M., January 2, 1906, at the office of Fritz Frantzena,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

292 Milwaukee Avenue. At this time they planned to sign the contract for the purchase of the church and to make a five-hundred-dollar down payment with the promise to pay the remaining sum after a period of twenty days.

The minutes of the first meeting were signed by the following: Father Victor Kowalitsky, Michael Zyma, John Tzihon, and Dr. Vladimir Sieminovich.

At the first meeting (December 31, 1905) it was decided to name the church St. Nicholas, and to sign it over to our bishop who was to come to America.

On January 28, 1906, the newly organized Ukrainian Church on Bickerdike Street held its first mass, which was celebrated by Father Kowalitsky. The altar on which the first mass was celebrated was donated by the Magyar Roman Catholic Church of Burnside.

After the first services, news of the newly organized Ukrainian Church of

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

the Greek rite spread rapidly among our fellow Ukrainians and the parish began to increase.

#### Pastors of the Church

The first priest to serve as pastor of the St. Nicholas Church was Father Victor Kowalitsky, as we have mentioned. It was not an easy task for the first pastor to lead the newly organized parish; it was necessary to devote much work and energy to providing the church with the necessary equipment, for the income was very small. The parochial books of that time show that the income for the first six months of 1907 was \$1,469.08.

Father Kowalitsky was pastor of the St. Nicholas Church for approximately a year and a half. He left the parish on the Saturday before Palm Sunday in 1907. After him came Father L. Besaha who was pastor of the parish only a few months; the parochial books record the name of Father Besaha at the

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

yearly meeting of July 7, 1907, and by the following meeting, which was held on October 13, 1907, he had gone. (This meeting was opened by Basil Kowalsky, who was appointed as a delegate to New York to greet Bishop Ortynsky.)

After the departure of Father Besaha, Father Nicholas Strutynsky became pastor (he is now priest of a Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church in Detroit, Michigan). Father Strutynsky presided over the parochial meeting held November 17, 1907. At this meeting it was resolved to pay the cathedraticum to the Ukrainian Bishop Ortynsky, the bishop who had just arrived from Eastern Galicia. This order was issued by Pope Pius himself.

Father Strutynsky was pastor of the St. Nicholas Church for nearly fourteen years, and during his pastorate the parish grew visibly. At this time many Ukrainian people began coming to the United States from the old country; the Ukrainian group in this country was steadily growing larger.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

Then Father Strutynsky suggested the plan of building a new church in a different locality, and this was carried out.

In 1921 Father Strutynsky went to another parish; in his place came Father Constantine Kyrylo, who remained here one year. After him (in 1922) came Father Basil Stetsiuk who began working energetically to advance the work of his predecessors, but this did not last long for Father Stetsiuk's work was terminated by his tragic death.

In 1923 Father Philemon Tarnawsky was appointed pastor of this church where he remains to this very day and where, with God's grace, he leads this parish.

Since the organization of the St. Nicholas Church the following priests have served as assistant pastors: Father Michael Kuzmak (now pastor of the St. Mary's Ukrainian Church on the South Side of Chicago), Father Merenkiw, Father Leo Van, and Father Michael Kindey.

After the death of Father Stetsiuk and until the coming of Father Tarnawsky,



Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

Father Denis Giretsky served as visiting pastor.

### The Building of A New Church

In order that the plan to build a new church might be carried out, it was first necessary to purchase the land. In 1912 Mr. Basil Kowalsky found the lots--a large tract of land at Oakley Boulevard and Rice Streets--which the parish bought, and where they began building the new church.

The building plans were drawn up by I. G. Stienbach, and the construction work was carried out by M. Ryan (both residents of this city).

On November 27, 1913, the cornerstone was blessed by Bishop Ortynsky. At this ceremony the church made a clear profit of \$507.86. The church was erected in 1914.

The first mass in the newly built church was held Christmas Day, January 7,

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

1915.

The newly built St. Nicholas Church is an enormous temple; no Ukrainian church in the United States or Canada can compare with it.

The church, a wooden structure, is designed in the Galician-Ukrainian style. It is painted in the Byzantine style with the Slavic stylistic motives of Kiev and Novogorod.

The edifice contains nine pictures. There is a painting in the upper apse (the presbytery), and in the apsidal recess there is a reproduction of the celebrated "Immovable Wall" of the St. Sophia of Kiev and the monumental Holy Virgin, "Oranta" (the Praying Virgin). In the lower compartment there is the magnificent representation of the "Eucharist," an ancient motif borrowed from the same St. Sophia of Kiev. The painting represents our Lord administering Holy Communion to the Apostles.

Above the apse, in the "triumphal arc," there is a large painting depicting

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

"Deisus" (the Suppliant). In the middle is the figure of our Lord with the open Gospel in his left hand. To the right of His image rests the Holy Virgin, and to the left is St. John the Baptist, both with heads lowered in prayer. Behind the Holy Virgin stands St. Nicholas, the Patron of the Church; and behind the figure of John is the Martyred St. Josephat. Both Saints maintain an attitude of prayer for their faithful people.

Within the northern arc is a large painting of the Pentecost, a reproduction of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the Apostles.

On the southern arc is a large painting representing the Assumption of the Holy Virgin in the Novogorod style of the fourteenth century. In the four corners under the apsidal are four Evangelists and their symbols resting on thrones.

The stained-glass windows are decorated with beautiful mosaics. In the large window over the choir loft is the traditional picture of Judgment

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

Day. The window in the north wall contains a picture of the Birth of Christ. In the south window is a large picture of the Transfiguration of our Lord. In the eight small double windows are beautiful pictures of saints facing the altar.

This is the first time stained glass has been used as a medium for Byzantine art.

The main altar, the tabernacle altar, and the two side altars, are made of white Italian marble with Byzantine mosaics.

All of the sketches for the ornamentation of the windows and altars were planned and drawn by Father Gleb Werchowsky. The painting and most of the decorating was executed by our Chicago Ukranian artist, Mr. Theodore Katamay.

The stained-glass windows were constructed by a Chicago firm, the "Munich Studios".

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

The St. Nicholas Group

The St. Nicholas Ukrainian Church embraces nearly eight hundred Ukrainian families who support it materially and physically. There are approximately five hundred families who are faithful parishioners and about three hundred of these are grouped near the church, thereby confining their spiritual and national needs.

The church also provides an evening school where several hundred Ukrainian children who attend a public school during the day are being taught to read and write the Ukrainian Language. The school is conducted by the Sisters of the Basilian Order and Mr. Dmytro Atamanets.

There are many societies within the church. One of the most zealous church societies is the adult Apostolic Prayer Society (which was confirmed by the diocese director, the late Father Zahar Orun, on May 3, 1916); there are four juvenile branches of the Apostolic Prayer Society (two of girls, and

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

two of boys, all of which were organized in 1924). There are also: Mary's Company (organized in 1927), the Sisterhood of the Immaculate Conception (the latest to be organized), St. Stephen Society (organized in 1908), and the St. Nicholas Society (organized in 1906), branches of the Ukrainian National Association; the St. George Society, the Markiyan Shashkevich Society, a branch of the Providence Association (a benevolent organization); and the St. Vladimir Society, a branch of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association.

Many of the parishioners belong to the United Hetman Organization and the Sitch Red Cross. The church has its own singing society, the Lysenko Chorus, which is directed by Dmytro Atamanets.

Ever since the establishment of the St. Nicholas Church the parishioners have taken an active part in Ukrainian National affairs, and have contributed considerably to the relief of their native country.

The Ukrainian committee collected eight thousand dollars during the time of



Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

the Ukrainian liberation conflict to be donated as a "National Loan". Not long ago there was a collection of one thousand dollars for the so-called "Needy Fund," which provides aid for our native country. There have been many contributions to the "native school" of the old country; not long ago, at the time of the visit of the "native school" delegate, Mr. Yasinchuk, a donation of thirteen hundred dollars was collected. There have also been many collections for Ukrainian invalids in Europe.

Every year the parish, either separately or in conjunction with other societies, observes traditional national Ukrainian holidays, and holds exhibitions and important religious and patriotic festivities which reveal the national spirit.

The organization of church societies at the St. Nicholas Church added much to the strengthening and uplifting of the religious spirit among our parishioners, and at the same time created moral discipline among them. They also made the group more conscious of their national obligation, always

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

to aid the native cause.

Our societies have exercised a definite influence on the young Lithuanians who are natives of this country: youth that attends its own church, hears its own mass, speaks its own language, and sings in its own choir.

#### Ukrainian Night School

The night school at the St. Nicholas Parish is very important to the children who attend public day schools where they do not acquire any religious training. They are given this training in the parochial night school. Besides this they learn to speak and to write their own language, and to understand the history and geography of their native land. In this way we are filling the hearts and souls of our young with the desire to love their own. During the last nine years approximately three hundred students have received diplomas from the Ukrainian Parochial School. In 1925 the order of Basilian Sisters came to teach the students. The parish also

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

maintains two separate schools where about eighty children attend classes.

The Lysenko Chorus of St. Nicholas Church

The Lysenko chorus is a singing and dramatic society, which, in addition to performing the functions of the church, gives plays, concerts, and other cultural entertainments. All this takes place in the hall of the St. Nicholas Church. The Lysenko was organized in 1907. Its founders were Father Nicholas Strutynsky and Michael Kostiuik, who became the first leader of the chorus. At that time many Ukrainian people, especially the young Ukrainian businessmen, assisted in the organization and development of this society.

During the leadership of Michael Kostiuik the chorus took part in a contest of choruses at Riverview Park; the chorus sang two songs: "Vulitzia" (Street) and "Hulyali" (Danced).

In 1917 Basil Kotziubinsky was engaged as leader of the chorus. He led

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

the group for three years and presented many plays and concerts for the Ukrainian colony in Chicago.

In 1920--1922, Theodore Hoptiak and the late Natalia Hruniewetska led the chorus.

Father Basil Stetsiuk, who personally was a great lover of music and who sang very well himself, was appointed pastor of the church in 1922. From the very beginning of his pastorate he attempted to broaden the scope of the chorus and to direct its singing activities into the field of higher art. Through him the chorus was divided into two parts--male and mixed. The male chorus was led by Father Stetsiuk himself, and the mixed by Mr. Hoptiak. In this year both choruses appeared at the World's Exhibition at the Municipal Pier in Chicago. This concert was heard by about ten thousand people and was written up in all the American newspapers of Chicago.

In 1922 the church officers asked Mr. Dmytro Atamanets to lead their

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

chorus. He accepted and is still successfully leading this chorus.

In Europe Mr. Dmytro Atamanets took an active part as an actor-singer in Stadnyks-Lviv Ukrainian Theatre; later, after his arrival in this country he worked as director of a chorus in Detroit, Michigan. After accepting the leadership of the Lysenko chorus Mr. Atamanets displayed his organizing ability in his endeavor to raise the status of the chorus. The progress of the Lysenko chorus received great commendation in the city of Chicago as well as in other cities.

The Lysenko Singing Society gives annual concerts to celebrate Schevchenko, November holiday, and other national holidays. They have presented a series of concerts on the radio. The chorus appears to be the cultural fire of the Ukrainian parish, where the Ukrainian group can always find cultural activity to warm its aesthetic sensibilities--for they love their own native art. The patriotic work of the Lysenko Singing Society and its leader, Mr. Dmytro Atamanets, is highly appreciated by the parish. We are

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C

- 21 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Dec. 1, 1931.

glad to have among us such an active nationalistic organization.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C

I J

III G

V A 1

III B 2

II B 2 a

II B 1 a Ukrainia, Vol. I, Nos. 18 & 19, Oct. 10 & 17, 1930.

IV

UKRAINIAN



## OUR CHICAGO

By Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich

In September 1930 a hundred years have passed since on the site of today's Chicago, the first white people settled down. At this time I wish to say a few words on the history of Chicago, and especially on the beginning of our Ukrainian immigration into this city.

Chicago is situated on the river known by the same name, which today divides the city into three parts. Once this vicinity was a muddy space, the main part being a thick forest, which only the Indians had lived on. Just a hundred years ago the white people began to settle here. They had to carry on a persistent war with the Indians, who would not let the white people into their habitat.

The first white person who saw this territory, about ten or more years before the white people had settled here permanently, was a French



Ukrainia, Vol. I, Nos. 18 & 19, Oct. 10 & 17, 1930.

Jesuit priest, Father Marquette, who tried to convert the Indians to the Christian faith. He died in this region. When more white people appeared on the site of this town, the federal government constructed a defensive fort on the island between the two branches of the Chicago River, and named it after its first commander, Fort Dearborn.

In a short time the Indians attacked Fort Dearborn, and mowed down not only the small number of soldiers, but all the rest of the white inhabitants who sheltered themselves here from the Indians.

From this time on there were more whites settled, and in 1833 the colony of Chicago received its city charter.

And we Ukrainians too form a part of the colonization in this world renowned city.

How many Ukrainians there are living in Chicago no one knows exactly,





Ukrainia, Vol. I, Nos. 18 & 19, Oct. 10 & 17, 1930.

for there is no complete census available. The number is estimated from fifteen to thirty thousand; if we take the median we may surely number them to the amount of twenty thousand.

I came to Chicago from Shamokin, Pa., where I practiced medicine in the year 1893. I came hither only because at that time the Chicago World's Fair was in progress and also to visit my friend, the late Stephen Yanovich, who conducted a law office in this metropolis.

At that time there were so few Ukrainians in Chicago that one could count them on his fingers. They were mostly the Lemko-Ukrainians, who then called themselves "Slovaks" instead of Ukrainians or Carpathian-Ukrainians.

Here was a Russian church located at Center Avenue, far back of the railroad tracks, beyond the 16th street. Thither I went to church, trying to find my own natives. It was useless, for there was only a few



Ukrainia, Vol. I, Nos. 18 & 19, Oct. 10 & 17, 1930.

Hungarian-Ukrainians, calling themselves "Hungarian-Russians."

This went on for about three years. In the end the Lemko-Ukrainians began to flock in. With them I tried to organize at least a small church, for this was the only way to organize our people into a group. At first we called priests from distant places, even if it were for only one Sunday service. The first priest who came to us was a Hungarian-Ukrainian, whose name I have forgotten. At that time there was not a large enough number of our people, even among the Carpathian-Ukrainians, so that we could organize a separate permanent parish. That is why we were quite satisfied with the services, the priest performed in the basement of St. Stanislaw Kostka's Church, Noble and Bradley streets. After some time we called the late Father Konstankewicz from Shamokin, Pa., and started to organize the parish all over again, at this time were likewise unsuccessful. Later on we called Father Izmaylo Kulchytsky. Now there were a few scores of our people already. Father Kulchytsky celebrated his first holy mass in a settlement house on Noble and Augusta



Ukrainia, Vol. I, Nos. 18 & 19, Oct. 10 & 17, 1930.

Streets. Now it appeared to us that people did not want to rent out places for services from the Poles any more. That is why we obtained the permission to use the American settlement house for our services.

This time we really started to organize a parish in Chicago. We held a few meetings at my home, because Father Kulchytsky lived with me. This was about ten years after my coming to Chicago. But it was found out that there was not enough of us to support a priest, not to speak about building or buying a church. So again we postponed organizing the church for some time. In the end Father Kowalitsky came on his own accord; he was a Carpathian Ukrainian priest. We called a few of the leading people together: the late Mr. Fetzura, Mr. Vitzarsky, and others, and decided to call a general meeting of our Ukrainian Greek-Catholics. The meeting was held above a saloon on Robey (now Damen Avenue) and Homer Street. Here we put together a few hundred dollars to buy a church. At that time a Swedish church together with a small



Ukrainia, Vol. I, Nos. 18 & 19, Oct. 10 & 17, 1930.

home for a priest was for sale on Superior and Bickerdyke Streets.

Mr. Yanovich and myself gave a few hundred dollars as a down payment, and for the rest we signed a note, which bought this church and home. Our first Ukrainian services were held here. But before this, there was a great deal of trouble, for some of our Lemko-Ukrainians (Mountaineers), especially the late Mr. Fetzura, and a few Ukrainians from lower Hungary, did not want Ukrainian Greek-Catholic church, but the Orthodox one. The majority however wanted the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, which remained so.

Afterwards trouble started again, for the Carpathian Ukrainians wanted to have their own way about the services and the Lemkos wished their own. This was very unharmonious at times; for the Galician Ukrainians sang in their manner, and the Carpathian Ukrainians in their own fashion.

In order to overcome this distress, I organized a church chorus, which



Ukrainia, Vol. I, Nos. 18 & 19, Oct. 10 & 17, 1930.

checked the misunderstandings for a while. Afterwards, during the second year of Father Kowalitsky's pastorate again a disagreement arose, because our Galician element was growing stronger and started to demand the resignation of the Carpathian Ukrainian priest, asking for their own. Yet Father Kowalitsky would not resign.

This disorder led to the expulsion of the priest with the aid of the police. This conflict was inspired by a Galician Ukrainian, Mr. Kowalsky.

Thus our church was left without a priest. Easter was near and we could not get any priest. The people began to be confused.

Then we, together with Mr. Kowalsky, turned to Pennsylvania for a priest. At that time we had not our own bishop, so we had to seek a priest ourselves. But no priest was too eager to starve in Chicago. In desperation, Mr. Kowalsky, who is now a fireman, found a Polish Orthodox priest,



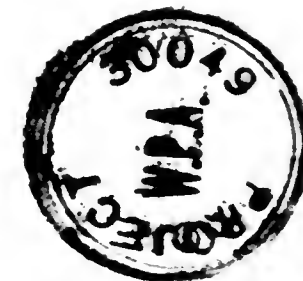
Ukrainia, Vol. I, Nos. 18 & 19, Oct. 10 & 17, 1930.

Father Pociecha, who knew a little of our liturgy. This orthodox priest celebrated the Ukrainian Easter services as best he knew. Anyway, the people were satisfied with such a priest.

Shortly afterwards there came to Chicago from Canada, Father Nicholas Strutynsky, who took over the Chicago parish. In a short time, our group grew so large that the church on Superior and Bickerdyke Streets became too small. Father Strutynsky then bought sixteen lots, where the church of St. Nicholas is now located, i. e., on Oakley and Rice Streets.

At that time this vicinity had very few buildings. Together with Father Strutynsky we went to a Polish priest who was then building a church<sup>+</sup> opposite our old one, to find out the name of the architect. Father Strutynsky consequently made plans for the new Ukrainian





Ukrainia, Vol. I, Nos. 18 & 19, Oct. 10 & 17, 1930.

church which exists now. At first we were going to make the interior with the Hutzul-Ukrainian embroidery designs, but it was found to be too expensive for our colony; so we put the Hutzulian embroidery design, only in the front of the church.

The first civic society in Chicago was the one under the name of "Yurey Solomeychuk," whereof the members called it "Hutzul Solomeychuk," to honor the man who just then was arrested in Kolomeya by the Austrian-Polish officials for his patriotic revolutionary speeches. Upon completion of the church, the society moved with its library into the basement of the church, changing its name to "Brotherhood of St. Nicholas, Branch 106, of the Ukrainian National Association," and thus it was incorporated.

The library, which cost nearly \$250, was likewise located in the hall of St. Nicholas Church. People borrowed books, but left no trace of





Ukrainia, Vol. I, Nos. 18 & 19, Oct. 10 & 17, 1930.

them, for once taken they were not returned.

In the year of 1907 Dr. Stephen Hryniviecky and his wife, Natalia, came to Chicago. The doctor and Madam Hryniviecky began to take an active part in our community affairs; especially the late Madam Hryniviecky, who undertook training a Ukrainian chorus.

Through her expert instruction she gained fame among the Chicagoans. During one celebration at Grant Park, in the heart of the city, she led all the assembled choruses of Chicago that numbered more than a thousand singers. In this ensemble the chorus of Madam Hryniviecky also took part, of course.

Today Chicago has four Ukrainian Greek-Catholic churches and parishes, and a church for the Carpathian Ukrainians; one orthodox and one national independent church, besides. For the present these few reminiscences on the Ukrainians in Chicago will be sufficient. In the future I will write something on a larger scale.

UKRAINIAN



III C

I C (Russian)

III H

I G

V B

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), September 1921.

WELCOME

To Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky

By Rev. Kuryllo, a Chicago Priest

"He will remember every sacrifice of thine  
And thus everything shall be well with thee"

You, our Ukrainian Moses, with all heroic brilliancy, were, as if standing before our eyes, even here beyond the seas.

From the Russian North, thousands of miles away from us in America, we hear the sounds of cracked banduras on which the fingers of once fighting bandurists, who have been blinded by bursting shrapnel, seem to be playing a mournful melody about you, Prince of the church, prisoner of war and in

III C

I C (Russian)

III H

I G

V B

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), September 1921.

fetters. Our grandfathers, just on the verge of that terrible evening, when the worst war in history commenced with thundering cannonading, whispered stories to their grandchildren about you, our great Prince of the Church, undaunted hero. Your glorious deeds will pass on and be written in golden letters on the pages of our history as a perpetual legacy for all the generations to come. Our whole nation has dressed you in a resplendent aureolic miter, because of your countless noble deeds and sufferings for us. Generations after generations to come will sing heroic songs in your honor, loyal Prince, the very best son of Ukrainia.

You are being blessed over there by our fathers, mothers and children; you are likewise blessed by us here in America!

"God will grant you your heart's desires,  
And all your plans will be fulfilled."

You were praying for that particular grace to be granted unto you, and God will grant it not only for you, but also for all your people, because you





III C

I C (Russian)

III H

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), September 1921.

I G

V B        fearlessly stood before the Pharaoh's army unyeilding and unterrified, your faith unshaken. You were the only one then (during the capture of the remnants of the Ukrainian land by the Russians) who dared to preach the word of God on Faith, Hope and Charity, during those days of horror and doubt; during the hour of national bitter suffering and disorder. At the time when you were most needed, the Russian gendarmes, fully armed, tore you away from us, taking you to Siberia as a captive.

May your footprints left on those roads, bless them and that Siberian country and may from them spring up the flower of brotherly love, and the Gospel of our churches be preached in that far country. Bless us and our enemies.

"God will grant you everything whatsoever  
you may ask Him. . . ."

When you returned from war imprisonment, you were ready for new horrors, seeing

III C

I C (Russian)

III H

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), September 1921.

I G

V B houses demolished, plundered manors, charred churches, in a word, everything looked like one big uncovered grave. Human beings, your people, looked like skeletons and could hardly plod along their weary way, being hungry and in rags. You, big-hearted Father, Shepherd and Prince, you were the first laborer of restoration of your people.

We rejoice over the fact that you have crossed the ocean now to visit us here in Chicago, as well as all over the United States in general. What a grand visit it is!

We know that you have brought us a blessing from our land which has been trampled upon by the enemies and the hoofs of their horses and torn asunder by cannon balls while it was saturated with tears and blood.

May God bless you, and you, in turn bless us!

"God from His Heaven on high will hear him. . . ."





- 5 -

UKRANIAN

III C

I C (Russian)

III H

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), September 1921.

I G

V B     Are we not part of your people, your Lordship? Therefore, bless us also as you have blessed the people, in the native land, who came out to welcome you on your return from Russia, where you were held as a war prisoner. You ~~have~~ blessed your people, the lame and the old; the ruined native land with its cities and villages pillaged and plundered and with terrorized mothers and shamefully treated sisters roaming about. How sincerely and in what a holy manner you have blessed them one and all.

Even although thousands of miles away the people's voice of gratitude and prayers for your generous benediction penetrated our ears.

It is the custom in the Ukrainian home to make **g**uests feel at home. "Guest at home, God at home" is the Ukrainian saying. Yet you are not only a guest, but you are also a father of us all. Bread and salt awaits you here in every home. Bless this food, the product of our hands. Tell us what we have to do next. Millions of Ukrainians over there are listening and obeying you - we are joining them in asking your guidance.



III C

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN



I C (Russian)

III H

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), September 1921.

I G

V B Behind the scene of the treat with bread and salt (a Ukrainian treat for distinguished guests) at the table, thousands of faithful to Christ and your children are awaiting you.

We did not forget for a moment the resolutions which we brought over here with us, and we are determined to fulfill them.

Your Lordship, bless those tendencies and resolutions of ours.

"Our Salvation rests in the Power of His right hand."

Yes, while a prisoner of war, together with the psalmist you prayed for our glory, for siege regiments who were and are standing on guard fully armed in difficult positions; who through their utmost sacrifices are forging a colossal hammer with which to split the door that bars the way to freedom.

You have come back to us from captivity and thereby our hearts are filled



III C

- 7 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Russian)

III H

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), September 1921.

I G

V B with new thanksgiving. No wonder that even the Ukrainian Blue and Yellow flags are tipped down by our army in your presence, thus honoring you as their spiritual Commander of the Siege army.

The Siege army soldiers in Ukrainia fell in love with you, and out of that love they are weaving a mantle, far more beautiful than one of silk, for you with four crocheted designs: for Faith, Church, Ukrainia, and Siege, all of which you have commanded and blessed.

And here in Chicago and America, the Siege rank and file is awaiting your visit.

The warm heart of Siege does not know deceit; in a simple way, thousands of voices call forth in concert: "Welcome Ukrainian Prince, who prostrated himself on the graves of the cities of Chmelnitsky (Ukrainia) and at the tombs of our forefathers in Kiev, and with your word inspired millions in the United Ukrainia."



III C

I C (Russian)

III H

I G

V B

- 8 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Sept. 1921.

Our banners bow before you and await your benediction.....

Bless them!



III D  
III H

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

THE TIES BETWEEN THE SITCH ORGANIZATION AND  
THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD

In our last issue the Sitch Central Committee announced the confirmation of ties between the Sitch organization and the United States National Guard. Even before this many of our members had joined the 132nd Infantry so as to become American soldiers and thereby acquire more military training. Today our aim is to explain to our readers why we should join the United States National Guard.

It is not beyond possibility that some will think that this is unreasonable, saying: How can one remain a Ukrainian patriot and still join the ranks of another country's army, thereby so seriously obligating himself to serve the interests of another commonwealth, when military service with all its burden and eventualities is only for war?

Such a question might justly be raised among all honest people who have

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III D  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

become accustomed to the serious outlook on life. Therefore we must answer in this manner: By joining the United States National Guard nobody impairs his patriotism, even as nobody harms it by becoming an American citizen. But by becoming a citizen of this country one is obligated to protect its interests against the enemy. If one were to become a citizen of the United States only because of the material and political advantages which this citizenship offers and was not willing to carry any of its burdens and obligations, it would be a contemptible procedure, and such a man never could be considered a good citizen.

A Ukrainian has no country of his own as yet, and when he takes the oath on becoming an American citizen, he does not betray any one except the Austrian, Polish, Russian, or Roumanian government. Therefore, if you join the United States National Guard as a citizen of the United States, you do not gamble on raising the sword against your own country, as it might have happened to those of certain other nationalities who have entered the ranks of the American Army.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III D  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

become accustomed to the serious outlook on life. Therefore we must answer in this manner: By joining the United States National Guard nobody impairs his patriotism, even as nobody harms it by becoming an American citizen. But by becoming a citizen of this country one is obligated to protect its interests against the enemy. If one were to become a citizen of the United States only because of the material and political advantages which this citizenship offers and was not willing to carry any of its burdens and obligations, it would be a contemptible procedure, and such a man never could be considered a good citizen.

A Ukrainian has no country of his own as yet, and when he takes the oath on becoming an American citizen, he does not betray any one except the Austrian, Polish, Russian, or Roumanian government. Therefore, if you join the United States National Guard as a citizen of the United States, you do not gamble on raising the sword against your own country, as it might have happened to those of certain other nationalities who have entered the ranks of the American Army.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III D  
III H

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

First of all we must consider this special aspect of our subject. The United States is the only country in the world in which a person can become a citizen and still not betray the nation of his birth or lose its spirit, for the simple reason that the American nation is composed of people of many nationalities who compose this mutually governing and working commonwealth. There is no other country in the world of which you may become a citizen and still remain a son of your European Fatherland, so that you can actually help it and fight for it. As an example we have here the Irish, who through a few hundred years of Americanization, have acquired all the necessary material resources and have carried on a fight against England for their independence and gained it.

As another instance take the Poles, who with their American comrades gained the freedom of Poland. The Czechs achieved the same end through American soldiers who at the same time were Czechs and patriots, and the same thing happened to the Slovaks and the Lithuanians.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



III D  
III H

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

The nature of the American state usually favors the endeavors to attain freedom of those countries which are oppressed or abused and which have nationals among the citizens of the United States. We can maintain with absolute certainty that no other country in the world has this spirit, for not one of them would permit immigrants to found national societies or create military units to serve their oppressed native lands.

America cannot have any colonizing intentions regarding the European countries; therefore it does not have them in regard to the Ukraine. Its intentions are clear and honorable. The American love of freedom is universally known. This love inspired America to help in forming national legions for the oppressed nations, and many who joined these legions were found to be good American citizens.

It is true that we often hear Americans say that only that immigrant can make a good and patriotic citizen of the United States who was and is a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



III D  
III H

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

good patriot with respect to his native land. This is true, for how can you love the country in which you were not born and be true to it if you do not love and honor the country in which you were born? But it is not difficult for our Ukrainian patriots to join the United States military service. There is no difference between Ukrainian and American patriotism.

There is one important fact which influences the majority of our people, and that is that the United States does not have compulsory military service. The American Government does not force you to render military service as other countries do, and that is why it appears to Ukrainians that the United States does not regard such service as obligatory. Therefore, any one may say, "My home is on the border," and he may carry on his business in the hope that the army which he was not forced to join will defend him from the country's enemies. But he who truly accepts American citizenship and knows what it means to be a member of a commonwealth should understand that in return for all the benefits which he enjoys as a citizen of this vast American country he should help to carry certain burdens. Of these

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III D  
III H

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

obligations the most important is that every normal and healthy man should help to defend the country in which he enjoys privileges and of which he receives benefits. He who does not care to defend this country came here only seeking something for nothing. The mere fact that we are American citizens should impel us to enter the United States military service so as not to hide behind the backs of other citizens, dwelling as peaceful inhabitants who seek only our own comfort, when instead we should be ready to give our lives for the country of which we have vowed to be loyal citizens.

The United States maintains the so-called National Guard, the military organization which accepts all men who care to enlist voluntarily. This same service sent some millions of soldiers to the French front, thereby determining the outcome of the great war. Soldiers of all the [subjected] nations were enlisted in this military service, and as a result they now may boast of having their own countries.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

Where were the Ukrainians then? Some of us called ourselves Austrians, others Magyars; and those who considered themselves Russians rejoiced because the Russian mobilization could not reach them here in the United States. Those Ukrainians, almost thirty thousand of them, even in the time of the war might have made their way into the United States Army, thereby getting to the front, but they did not form any fighting unit and did not have any political influence. They therefore had no effect on the destiny of our native land, for they were unorganized, and they had no prestige; hardly any one knew about them.

Is it not time that we corrected this infirmity? We do not know whether there may not shortly be a new World War, which again will change the map of Europe, and in which again the fate of the Ukraine will be involved. No one can guarantee that it will not come to this. Let us suppose that this will not take place in our generation; is it not nevertheless worth while to have our own American-Ukrainian military unit here in the country where we are allowed to have such things?

III D  
III H

- 8 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

As we mentioned above, the reason why the United States did not speak up for us Ukrainians is that we lacked Ukrainian-American soldiers in the World War. Now we may say, to console ourselves, that the will to found our own country was too weak at that time; the idea of a free Ukraine was limited to Ukrainians in Germany or Austria because the rest of our fighting men were in the same encampment with Russia, and therefore even America would have been against any attempt of theirs to attain independence. The result is that our politicians did not adjust themselves in time and came to their senses too late as usual, though the fact that it was too late was hardly our fault.

We now see that America will be the one to decide the future conflicts of the world. Therefore whom should we conciliate for our cause if not America?

There are two different advantages in creating a Ukrainian military unit in America: first, the national and political advantages for the Ukraine;

WPA 411.1 PROJ. 30275

III D  
III H

- 9 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

second, the advantage for the individual Ukrainian-American, who will be benefited by it later on.

The first advantage is political. If we have military units in the American Army, Washington will officially recognize us as a nation. The American Government and its laws do not recognize those peoples who have countries of their own unless they declare themselves as nations striving to gain their independence, [demonstrating their purpose by] forming separate units in the American Army. The historic examples of this are the above-mentioned Polish, Czech, and Lithuanian legions; through them America recognized their peoples as nations--nations deprived of their countries. To put it briefly, in order that America may recognize us as a nation even before we have our own country, we must form at least one unit of the American National Guard. Therefore the first goal is that the Government of the United States shall acknowledge our national existence and the legitimacy of our efforts to attain independence.

If the best and the largest unit of our potential Ukrainian Army shall be

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III D  
III H

- 10 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

created and formed in America, then when it comes to founding our country, America and her Ukrainian citizens as soldiers of this army will have the right to say the deciding words, and no other Ukrainian formation will have that right.

We, members of the Sitch organization, can and must achieve our aim because we are Americans! We must prove to America and to the whole world that we are a race fit to rule by our nature and by our cast of thought, even if only because we want to receive the confidence of American governing circles; and by enlisting in the National Guard we shall achieve the most important aim of our organization. If we do not achieve our aim, our Sitch organization will be merely a set of toy soldiers. Therefore, to put it briefly, the members of the Sitch organization have the opportunity to become real soldiers and to acquire all the military training requisite for modern warfare.

Let us now view the individual and private advantages which the American

WPA 111.1 PP01.30275



Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

Army offers. A member of the Sitch organization who enlists in the military service of the United States will be grateful to the United States for all the benefits which he has received and which he is to receive by living in this country. Every one knows what these benefits are, especially if he compares the misery and the political oppression from which he came with the life in America. A member of the Sitch society by enlisting in the Army has the opportunity to become a true patriot among honorable Americans and a full-fledged citizen. He ceases to be a foreigner and becomes a real American. Every one can understand how this may prove advantageous in future years. A Ukrainian who enlists in the National Guard has the opportunity to learn something, to broaden his education by pursuing many technical studies, very profitable for him and for the group which he frequents outside the service. The member of the Sitch organization who enlists in the National Guard finds himself in the company of good people who are conscious of their governmental and social obligations; therefore such a member has the opportunity to utilize his free moments culturally at the proper



III D  
III H

- 12 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Jan. 1, 1930.

educational gatherings. Ukrainians enlisting in the National Guard also have a chance to learn discipline and order, which our people sadly lack.

Besides all the above-mentioned opportunities the founding of a Ukrainian military unit has one more advantage, perhaps the most important of all, namely, that these Sitch soldiers will play the principal part in the liberation of the Ukraine; therefore they will be the founders of a large and important Ukrainian army which under the leadership of Hetman Skoropadsky will create a new, invincible commonwealth of Cossacks and forever defend the freedom and the liberty of our native land.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 3027

### III. ASSIMILATION

#### E. Youth

#### Organizations

III E  
III H

UKRAINIAN

WFA JUL 1936 30276

The Trident Sept. 1936

"UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE OF N. AMERICA."

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America is approaching another milestone, its Fourth Annual Congress, to be held in Philadelphia over the Labor Day week-end. The young Ukrainian Nationalists take this opportunity to extend to the youth gathered at the congress their sincerest greeting and hope that the congress will use its wisdom and foresight in a manner that will bring most good for the Ukrainian cause.

The youth attending the Fourth Congress will have gained much in experience since last year. Perhaps a greater number has learned that youthful enthusiasm must be tempered by the wisdom and experience of the older generation. Perhaps a greater number will realize that not everything our fathers did was bad. Such realization will tend for better cooperation and greater progress. Youth and age must stand shoulder to shoulder because the holy cause of Ukraine's independence demands this.

The youth will look into the future and decide what course to pursue. As the future can only be judged by the past, the youth must avoid the pitfalls

III E  
III H

UKRAINIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The Trident Sept. 1936

of past mistakes. If the liberation of the Ukrainian people and Ukrainian territories is our ultimate end, then let us proceed as did other nations that aspired to be free. The youth must bear in mind that those nations that are independent today had to have their Banderas, Lebeds, Danylyshyns, Bilases and Bassarabs.

We have no right to believe ourselves to be the "chosen people of God." Nor have we the right to be indifferent to the struggles of our kinsmen across the sea. We, the youth, cannot wash our hands of the matter and say it is of no concern to us, lest we stand condemned in the eyes of the world as Pontius Pilate stands condemned by the christian world.

Ukrainian Youth Magazine. (Official Organ of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, Philadelphia, Pa.) Feb.-March, 1936.

CHICAGO CLUB'S ACTIVITIES.

Yearly elections have been a source of lively and competitive interest among youth organizations in Chicago. In early December the Ukrainian Red Cross Club called together all their members, re-elected their President, Kathryn Zubinsky, and chose Jean Chuba to be their Vice-President; Jennie Lewtuch, Corresponding Secretary; Nettie Timetz, Financial Secretary, and Sophie Sweda, Treasurer.

On January 10, 1936, another club held their annual elections--Moloda Ukraina. Unanimously, the members decided that their President, Walter Skorapad, be re-elected for another year of service. Then after well-mannered competition the following individuals succeeded to honorable positions: Katherine Panko, Vice-President; Ellen Hope Spikula, Secretary; Nicholas Lucia, Treasurer; Millie Kozak, Librarian; Genevieve Kocur was appointed by the newly-elected librarian to be assistant librarian; Peter Sweda, Substitute; Emily Oscil, Mike Kozak and George Onischuck, Auditors.

In the afternoon of Sunday, January 12, 1936, still another club, Good-Will Society, conducted its annual elections. The President, Marie Lubas, and the Financial Secretary, Walter Skoropad, were unanimously re-elected. The newly-elected officers are: Mayme Gawaluch, Vice-President; Mildred Kozak, Recording Secretary, and Michael Kozak, Treasurer.

Ukrainian Youth Magazine, Feb.-March, 1936

Elections have not been the only interest of the youth clubs. In the afternoon of December 2, 1935, the Aviation School, which is sponsored by the Hetman Organization, sponsored a successful concert in Chopin High School Auditorium.

Among the features of the program were two outstanding attractions--the note-worthy young Ukrainian violinist, whose artisically rendered performances have delighted discriminating audiences, Mr. Emil Tiahnybik, and the prize-winning Ukrainian Cossack Chorus, directed by Samuel Czuba.

In February 6, 1936, the Red Cross Club sponsored a dance. On February 13, the Good-Will Society conducted a Valentine Dance. On Valentine evening, Moloda Ukraina enjoyed a social, during which business was a forgotten procedure..

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

Ukrainian Youth, Vol II, No 5, December 1935.

### CHICAGO YOUTH IS ACTIVE

During the month of September youth activity was again reopened by two organizations, the Red Cross Club and the RHO Chi Gamma Sorority, who on two separate occasions successively sponsored dances.

In October, the lead for activities was undertaken by the Ukrainian American Catholic Youth, more widely known as Moloda Ukraina. On October 5th this organization conducted a special social to which club members and their guests were invited. The refreshments imparted to the eaters a delicious flavor; the games supplied hilarious amusement; and the social dancing proved to be a delightful recreation. On the 31st of October - on Hallowe'en night - the same club sponsored a costume dance to which participants came garbed in costumes, whereas those who arrived costumeless were given masks. The ballroom was a gay color of disguised dancers enwrapped by floating and bursting balloons and whirling confetti. The profit earned at the dance was designated to the St. Nicholas church for building use.

Another club has been organized which is for junior and senior girls. The guidance of this club has been undertaken by the Basilian Sisters, and it is

WPA (ILL.) PP01 2037



III E  
III C

-2-

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Vol II, No 5, December 1935

known as the "Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary". At present the members are interested in fine handwork. They are learning to knit, tat and do Ukrainian embroidery. During the course of these weekly instructions and while the girls' fingers are engrossed in activity, interesting discussions and conversations are carried on.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukrainian Youth, Vol II, No. 5, December 1935

THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC BOY AND GIRL SCOUTS OF  
AMERICA.

Now, as never before, we realize the vast importance of dealing with youth problems. We must be aware of the grave responsibility that is to be undertaken by those who are more conscientious for the good of our church and the Ukrainian people in providing the training that is so essential for future men and women. Unless the proper steps are taken to do the utmost for those who are in the ranks of boys and girls, we will never be assured of a bright future.

My one great ambition is to offer the boys and girls of our diocese the opportunities of having a well planned system of training in character along the lines offered by an organization that is so well known to the active boy and girl - the Boy and Girl Scouts. It is with the consent of our good bishop that I am encouraged to do something for Catholic Scouting among the Ukrainians here in America. Since it has been demonstrated by tests made here in America that more than three out of every four boys want to be Scouts, I think that every effort should be made to help these boys understand real training in our duty to God, our Country and to ourselves. With the cooperation of all those interested in Scouting, we can accomplish much in a short time.

Ukrainian Youth, Vol II, No. 5, December 1935

The Boy Scouts Headquarters have very kindly instructed me to work with the plans introduced by the Catholic Committee on Scouting and authorized me as a Special National Field Scout Commissioner to have contact with all those troops in Ukrainian Catholic parishes and to organize others and have them properly represented as one organized Catholic Ukrainian Scout Movement meriting an Ukrainian flag to be among those of other nationalities. Thus far we have some troops organized under local auspices but we must strive for recognition of Catholic and national significance.

In order to make the first step, let everyone that is not yet a Scout consider whether he or she would like to take the following oath and benefit from the countless advantages of Scouting;

On my honor I will do my best -

- 1) To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law.
- 2) To help other people at all times.
- 3) To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

WPA (11) 1 PR 01 2027

Ukrainian Youth, Vol II, No. 5, December 1935

If you really see the beauty of this oath and are interested, go to your pastor and ask him about the possibilities of organizing a local troop. I am sure that you will find great encouragement. In order to help the parish priests who have so many other things to occupy their time, I have the duty to help them by trying to solve the problems that are bound to arise. The local pastor is also your troop's spiritual advisor and the local troop is dependent upon him for advice. My work will be to help each and every group through cooperating with your pastor. I cannot act without his knowledge and help. So let's get started with something real for the boys and girls. The Ukrainian Catholic Youth League is going to offer every opportunity to help organize the Ukrainian Catholic Boy and Girl Scouts of America.

NOTE: Please inform me of troops already organized in the diocese. I ask the pastors to kindly offer a helping hand for the sake of the good of our boys and girls.

III E  
III H  
I B 3 b

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth Oct. 1935

"APPEAL TO THE YOUTH"

"Fifty years have I waited for this thing to happen".

Incredible as this statement seems, it is true. The Ukrainian immigration in America has waited for about fifty years for the First Congress of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth. Fifty years is a long time to wait, but the waiting was not in vein; for August 19, 1933 the Congress that can boast of the most outstanding outcome was held in Chicago, Ill.

At the first congress of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth, the first union of Ukrainian American and Canadian Catholic Organizations was realized--the Ukrainian Catholic League was formed.

Great responsibilities lie on this League, the work is enormous, but not discouraging. Two years has this league toiled, but not without results. With the help of his excellency, the most Reverend Bishop Bohachevsky, the Reverend Fathers, and all the Ukrainian Catholic people, the League has drawn many new clubs

III E  
III H  
I B 3 b

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth Oct. 1935

into its ranks. It has organized clubs where there were none, sent forth into the world its official organ the Ukrainian Youth, and called the Second Congress which was held on the 13th and 14th of July, 1935, in New York City.

It is not necessary to write about the Second Congress, as most likely all of you know all about it either from your presence, the newspaper reports, or the reports of your friends who attended it.

Now the Congress is over and we are on the threshold of a new term with new officers. The Executive Committee is doing its best for the welfare of the League; are you doing your part? The progress of the League depends upon your cooperation, upon your interest in the work of the League, upon your willingness to put your energy to work for the benefit of this great cooperative enterprise.

There is much to be done, but neither is there energy lacking; all we need is the will. Are we lacking in this? Are we not willing to work for the two greatest things possible--are we not willing to work for God and for our country? Will we be left behind? Will we disappoint our parents after they have waited fifty

WPA (11) PRO 307E



III E

III H

I B 3 b

Ukrainian Youth Oct. 1935

years for the organization of our great League?

Let us show them what we can do. Let us answer the above questions not by words but deeds. Let us make sure that the club we belong to is a member of the League. Let us organize clubs where there are none and then ascertain that they join the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League. Gather subscriptions for the Ukrainian Youth, but before going anywhere subscribers. Write to the headquarters telling them of your work and your needs and they will act accordingly.

Remember the old adage "where there's a will, there's a way". Remember the fifty years our parents have waited for this organization of ours and work so as to enable them to say at the end of the third year of the existence of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League; "We have waited fifty years but not in vain, for now we can die knowing that our faith will live on and our country will soon be independent."

WPA (11) PROJ. 30275



Ukrainian Youth, Vol. I, No. 24, May 19, 1935.

### JOIN OUR MANY UKRAINIAN CLUBS

We are now starting a drive after which we hope to have every Ukrainian boy and girl a member of some Ukrainian club.

If it is a social club that you wish to join, our suggestion is to sign up with the U. A. C. Y. (Ukrainian American Catholic Youth). The dues are 15 cents a month and no initiation fee is required.

For fellows who are athletically inclined and love a military organization there is no club better than the U. H. O. Co. 3 (United Hetman Organizations Company 3). Their athletic branch known as the Elks has been quite effective as a strong Ukrainian baseball team. They hold their meetings every Tuesday in their club, while on Saturday they drill. The only requirements that are necessary for anyone who wishes to join is that he be over 15 years of age. Those who do not like drilling but would rather stick to seamanship can join the newly organized sea scouts.

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. I, No. 24, May 19, 1935.

The girls that are interested in sports can become members of the Zippers Athletic Club , and those who wish can join the Red Cross.

Starting next week we shall have officers of one of the above mentioned clubs tell us of his or her club. They will give the history and the charter of the club, and also the requirements (if any) of a new member.

III E  
III H

UKRAINIAN

The Trident Sept. 1936

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"UKRAINIAN YOUTH LEAGUE OF N. AMERICA."

The Ukrainian Youth League of North America is approaching another milestone, its Fourth Annual Congress, to be held in Philadelphia over the Labor Day week-end. The young Ukrainian Nationalists take this opportunity to extend to the youth gathered at the congress their sincerest greeting and hope that the congress will use its wisdom and foresight in a manner that will bring most good for the Ukrainian cause.

The youth attending the Fourth Congress will have gained much in experience since last year. Perhaps a greater number has learned that youthful enthusiasm must be tempered by the wisdom and experience of the older generation. Perhaps a greater number will realize that not everything our fathers did was bad. Such realization will tend for better cooperation and greater progress. Youth and age must stand shoulder to shoulder because the holy cause of Ukraine's independence demands this.

III E  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

The Trident Sept. 1936

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The youth will look into the future and decide what course to pursue. As the future can only be judged by the past, the youth must avoid the pitfalls of past mistakes. If the liberation of the Ukrainian people and Ukrainian territories is our ultimate end, then let us proceed as did other nations that aspired to be free. The youth must bear in mind that those nations that are independent today had to have their Banderas, Lebeds, Danylyshyns, Bilases and Bassarabs.

We have no right to believe ourselves to be the "chosen people of God." Nor have we the right to be indifferent to the struggles of our kinsmen across the sea. We, the youth, cannot wash our hands of the matter and say it is of no concern to us, lest we stand condemned in the eyes of the world as Pontius Pilate stands condemned by the christian world.

III E  
III C

UKRAINIAN

Nash Styah (Our Banner), Oct. 13, 1934

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

UKRAINIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

[An Appeal by the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League]

We address the following appeal to the young Ukrainian men and women of the United States and Canada, and to their fathers and mothers: Help us form one Ukrainian youth front in the United States and Canada; help us in our endeavor, so that every young Ukrainian may belong to some local sport, cultural, art, or professional club affiliated with the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League.

This League was formed in Chicago in August 1933, and is in its second year of existence. Through the co-operation of the various member societies the League began to issue its own organ--a twenty-four page journal, 8 by 11 inches--which received great acclaim from those people who know the value of such a journal. In addition the League has communicated with the societies of the Ukrainian Youth League in our native country and with Catholic organizations of other nations,

III E  
III C

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Nash Styah (Our Banner), Oct. 13, 1934

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The Ukrainian youth could very soon create a united front by becoming members of their local societies, and by these local societies becoming members of the Ukrainian Youth League. The Ukrainian youth of the United States and Canada would then profit from the movement on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the League would become an effective force among its own people and the people of other nations. Therefore, those societies and clubs that do not as yet belong to the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League are urged to announce their Ukrainian character by joining. We urge those young, energetic men and women who live in localities having no youth club to establish one of their own and to announce its affiliation with the League. We also urge the fathers and mothers not to regret spending a little of their time or money in helping their children in this significant and essential work, but rather to encourage them to become members of the League and at the same time to work for their fatherland and their church.

Subscribe to the publication Ukrainian Youth both for yourself and your children. This journal is written in both Ukrainian and English, and

III E  
III C

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Nash Styah (Our Banner), Oct. 13, 1934

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the subscription rate is \$1.50 per year.

With autumn already here and winter pressing close on our heels, the time for organizational work is at hand, Therefore, all you active and ambitious young gentlemen, work for a united front! To the League and for the League!

We ask everyone of you to write us about your local community conditions and needs, and to write for further information about the League. All communications will be answered.

From the Executive Committee of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League

Bohdan Katemay, president  
August Skoropad, corresponding secretary



Ukrainian Youth Sept. 9, 1934. Vol. 1--No. 10.

"THE FUTURE UKRAINIAN AVIATORS".

Seige Air Corps. Co. 1, Chicago, Ill.

Out of a class of thirty-five students which commenced in December 1933, nearly 50% of the students have dropped out within two months, while the balance which is still with the air corps did not qualify due to non-attendance and poor showings in the studies. The following students which numbered 15 have done excellent work and are certainly well recommended for flight training. They are Steve Szczuiko, Chas. Dobra, Walter Shkaba, Russell Koshinsky, Mike Sachno, Julia Shpoiluck, Paul Bahry, Helen Seniw, Helen Fitza, Roman Ulane, Steve Wysochan and Ann Chujko.

We have covered the following subject: Aereodynamics, engine theory, maps and map reading, navigation, meterology, instruments, inspection and maintenance, and air commerce regulations. The total class hours 144 hours. Once again I appeal to all Ukrainian people to cooperate with our organization and make it possible for us to give these students all the necessary flight training they need. Every Ukrainian should pay great attention to the development of aviation and should help to develop our aeronautical clubs to a larger scale if he wishes to see our mother Ukraine a great Ukrainian Empire among the leading power of the future.

Ukrainian Youth, Monthly Vol I, July-August 1934, No 3-4

### THE UKRAINIAN AERONAUTICAL MOVEMENT.

Some time last year, in October, to be more exact, a movement was started throughout the United States to educate at least part of the Ukrainian Youth in the science of aeronautics. Racial pride, perhaps, was the cause of this movement, precipitated no doubt, by the epic flight of the Italian air force; and then again, a trained body of fliers would be an untold military advantage should the occasion ever arise for their need.

Throughout the different cities, notably Chicago and Detroit, students gathered under competent instructors. With eager enthusiasm they met, desiring to be among the first to have their name inscribed as the pioneers in Ukrainian aviation. The Detroit branch or Corps II, we hear, is progressing satisfactorily and Chicago is very nearly finished with the first part of the movement.

The actual formation in Chicago of Corps I was made under the head of Captain Charkow who holds a limited commercial pilot's license, thus qualifying him for this position. With Colonel Shapoval who was then head of the Siege Organization, they gathered twenty-five students to form the nuclei of this school.

Ukrainian Youth, Monthly Vol I, July-August, 1934, No 3-4

The place chosen for the instruction of the students was the printing shop of the Siege newspaper. Here, every Monday and Thursday evening between the hours of eight and ten, week in and week out, these pupils met to be initiated into the art of flying. No practical shopwork was given. The idea was to leave the student learn the theoretical side of the science and then, later, to send them to a school where actual training was to be given. Approximately 170 hours of study were necessary to cover such subjects as Aerodynamics, Engine Theory and Aerial Navigation. Tests were given at various intervals and a subject was concluded with a final examination. It has taken longer to finish this part of the course than was expected but that has been compensated for by the fact that each subject was thoroughly explained and more of it presented than is necessary for an ordinary pilot to know. During this time enrollment dropped considerably and the ones left can well be called the "cream of the crop". Further training in the military line will be given these boys and girls. Each student is to become an officer upon the final completion of the course and he will be trained to command. (A course in etiquette is also in the offing, a very wise idea, and instruction in the art of conversation and entertainment is seriously being

Ukrainian Youth, Monthly Vol I, July-August 1934 No 3-4

considered). In order to bring the whole matter to a final conclusion it is only necessary for the older members of the organization to get together, to cease their bickering, and to send these youths to a practical school where actual flying can be taught. The strife in their ranks, or is it inertia, has resulted in very little being done, if anything at all. Rumor has it that some time back the Siege did make an agreement with the Curtiss Wright Corporation to send a number of students to their school at reduced rates. But nothing has come of it. The lack of money is a serious matter. It seems that no effort is being made to obtain any so far.

In Detroit, however, there is more initiative. They have built a training plane, the Ukraine, which is to be christened on the nineteenth of August. This event will make history, for it is the first of its kind, and in the future Ukrainian aviation will be more than a myth. That a vast city like Chicago should permit a smaller one to forge ahead of it in such a task is humiliating, but if by any chance Detroit should also have the honor of a student obtaining the first flying license in the organization then will our chagrin be complete, and low should hang our heads. Still, the cheering thought remains that at least our efforts have been successful as a whole and

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Ukrainian Youth, Monthly Vol I, July-August 1934 No 3-4

soon many more will tread in the footsteps of the leader, just as the Ukraine is forerunner of many to come. Incidentally, weather conditions permitting, Captain Charkow will make an exhibition parachute jump probably on the maiden flight of the Ukraine.

The purpose, I repeat, of this movement has been two-fold. The first was to show the world that Ukrainians are not backward in one of the world's greatest undertakings. The second, the practical one, is not so honorable. If by any chance the much heralded conflict should come into being then will the value of this movement be seen. I, for one, hope that nothing of the sort will occur, but if the world should go mad and another holocaust be loosed, then we must take advantage and strike while the iron is hot. There are principles that must be defended and the principle of liberty is the greatest, yes, sufficiently great that millions of lives should be sacrificed for its existence. To release Ukraine from its despoilers and to give back its age old heritage of freedom, must be the final goal of every true Ukrainian.



## AT WORK - CHICAGO

On July 1st, the Ukrainian Cossack Chorus of Chicago, conducted by S. Czuba and affiliated with the Ukrainian American Catholic Youth Organization, celebrated its first anniversary. Most appropriately they sang High Mass, and though this was the first performance of the kind, it served to effect the listeners most pleasantly. It showed that with cooperated energy little things develop to great indispensable realizations. It proved that work and patience can promote everlasting beauty. In the afternoon a picnic was arranged by the chorus members to which all were invited and at which all enjoyed themselves. The profit from the picnic was donated to the fund for the school soon to be built at the St. Nicholas Parish.

Though the weather is very warm the Ukrainian American Catholic Organization meets every Friday. A new attraction to keep the membership steady is a library which was officially opened July 20th. Though the library is simple and the collection not immense it is already beginning to expand. Members of the organization are privileged to draw books. Baseball is keeping both the boys and girls physically active. A group of boys are now publishing a new weekly in Chicago, called

III E

-2-

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 a

II B 2 a Ukrainian Youth, Monthly Vol I, July-August 1934, No 3-4

U. Y. O. A. Weekly (Ukrainian Youth's of America Weekly). The editor of this organ is N. Matviuw, and the business manager is J. Prietula.

PROJ. 30275



III E

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II A 3 a      Ukrainian Youth, Monthly Vol I, May 1934, No 1

II A 3 b

II B 2 d (2)

AT WORK

In Chicago, youth is simply bubbling with effervescent energy and zest. The Ukrainian American Catholic Youth, better known as Young Ukrainia, is constantly working. In March a Ukrainian drama of five acts was enacted and sponsored solely by this organization and it was successfully done. On April 1st a concert in honor of the celebrated poet, Taras Shevchenko, was conducted by it. The organization meets every Friday for general meeting where business is performed, discussions heard and talks given by members, guests and the reverend missionaries. The group always gains unusual information and rare amusement from the lectures of Reverend missionary Markiw. The Culture Club, a division of this organization, meets after the general meeting to discuss topics of immediate interest, as poetry, education, music, heredity and behavior, or to have a debate. There are also music groups; a separate boys' chorus and girls' chorus. Both are under the direction of two organization members. The boys have been and are active in the sports division, and especially in baseball games. Socials are held once a month in the form of short plays, concert numbers or movies. Also a sewing club for girls; another division meets weekly in order to learn the art of Ukrainian embroidery. Of this organization Walter Skoropad is the presiding officer and John Hull is the secretary.

III E

-2-

UKRAINIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II A 3 a

II A 3 b

II B 2 d (1)

Ukrainian Youth, Monthly, Vol I, May 1934, No I.

There are a few promising future editors and reporters in Chicago - really six young boys - who by their own efforts are striving and succeeding to make their newspaper, Young Ukraina a success. They issue this paper weekly and thus far their abilities seem unlimited, for they are soaring to great heights in the publication of their news and opinions. The editor of this paper is Michael Kaninga who is to be lauded for his initiative and sincere work.

A new Siege company has been formed this winter, composed of young men. They drill each week, receive excellent lectures from experienced men and participate cooperatively in every function requiring their services. John Hull is the stalwart captain of this Siege Company.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III E

UKRAINIAN

II B 2 d (2)

II B 1 c (1)

Sitch, Apr. 21, 1934.

III B 3 a

II B 1 a

CHICAGO YOUTH

III H

Young Ukraine is preparing a special Mother's Day concert for May 13. This organization is very active, and is taking over the social and national work which, up to this time, has been done by the older generation. Its members are already presenting Ukrainian dramas without help from the older folk. This year they also honored our greatest poet, Taras Shevchenko, on the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of his birth. Now they are preparing to pay tribute to the Ukrainian mother. We would not be one bit surprised if they on their own initiative were to pay due tribute to the Ukrainian war heroes on November 1. [Editor's note: Ukrainia declared its independence on November 1, 1917.]

The concert on May 13 will be very well chosen, and will be worth hearing and seeing. Young Ukraine, their local Chicago youth weekly, is doing well; its second issue, which was out yesterday, is better, finer, and spicier than the first issue. It is certainly worth the two cents it costs.

MPA (144) PROJ:30275

III E

II A 1

I C

I A 1 a

III A

II B 2 d (1)

UKRAINIAN



Ukrainian Professionalists of America and Canada.

(Ukrainsky Profesiionalisty v Ameritzi e v Kanadyi), (Winnepeg, Manitoba, Canada), PP. 49-52. By Stephen Sumeyko. (Address delivered at the First Congress of the Ukrainian Professionals--held in Chicago, August, 1933.

JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION FOR OUR YOUTH.

Some day when a historian writes a history of American-Ukrainian life, he will undoubtedly designate the contemporary period as a period of transition. Today we are witnessing the gradual retirement and decline of the older generation of American--Ukrainians and the continually increasing influx in its stead of a new and fresh element--American--Ukrainian youth. Yet this displacement of one generation by another is not the most important manifestation of this transitory period. What is important is the beginning of a readjustment in the class status and class consciousness of the Ukrainians in America. From being a practically pure laboring class, the Ukrainian immigration in America, under the influence of favorable local conditions, is beginning to readjust itself to a more natural and balanced social order, based upon the proportionate presence of all classes which go into the make-up of a well balanced ethnic group: The laboring, the artisan, the business and, lastly, the cultural and professional classes.



Ukrainian Professionalists of America and Canada.

We have witnessed the coming of the Ukrainian artisan, the Ukrainian business man, and now we are witnessing the arrival of the Ukrainian professional man and woman. Every year brings and ever-increasing arrivals to this class. Every year we see more lawyers, doctors, engineers, dentists, teachers, accountants, musicians, and even a literary light or two appearing in our midst. Slowly but steadily we are assuming those positions which befit an inherently cultured and talented people such as ours.

It is this gradually increasing entrance of our young men and women into the various professions that has led me to notice that there is one very important field which offers fine opportunities for our youth, and yet which for some reason or other seems to have been overlooked by them. The field or profession to which I refer is--journalism.

What do I mean by journalism?

Omitting a highly technical and exact definition, journalism is generally regarded as the profession or occupation of publishing, writing, or conducting a journal. "Whether journalism is a profession, or an art, a science, a trade, a craft, or even a game depends," to quote one authority, upon the equipment, the





Ukrainian Professionalists of America and Canada.

point of view, the outlook and the motive of the individual engaged in it. To an editor or writer it is usually a profession, to a man in the advertising department it is a business, to a printer it is a trade. "What I have in mind is that which begins with reporting and end with editing, and which, in view of present-day stringent requirements of preparation and training, may be properly called a profession.

Although this profession offers fine opportunities for the individual engaged in it, as well as to the cause to which that individual may subscribe, yet as a life calling it does not seem to attract our young people, even though some of them have considerable talent for it.

Here in America, journalism has reached its highest peak of development. The printed word is now more powerful than ever before. The American newspaper besides being a mirror of world-wide life is also a powerful instrument in the shaping of public opinion. It offers to the young man who seriously enters it an education in many respects greater than any college can afford; it puts him in close contact with life; it makes him broadminded and arouses a high degree of intellectual activity.

Aside from these general advantages, however, there are additional benefits which



Ukrainian Professionalists of America and Canada.

will insure to those young American-Ukrainians who take up this profession as their life calling.

Even the more pessimistic observers among us are beginning to see that the Ukrainian cause is assuming greater importance than ever before, despite all efforts of its enemies to the contrary. This growing importance of the Ukrainian cause has its repercussions here in America too, in the form of growing stability of American-Ukrainian life. Contributing to this stability is the realization by our people that their future welfare depends mostly upon these uniting their strength. Everywhere, therefore, efforts are being made to attain this unity. And with the elimination of certain evils from our life, there is very strong likelihood that Americans of Ukrainian descent will play a definite and important role in American life and at the same time be of considerable aid to their kinsmen in their native land Ukraine.

Yet the entire matter depends upon the younger generation of American-Ukrainians. The older generation has built a foundation, and it is up to the younger generation to erect the rest of the structure. That is why the really decisively critical period in American-Ukrainian life, one that will determine its future existence, is yet to arrive during the span of American-Ukrainian Youth's existence.





## Ukrainian Professionalists of America and Canada

Happily for all of us, as well as for the Ukrainian cause, the American-Ukrainian youth is showing greater interest in the Ukrainian cause as well as in its own common fate than was even expected. Being gradually welded together by common descent and interests, it is beginning to show signs of living up to the hopes of the older generation and performing greater deeds than the older generation in the field of good American citizenship and in the sphere of Ukrainian National aspirations.

Yet in order that these hopes be realized here in America as well as in the old country, in order that the youth may play its part in the building of American-Ukrainian life, it is absolutely necessary that the growing interest of our youth in Ukrainian affairs be never permitted to die out. It must be fanned to white heat and everlastingly kept there.

And what medium other than the press, in all its manifold forms, will best succeed in keeping this interest burning brightly, in keeping alive in the future generations of American-Ukrainians the realization that they are descendents of a great race, that it is their duty besides being good American citizens to strive for the complete independence of Ukraine, and that also it is their solemn obligation to continue the works and tasks of their parents and build them to even greater heights. There is hardly a doubt, I am sure, that in a



Ukrainian Professionalists of America and Canada.

country as large as America, where our people are scattered far and wide, the press is the best fitted to cope with such a tremendous task.

It is my conviction that the Ukrainian newspaper in America has a fine future. The American-Ukrainian youth is far more accustomed to newspapers and more greatly dependent upon them than were our parents. In time, when this youth comes into its own, it will demand a press of its own, one that will reflect its life and help chart its course. Whether these newspapers will appear in the Ukrainian and English language is another matter and besides the point, for the same ideals can be expressed and disseminated in either language. It's the spirit that counts! The question arises, though, will there be sufficiently talented and trained American-Ukrainian journalists to rise to this demand, young men and women who have been born and raised here in America and yet who through diligent study are well acquainted with their Ukrainian background, with Ukrainian life, history, and culture?

The answer to this most vital question can be determined now. Now is the time and opportunity for a number of talented young American-Ukrainians to prepare themselves for this calling--journalism in the field of American--Ukrainian life. Start now!

III EIII G

III H

I B 3 b

III A

III C

III B 3 b

I A 1 a



Waldimir Semenyna, (Hawthorne, N.J.) A paper sent in to the Congress of Ukrainian Professionalists, held in Chicago, 1933.

THE UKRAINIAN YOUTH AND THE UKRAINIAN CAUSE.

The theme assigned to me is a problem to which there is no mathematical approach, and therefore no exact deduction as to its solution is possible. On the other hand, if Newton had been lying on the other side of the tree he might not have become the Newton that he did.

To study the possible approaches to this problem of the Ukrainian Youth we ought to have a fair picture of the Ukrainian immigration.

First of all, we generally like to compare our immigration with that of other nationalities and criticize accordingly. This is especially true with the American-born generation. The comparison is erroneous in that we are not comparing similarities. The fact that our immigration is practically the youngest that came to this continent does not allow comparison with such immigrations as the Irish and German which occurred much earlier. Whereas the others through various generations have been ingraining themselves in this country, the Ukrainians have come to see the

• II  
I  
• II  
• I:



The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

first American-born generation entering the threshold of maturity. Whereas the others came at a time when the country was undeveloped, the Ukrainians came at the time when industry was reaching its peak of production; and that itself was to some extent a calamity.

Kid ourselves as much as we will about equal opportunities, we cannot help but realize that the "first come, first served" rule applies to life as well as it does to movie seats. The older the immigration the larger percentage of those immigrants that create is a well-to-do class with its appendages of social, economic and political influences. The fact that the older immigrations came at a time when this nation welcomed them only improved, or rather had real opportunities thrust upon them, whereas the arrival of the Ukrainians at the time of industrial broadest development enticed them into the factory and its affiliates and thus stunned their natural development which would have come had they settled on the soil. This is the fundamental difference between the Ukrainian settlers of Canada and the Ukrainian industrial workers of the U.S.A.; the Canadian was transferred from soil to soil which he knew and loved and the American was transferred from the soil to the factory and mine which were strange to him and where he got lost. The new surroundings and conditions owed him and in the hum of industrial life and activity the immigrant



The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

was charmed and set to wondering. He began to question himself about how soon he'll be able to save \$500, \$1000, \$5,000, etc., and go back to the old country, buy lots of land, and be a first-class "hospodar". As the years rolled by he kept on wondering, and the children kept on wondering.

Now that children are wondering away the fathers are beginning to take notice of their children's presence, and their interest is aroused. What is the trouble? It is not that the fathers were not patriotic, in their sense. They always seemed to respond to different appeals to support the Ukrainian cause. The simple trouble is that the appeals were always one sided. The constant calls were for material help to the other side. One thing was forgotten and that was the true aim of the Ukrainian cause: Perpetuation. Even the free Ukraine would not be of any great mutual benefit if that freedom was to be short-lived. We have had a taste of that. We are striving for a lasting freedom of a nation and consequently should prepare a lasting army of its supporters who may have to wage a lasting battle to the finish. We need perpetuating generations of nationally conscious Ukrainians. Unfortunately all that was take for granted as far as the immigration went.





The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

True enough, the older generation has built some fine institutions; but now that the time is approaching when the fathers will pass away, the problem of these institutions looms up to the front--are the young folks ready for it? To say the least, the problem that the fathers are facing is not a simple one.

In dealing with the children we must first consider the parents who have their greatest influence over them. These folks may be divided into two types. There is the indifferent parent and we may be certain that the children of such are practically bound to be the same. Then we have the second type and that is the serious or trying type that deserves all the consideration. According to the old country tradition, the father's word should be "law" whether it is logical or not. Not knowing much about American life, the parents expect the child to obey. The child on the other hand, confronted with a strange request made without an explanation, rebels and refuses to obey. Whatever may follow one may be sure that the child will be constantly on guard and suspecting that all "old country" notions must be just as ridiculous. Very often this first encounter is the cause of a lasting and an irreparable breach. The above cites the stern father.



### The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

Now we have another type of a parent whose inferiority complex results in a similar breach between parent and child and that is the "dividing parent." How often have we heard, "It must be so because Johnny said so." Whether Johnny knows that he is alive or not is another question but because he finished elementary school and possibly is floating through high school, the mother sees in him the incarnation of all wisdom, even though her plain common sense must have told her more than once that his requests were unreasonable. But then this is America; everything is different. Results: parents always wrong, parents looked down upon as ignorant, all the Ukrainians judged in the same light, and the Ukrainian cause is given the same consideration.

Coming to the topic of the young folks themselves, we must divide them into two groups, also. (Please bear in mind that throughout I'm speaking in generalities; there are exceptions to all rules). In the first group belong the grown ups. If these are not nationally conscious they are lost." You can't teach an old dog new tricks." In exceptional cases you might arouse interest but hardly a fever or devotion to a cause--not even money can do that. That takes up to the second group which consists of youth's growing up. Their life is a detached life; detached because the elders have been constantly detaching them from their own





### The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

circle. This alienation process has been worked in different ways. I have mentioned the stern father and the divining mother. I must mention the foolish laughter of the elders at the children who in all earnest endeavor to learn, mispronounce Ukrainian words. Then we have the unnecessary long church hours which turns away so many boys and girls, and that is quite an important factor because our churches are our oldest institutions here, they are our oldest gathering places, social centers. While the fathers live they may be able to force the children to attend church, but what is going to happen to the churches later? The other alienating influence are our plays, entertainments and lack of inducements.

Naturally the question of "what is there to be done" comes in its logical sequence. The answer, is short, is: teach the elders and induce the young. About the first part of the advice a lot has been written by various contributors to our Ukrainian papers but like all enterprising novelties, it must be sold--sold by constant advertising. The elders must be taught how to respect their own nationality,--their own customs and their own institutions,--but respect intelligently. Just as an example let's take the Christmas holiday, observed by us by the Julian calendar. It is a usual question which the children ask:



The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

"Why must our Christmas be so late?" I know that a lot of our people are abolishing our Christmas time on their own initiative or on their children's advice, and the natural result, as far as the children are concerned, is another defeat for the parents and their "old country notions." Now a logical answer would: "Our Christmas time has been kept since Christ was born, and the other was introduced only a few hundred years ago; so which deserves more consideration?" (After all as far as calendars go, if we were to use the right date, neither of the established dates would be right).

Intelligent respect for our own is of great importance in the upbringing of our children. Intelligent respect to our own tongue will eliminate a lot of that alienating effect. Just imagine: a young girl or boy is trying her or his best to get the tongue around a certain syllable but fails--the parents, and perhaps some present friends, burst out with a roar of laughter. A big joke (considering that the elders who have lived here ten, fifteen, and twenty years have not even tried to learn the pronunciation of their adopted language, yet expect the youngster to learn their strange tongue in a fraction of that time without any guidance--while other people have to pay hundreds of dollars to learn the same.



### The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

It is not that those elders mean any harm,--for from it. They certainly did not know any better and through their ignorance build, up the very wall which they want to eradicate.

Help the youngsters. True enough, the mispronouncement is funny at times but then erase the effect of the laughter by an explanation of why it is funny and correct and accent or what not, and both the child and advisor will benefit by it. The youngster will remember the mistake because of the mirth it produced and the elder will gain the respect of the child because of the source of knowledge that the elder will appear to represent. On the other hand, if there is no reason to laugh, then for goodness sake, don't. The greatest satisfaction that I have had was to hear on similar occasions some bright youngster pop up the question, "Why do you laugh? What's so funny about it?" In some cases the question had a sobering effect.

We must induce young folks to respect and cherish our ideals. The form of inducement may be classed as local and national.

If we consider the smaller town as a locality we are faced with a small Ukrainian colony and unless it is a farming section, it is a compact colony where the members



## The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

are in close touch with each other. Having one meeting place it becomes their social center, where all entertainments are held and where the children get their only information about their father's homeland. Unfortunately, the information gained by the youngsters is not of the homeland but of the environments in which they live, of the conditions which influence the elders the most. The children are allowed to watch the card playing and drinking and drinkfilled stage performances which stagnate even to this day. Result: the children form an opinion in their plastic age and the opinion is: the old country is the same so why bother about it. Keep the children away from the private bar and its profits. Choose your plays as carefully as you would choose a guardian over your children, and having chosen them try in a cooperative manner to persuade the young folks to participate in those clean plays. A few monetary prizes for the young participants of the understanding performances will serve a special inducements. Forget the profit; think of the mutual gain.

In larger cities the conditions have improved to some extent. There is some concentration of intellectual forces which naturally take a lead. But on the other hand, the diverging forces in the large city colonies are much greater. Therefore it is necessary to center on the national form of inducement which has more influence in the large cities and which through that influence involves the smaller colonies well.



The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

The Ukrainians must have, by all means, their own native schools of quality. So far, with the exception of some Canadian institutions, I have not heard of permanently established quality schools. It is that lasting curse among us which must be fought at all costs. Profit! Something for nothing! False profit!. And soon we will be reaping the lost gain. There should be no one in a colony as important as the teacher in our native schools--I mean qualified teachers who may be entrusted with the molding of young characters. Let us forget about the one-in-all combination: teacher--deacon, janitor and general abuse mongrel. Stop wasting your pennies. One good man could cover three to five colonies with the minimum cost to the individual group and with the maximum benefit to all concerned. A central guiding institution is needed to coordinate this work and I hope that the recent movement in that direction will materialize.

We must awaken the pride of the young folks in our own institutions. In this respect, forgetting some of the faults in his endeavors, there can be no doubt that V. Avramenko's dancing organizations have blazed a trail of great significance. The organizing ability of the man should be capitalized to every extent in this new school movement.





The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

Considering all the phases of our life in this country, we find one thing lacking, and lacking sorely. No matter how, the most important thing, in order to get the young person's attention, is to appeal to his or her feeling. We can do so by mouth or written word. The first means is out of question physically. That leaves us the possibilities of the written word, further, to appeal through writing, the person must be well acquainted with the medium of expression, and naturally to an American born Ukrainian the English word is the most effective medium of expression or transmission of thought.

Herein we are sorely in need of Ukrainian literature in the English language. We need to encourage young people to specialize in literature, and through substantial remunerations we must induce them to write. The large central institutions are in the best position to undertake this move. It must be a continuous annual subsidy or fund; otherwise the power of inducement would be nullified. What rich sources of Ukrainian historic material and what possibilities of parallelization with the history of this continent!

We are living through a period of Ukraine's greatest upheaval. Ukraine is



The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

transformed into land of martyrs. This fact should be utilized by the Ukrainian papers. Where life is at stake, no means should be spared to impress the young of the bestiality of the killer. The impression is lasting and is taken to heart. If we are to develop fighting supporters of a mutual cause, we must present in a true light the reason for our battle. To this end, more material should be printed in English, for the general dissemination of the news.

In conclusion I must say that a lot of the suggestions cannot be followed out as long as we have party frictions and go to the extent of letting party prejudice come before a mutual aim. We must admit that the older generation will finish its existence in the same attitude, but the coming generation has none of these obstacles to handicap its progress.

There must be a full recognition of this fact and all nationalistic groups must meet and formulate a common line of endeavor in tackling this "wondering" problem which might be neglected too long. Regardless of the party, we have one aim and must train our children to see it in the same light and work hand in hand for the same cause. If we don't there will be no one else to do it; so, since it must be done sooner or later, why not try to do it now? And it is up





The Ukrainian Youth and the Ukrainian Cause.

to the Ukrainian professional men, especially those in the ranks of the younger generation, to lend their shoulders to this problem in which they are bound to play the main guiding part.

(Editor Note:)(This note applies to Chicago, as well as other communities.)

### III. ASSIMILATION

G. Immigration  
and Emigration

III G

III H

I H

I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, (Official Organ of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League, Philadelphia, Pa.) Oct. 1935

ORIENTATION OF UKRAINIAN AMERICAN STUDENT

Brilliant in the scholastic field, popular in various branches of student activity, Stephen W. Mamchur, B.A., M.A., holds a unique record of having won four fellowships and one scholarship, and of having been an outstanding leader in extra-curricular activities.

Mr. Mamchur's high school record in Bedford Road Collegiate, Saskatoon, Sask. Canada, was crowned with his winning the Senior Gold Medal in History and the Literary Society Prize in Boys Oratory.

In May, 1931, Mr. Mamchur, having specialized in history and Political Science, received the B.A. degree with honors from the University of Saskatchewan. He then spent a year of graduate work at the same University--this time specializing in Education--and received distinction in his work. In September, 1932, having been awarded a two year fellowship by the Social Research Council of McGill University, Montreal, he embarked on the study of Sociology, and in 1934

WPA (U) PROJ. 30275

III G

III H

I H

I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

was awarded the M. A. degree. He next won a fellowship at the Institute of Human Relations of Yale University, and entered Yale in October 1934 to continue his studies in Sociology. Last May he obtained a renewal of his fellowship for next year, and in addition was awarded a scholarship. The following year, then, Mr. Mamchur will continue his Ph. D. studies in Yale.

Notable as have been his academic achievements, no less note-worthy have been his general activities in the social and intellectual life of the three universities through which he has thus far passed. His offices in Students Societies have included: The presidency of the Historical Association of the U. of S.; the managing editorship of the Sheaf of the U of S.; the secretaryship of the Newman Club of the U. of S. for 3 successive years; the presidency of sociological society of Mc. Gill U. etc. At the respective universities which he has attended he has been one of the foremost debators and public speakers.

It is most natural; then that the Ukrainian Catholic Youth League was proud to have the good fortune of having Mr. S. W. Mamchur for the speaker at its Second Congress. Mr. Mamchur's address, printed below, proved to be a most scholarly one, intriguing, vitalizing and interesting from every point of view. No wonder

U.S.A. (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

III G  
III H  
I H  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

then, that many delegates have asked for copies of this address on the same day it was delivered.

It is our hope, that the readers of "Ukrainian Youth" will read this address very carefully, and that we will be favored by their comments on it.

Mr. Chairman, Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have chosen to speak on the "Orientation of the Ukrainian-American Student," and as I go on, I shall make clear with what particular phases of this general topic I shall deal. In order, however, that you may understand why I make the suggestions which I shall make later on in my talk, I find it necessary to describe very briefly what I regard to be the REALITY of the situation of the Ukrainians in America. And this description of what I call the reality of the situation of the Ukrainians in America is, in greater or lesser degree, similar to that of any other nationality which has migrated to America. In other words, let me sketch what the essence of the general immigrant situation is.



III G  
III H  
I H  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

It needs no explanation to grasp the fact that an immigrant is one who has moved from one cultural milieu to another. That is, when one moves, he moves not as a simple physical skeleton, he moves as a personality; as an individual who has a certain language, a certain religion, certain occupational abilities, skills and attitudes, certain political experiences, certain manners and usages in connection with marriage and family life and that goes to make up living. In other words, the immigrant comes with a culture (based on his historical experience) which, though it may not be vastly different from that somewhat-hard-to-define American Culture is it yet different from the latter in some degree. It is for that reason that the immigrant-in order to live as a human-being-i.e. to express himself according to his culture--establishes various institutions, "Societies" the church, the press, the mutual benefit organizations, the dramatic and literary clubs, choral groups, and the organizations which aim primarily at helping those of his nationality abroad. Now these series of institutions constitute, by and large, the "world" in which the immigrant in America lives. It could not be otherwise; true, he works usually in American institutions, and has other commercial contacts with the latter; when children grow up they are important American-culture carriers into the home, and thus also contribute somewhat to the change of the culture of the parents. But essentially the immigrant part-

III G  
III H  
I H  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

icipates little in the American world; his distinct culture, coupled with the fact that he comes with an occupational background which sets him upon his arrival here in the lowest occupational class in the country--that of unskilled labor not only serves to keep him apart from the American world, but actually makes Ukrainian society of tremendous value to him. This immigrant society, at first constituted to admit the individuals's culture expression, later serves in turn to actually preserve his old world culture--his national identity. Hence, by and large, though the culture of the immigrant changes, the degree of change is small; he is essentially a Ukrainian and as such he dies.

But the situation is very different with his descendants, those born in America, a certain amount of Ukrainian culture is transmitted to them through the homes and through familiar participation in the immigrant society; but the primary fact that from the age of six or so they attend American educational institutions, coupled with all that that signifies,--means that the attitudes and values of the children--their culture--will be very different from that of their parents;--they become progressively less Ukrainian, and simultaneously more American. Some



III G  
III H  
I H  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

may become completely identified with American culture. But whether or not that happens in the second generation,--it is inevitable in later generations; one may remember his national ancestry but that is all. His interests have become the interests of those about him; and their culture is--American.

This process is not peculiar to Ukrainians; it is a fundamental social law; it represents what happens to any nationality (not race, e.g. Japanese--for this introduces complicating factors of physical features, e.g. color) in the situation of the immigrant. To put it briefly: Assimilation is inevitable whether we like it or not; it cannot be stemmed though it may be delayed. And it is largely with the situation which delays it that I shall deal.

To return to my original statement, then, if we are realists--if we look squarely at the fact in the situation, whether or not they please us or others--we shall have to admit that the Ukrainian cultural carryover in America, with its attendant institutions and organizations, though an essential, and in most ways a beneficial, process--is, at the same time, merely a transition-al one--one of temporary duration--unless, of course, immigration is renewed.

III G  
III H  
I H  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

It is, then, to this reality situation of the inevitability of assimilation that the second generation of Ukrainians in America those born here--have to orient themselves. This orientation has two sides: First, that which refers more particularly to the Ukrainian aspect; and, secondly, that which refers to the American Social Situation. The two are interlinked, but for purposes of exposition, I shall treat them arbitrarily as if they were distinct.

But, let me say, that I treat of the problem as it confronts particularly the student, and, I am not thinking, except in certain individual cases, of those of the first generation. And by "student", I do not mean necessarily one who is at least a graduate of some university. Whoever has a live interest in life, whoever seeks knowledge, whoever attempts to unravel the so called "secrets" of the physical and the social world, is a student, a scholar in the true sense of the word. There is a world of difference between mere schooling and education; the fact that you are here is, I would say, in itself testimony that you are all students in the very best sense of the word-whether or not you may ex-

III G

III H

I H

I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

hibit diplomas and the like. So in a sense, what I say, refers to all those present here.

Well, then, what is to be your attitude towards what I may term the "Ukrainian question"? This Ukrainian question is a sort of a double-edged sword; one with one face towards the Ukrainians in America, the other, referring to the lot of Ukrainians abroad. I shall deal with each of these aspects in order.

How many times have you, as a student in high school or university had to listen to some grave person indict you somewhat as follows; "Why don't you speak Ukrainian more often or more fluently, and accurately? Why don't you develop yourself in written Ukrainian? Why don't you know more about Ukraine's culture, her glorious past, her achievements and disaster? Why don't you know more Ukrainian history, literature, art?...Why don't you tell the world you're Ukrainian, boast about it, and never miss an opportunity to emphasize your national ancestry? Why don't you read more Ukrainian newspapers? Why don't you belong to a Ukrainian dramatic society? Choral group? literary club? Young people's club? Why don't you attend Ukrainian functions more often...

WGA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III	G
III	H
I	H
I	C

III	G
III	H
I	H
I	C

III	G
III	H
I	H
I	C

III	G
III	H
I	H
I	C

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

course, that too, is a mark of a scholar...I do, again, recognize that there is no necessity for being apologetic about our national ancestry. I do, further, recognize a moderate participation in Ukrainian Societies. After all, we belong to families--and, if for no other reason than that, we should participate in these organizations, for they are the only ones in which our parents, by and large, can participate; our partial participation in them tends, then, towards the stability of the family. I also recognize the superb and almost incalculable self-expression in such forms of art as music, folk-song, drama, dance, handicrafts, etc. I recognize their educative, their amusement and recreational values, and their function of preservation of the beauty--the resplendent tradition of Ukrainian folk culture...Oh yes, full well I realize how much poorer we would be, how much poorer America would be, without the preservation of those artistic forms of Ukrainian culture, which are not only a balm to the weary Ukrainian soul, but are a dessert (as it were) which has a universal appeal, which is not confined to Ukrainian tastes--which is, in a word, a universal language, so beautiful, and in many cases, incomparable, peerless! Oh yes--I thrill at the colorful Ukrainian costumes; at the melody and pathos of the song--the song which strikes a note in human hearts which, I dare say, no other national song can. Oh yes, the opportunities to recite, to act in dramas, to sing--which are afforded to Ukrainian-



III G

III H

I H

I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

American children by these Ukrainian societies--are of incalculable value to the children. They give them a means and a mode of self-expression, of artistic individual development. And again, full well, I realize the purely amusement and recreational value of some of those organizations. In our impersonalized city-life these societies provide a need which might, otherwise, find our young people on street corners, in taverns, with gangs---and what not. This much, then, I recognize--and more, as far as it pertains to those who are not strictly students.

But, the indictment against us--which I have termed "the isolationist policy"--cannot be taken too seriously--to the letter. As far as the student is concerned, it is a matter of practicable policy. Here he is in America, born here, and here he shall live--and fare well or fare worse. The fundamental in controvertible fact simply is that if we are going to achieve those posts in the economic and social life of this country--those posts to which our abilities entitle us--we must, of necessity, identify ourselves with Americans. Does that necessitate any unusual rational policy? No--it means simply following the "natural" course. To the student, it means that his associations will have to be largely not exclusively, with those who share his interests; i. e. largely, with other students irrespective of their nationality. I said, to the student it is a matter of

APR 11 (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G  
III H  
I H  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

practicable policy. And it is. If he were, for example, to take the isolationist seriously, he would be spending the time which he should spend at his studies (in order to excel), or at his special interests, or in social contact with students in his field--he would be spending this time, I say, in rehearsal for, and presentations of, Ukrainian plays, concerts, dances, studies, on committee and executive work, etc., etc. Time, after all, is limited; and two jobs cannot be done well at the same time. Attention to studies must come first--and this necessitates a mild boycott, perhaps temporary, of everything else. Secondly, we hear so much sheer undiluted "bunk" about the prejudice of Americans towards Ukrainians. I have looked for this all my life and I have not found it, except in the vaporings of unadjusted fanatics. True enough, there is a certain antipathy because of competition and strangeness; but remember, when the American knows us he regards us on our merits--without regard to our national ancestry. And it is up to us--by mixing--to get to know the American, and simultaneously, he will get to know us. In other words, a policy of contact--not isolation--is the one which will guarantee to us that place in the American social order to which our abilities entitle us. As far as the student is concerned, the policy of isolation can only relegate him to the lowest economic strata from which, by difficult degrees, our parents had to rise.



III G

III H

I H

I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

Let me emphasize this point by a sketch example from Canada. There is one school of thought among Ukrainians there which is isolationist in the extreme. The group in control is interested, (as a matter of fact, for its own existence) in Ukrainian students living in the so-called Ukrainian Institutes. These institutes isolate the Ukrainian student almost completely from all but the most ephemeral kind of contacts with Canadians; and they indoctrinate the students with a vicious isolationist philosophy. The consequence is that the Ukrainian student, after he has been at the Institute anywhere from 1 to 8 years, he comes out an absolute stranger to Canadians. He is a species of "true" Ukrainian, I'll admit, but he is totally unfit to take his place among Canadians. Unaccepted there, he turns back to Ukrainians, becomes a virtual parasite, is embittered against Canadians, and finds it expedient to continue propagandizing the isolationist policy of the Institutes. And so the cycle of isolationism goes merrily on.

Let us never forget that those who advocate, explicitly or implicitly, a literal following of the isolationist policy (which I briefly set forth a while ago in that monologue), are not personally disinterested. Some may advocate it because of a deep sentimental attachment to the old world--only natural in the immigrant.

III G  
III H  
I H  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

Others advocate it because they live off the organizations which they beg us to support and participate in. But whatever the motives are, the simple fact is, that they neither understand nor appreciate the problem of the Ukrainian--American. We have to take our choice between isolationism, and consequent relagation to bring hewers of wood and drawers of water for Americans; and, the policy of contact in the widest sense, and consequent successful economic and social adjustment. There are no other alternatives. Fanatic Ukrainians we may be--and remain a sort of a caste in this country; or, realists we may be--and take our place in American social structure after the fashion of our abilities. The choice is yours.

Now--as to our orientation towards the problem of Ukrainian independence abroad. We hear, you know, under the guise of this, a lot of unadulterated non-sense, and it would take me beyond the scope of my address to detail this subject. The central facts, however, as they appear to us are simply these. History illuminates us sufficiently to make us feel absolutely certain that so long as the general world social organization is what it is, no sizeable cultural group such as that of the Ukrainians, can develop, can express itself as human in the fullest sense of the word, so long as it is under the domination of a state (or states) ruled

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30227

III G  
III H  
I H  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

by a different nationality. In other words, the logic and the facts for Ukrainian independence for a Ukrainian state based on Ukrainian culture, we accept from the outset. Here is a mass of humanity, consisting of some forty five million souls who, under foreign subjection have been, and are still being, reduced to a condition worse than that of serfdom. I need not elaborate on this.

On purely humanitarian grounds, then, I would, to the limit of my ability and circumstances, help in the struggle of this group for freedom. But we have an additional reason for being interested in the fate of these people: We are their descendants, our very fathers and mothers have experienced some of the bitter taste of servility to foreign masters. Their fate, then, is of very close personal emotional concern to us. If we do not help them, who else will, I would say then, that we should be interested in, and should be ardent supporters of, the struggle for Ukrainian independence abroad, and should contribute to it in our distinct ways--in whatever way we are best equipped to do so.

But our attitude to the world Ukrainian situation cannot stop here--i. e. with the mere support of any or every organization or party which allegedly seeks this

III G

III H

I H

I C

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

independence of Ukraine. And here I am advocating nothing; I am merely asking you to study the so-called programs and policies of the varied Ukrainian organizations here which have a reference to the old world situation. And do not be "dupes,"--pardon the expression--do not swallow without masticating what you hear from the platform and in the press. Study the propaganda and the educational aspect of these organizations. Why this, Simply because, though these organizations have one thing in common--desire for Ukrainian independence, i. e. the desire for the establishment of Ukrainian state, they do differ, and at times radically, as to the means whereby this independence is to be achieved; and secondly of (sic) the social order which we are to have after having achieved independence. Now--remember--these two latter aspects of the situation are (as) important as the first; but it here where there is almost illimitable scope for divergent policies. Those at the helm of these organizations in America know this very well; They know that it is easy to unite Ukrainians on the question of the desire for Ukrainian independence, but they also know that it is not as easy to secure the undivided support of Ukrainians for a particular mode of achieving this independence, or for a particular social organization which we shall presumably have after we have established our state. And so--for their own success--some of these organizations "soft-pedal" these two aspects in their propaganda; the

III G

III H

I H

I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainain Youth, Oct. 1935

consequence is that we are apt to get the notion that the only important aspect about the situation is whether or not we want Ukrainian independence....you should study this for yourself, because, as I have said, these organizations, despite their ignoring of these aspects in their propaganda, do have a fairly specific philosophy as to how the Ukrainian state is to be achieved, and what form it will take. And these matters are important! Granting the desire for Ukrainian independence, can we continue to hope and pray for some miracle to occur through the tangled nets of European diplomacy, or must we rely, first and foremost, on revolutionary techniques, I am not solving the question for you--I am merely posing it! And secondly, whichever method we adopt to support, the price our people will pay will be no small price--no mean sacrifice of lives, of property, and of culture. It is well to reflect, then, that what we do achieve will be worth the price--to phrase it crudely--for we might have merely an exchange of masters with no essentially significant change in individual human liberation. To put it concretely--without stating my view--do we want the armageddon of fascism? Do we want half-baked parliamentary republicanism with capitalists as the boys chuckling behind their grim visage?, do we want some nonentity as a



III G

III H

I H

I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

monarch whose sole concern shall be to keep his crown, do we want some semblance of socialism, or do we want undiluted socialism? All these--and other, possibilities--are implicitly or explicitly, in the program of the parties which beckon our support. And all I say is, that the differences do matter--and you, as students, should acquaint yourselves with the facts, and not be ensnared into supporting something which in your senses you would never dream of supporting...so much for your orientation, as students, to the double-edged Ukrainian problem.

Now, as to the more specifically American orientation. If you continue to be students, according to my definition, whether or not you are being "schooled," you will find--if you have not yet--that this is a very anomalous (if not "crazy") sort of a world. You will see our so-called democracy fanatically attached to so-called education; at the same time you will see each year thousands of graduates of high school and college discovering that not only a good part of the education which was supposed to enlighten them, has been absolutely "mum"--silent--on some of the greatest personal and social problems they shall have to face; but also that this "education", which was supposed to be a sort of an entree into this

(ALL) PROJ. 30275

III G

III H

I H

I C

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

job or that, leaves them facing blind alleys... you will see young people wrecked through inability to get a job, and consequently inability to get married, etc... you will see the country teeming with hoboes who can secure no attachment anywhere... you will see our divorce mills going full blast--and many families being that but in name (sic)...you will witness anticrime campaigns, antivice crusades, and temperance battles...you will see our rate of mental illnesses rising year by year; you may even brand this a neurotic nation...you will see all sort of "social agencies," annual "mobilizations for human needs." You will find sort of respectable men and women--largely financiers--supporting these social services--which, by the way, is fairly logical, since it is through their hold on our economic system that these very human problems are created...you will see--yes--witness strikes and walk--outs; "the big bosses" will not recognize the demands of labor; labor strikes, and the city or state suffers a hundredfold the difference of the wage dispute in question. You will see three quarters of our population in wretched misery, barely existing. You will witness the anomaly of a government drive for acreage reduction; you will see cotton plowed under or tomatoes dumped in the ocean because, they say, "there is no one to buy these things"--yet the



III G

III H

I H

I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

larger proportion of our population is without reasonable necessities of life. You will see, on the one side, million dollar heiresses cavorting with princes and counts, and on the other, you will see a poor mother with half a dozen children trying to live on six dollars a week. Honest, sincere attempts at partial reform will be met by "grass rooters" euphemistically sounding the death--knell of the fetish constitution. And if you look beyond the national horizon you will see every nation spending the major portion of its annual budget in preparation for carnal warfare...you will hear talk of free speech, free press--yet you will find that if you suggest honest criticism of anything in our order you will have real difficulty in finding a newspaper in the country which would publish it...you will continue to hear lip-service to ideals; love, justice, charity, brotherhood--all a mockery--for we pay but lip-service to these; doing but this, yet we delude ourselves that we have the reality of these ideals. And so on--and so on, one could go without end enumerating or "castigating" the social problems that beset us. The fact is that all is not well with this world. And try as we may, we cannot convince ourselves that these things are due to some visitation of divine wrath--although that may be the ultimate explanation--or to anything a magical nature. The social problems that beset us have a social origin;

WPA (U.S.) PROJ 30275

III G

III H

I H

I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

They can be studied much as physical disease is studied, and are equally--on their level--"curable."

Let me emphasize this point. The scientific method came to be applied seriously to the study of the physical phenomena of the universe some centuries ago. We had, as a consequence the evolution of the sciences of physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, and their allies--and through these science and their application, various inventions were made, various "problems" of the physical universe were "settled"--as it were. But there is evidently no limit to man's ingenuity, to his ability to invent, and, at the same time, there appears to be no limit to the necessity for invention. For example, the biological sciences have unraveled the process of various diseases, but much yet remains in the field of the unknown. And so these scientists continue their investigations. As a partial consequence of the varied inventions made as a result of the finding of the physical sciences, the so-called "industrial revolution" was ushered in; it added to the social problems. But the outstanding fact is that scientific method in the physical realm has given us a tremendously wide control over physical nature. In the realm of human relations; i. e. society--the relations of humans to one another--we are still largely helpless. We witness delinquency, marital discord, crime, mental illnesses, poverty in the midst of plenty, periodic depressions, and all the catastrophic

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III G

III H

I H

I C

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

effects associated with these, we witness human slaughter on a world-wide scale--and we seem to be able to do little about all these social plagues of humanity. Now, if we are ever to secure the control in the social realm which we have been able to secure in the physical realm we must study society as we study germs, atoms, molecules, friction, light, mechanics, etc. This is admitted; I need not re-emphasize it. But there has been a long lag in the scientific study of society; until about the end of the last century men, sat in cosy armchair and philosophized about society. This has changed in a revolutionary manner. Students of society today no longer build beautiful deductive systems about society; they have applied the inductive method of the physical science to its study. And the results so far have been as encouraging as can be expected. Science works by slow degrees; but already the social scientists have a good deal of authoritative scientific formulations some light on our economic problems, on problems of personality, on our political organization, etc. And this is one of the paths we must follow if we are not to be engulfed by the armageddon of revolution or obliteration by war--if we are to forstall the annual toll of human wreckage which an archaic system takes today.

You as students, then cannot put much stock in the vapping of politicians; most of

III G

III H

I H

I C

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

them are--if I may use an analogy--"hired donkeys" who must bray and act as their master--usually the industrialist who contributes to their campaign funds--bids them. They are no more free--though they may think otherwise--than is the bird in a cage. And so their platitudes about the constitution, about liberty, individualism, etc., are but a smoke screen to hide the facts. And you must get at the facts, not assume that they can be "manufactured" for you, and served on a silver platter, as it were, by those who are supposed to be our political leaders. In a word--study society, in an unbiassed manner; if you have academic ambition, I might suggest that you turn to the field of social sciences for that is where the greatest discoveries are yet to be made, where the greatest contribution is possible. Understand the society you live in. Let the varied problems that beset us, which cannot escape your eyes, and which often have a personal reference to you yourselves. Let them be to you a stimulus to study. For it is only by understanding the society in which you live, that you can become intelligent co-operators in its reconstruction. You have the advantage of some schooling, of some leisure--you can, therefore, study; the unskilled laborer whose life centers around the factory must need look to you for guidance; whether you will it or not, yours is the leadership role; whether you lead well or ill depends on how true you are to the ideal of the student.

III G  
III H  
I H  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Oct. 1935

Hold that banner high--for it is indispensable for a peaceful progressive adjustment of various social forms to the fundamental technological and economic changes which occur from time to time. An apathetic, lackadaisical attitude will only find you swept unknowingly into the maelstrom of worse ills than those besetting the American society today.

14003 10000 10000 10000





Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 34, Sept. 11, 1920.

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION AND PASSPORTS

The most complicated problem among the foreign citizens of the United States is to distinguish between emigration and immigration laws and passport regulations. Many immigrants living in America came here from the middle and eastern parts of Europe, where the consequences of the large European war began incredible changes in the states' rights, which up to today are not settled and reflect disadvantageously on the American immigrants who came from those countries. Many of them would like to go back to the old country or bring their families to America, but due to the abnormal situation and the rapid changes in the occupied territories by hostile nations, this is not easy to accomplish, because the American lawmakers adjust themselves to these abnormal European situation which is often changing, or are remedying the emigration and immigration procedure and the passport regulations, which must be followed along that line.

But alas! often the immigrants cannot speak the English language fluently



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 34, Sept. 11, 1920.

enough to express themselves clearly. On this complicated question, and as a result of it, many a cheating agent profits by it a great deal, taking advantage of the immigrant to a point that is virtually impossible.

This is oftentimes found among the Ukrainian immigrants who mostly come from the Eastern Galicia, Bukovina and Carpathian Ukraine. A long time ago these countries belonged to the Austrian monarchy, and now, with the agreement of the Peace Conference at Paris, these Ukrainians were partitioned: Eastern Galicia was ceded to Poland; Bukovina to Roumania; Carpathian Ukraine to Czechoslovakia. On account of this the Ukrainian immigrants have more difficulty in communicating with the old country than for instance, Italy, or some other country. When they are leaving America they frequently do not know how or to whom they should go for a passport, and sometimes fall in the hand of merciless cheaters.

So, to remedy this and to protect the immigrant from exploitation, the American Red Cross opened a Foreign Language Bureau in New York, which





Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 34, Sept. 11, 1920.

gives actual advice to foreigners in the cases of various laws of the United States, among them laws about coming to America and going to Europe. From the first of February, that is, from the time since the opening of the information bureau to the 30th of June of this year, 667 people turned to this information bureau for advice as to bringing their families to America; 972 people turned to the information bureau for advice on leaving America; 652 persons wanted to have their passports made out through it. It is understood that the information bureau cannot issue passports, but gives advice in which way they can be more easily obtained.

During the time of the existence of the information bureau for the foreigners, which was put up by the American Red Cross, (it) helped and satisfied a few thousand people who turned to them for advice. Many of those are Ukrainians who number 750,000 in the United States of America.



Ukraina, Vol. IV, No. 34, Sept. 11, 1920.

The Foreign Information Bureau, in which there is a Ukrainian branch, has its representative from Washington, who is well informed on the government organs, and notifies the Ukrainian branch of the information bureau about all changes and improvements of the government laws concerning foreign settlers in the United States.

III G  
III H

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 3, January 16, 1919.

WPA (U/L) PROJ 30275

### ON ENTERING AND LEAVING THE UNITED STATES

In certain circles there are conflicting thoughts that the immigrant's sojourn depends on his signing or failure to sign his intention to return to this country.

In order to correct this disputed question, the State Department says that all the rights and privileges of foreigners for coming in and going out remain as formerly. On no occasion are the foreigners allowed either to come into or leave the United States unless they abide by these rules. It appears that these rules will be enforced until the proclamation of world peace, if no longer.

No one has any right to make any plans for crossing the ocean or accepting money as a down payment for ocean tickets with any promise, clear or self-understood, nor to grant the right to leave the United States. Only the government officials, authorized by the State Department, have the right to grant such permission, and even they cannot assure

III G  
III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 3, Jan. 16, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

anyone beforehand that permission will be granted. Those wanting to depart should make application in the proper department, the one nearest to his city and not at the port from which he intends to leave. The applicant should not leave his city until he receives the department's permission to leave the United States.

III. ASSIMILATION  
H. Relations  
with Homeland

The Trident, Sept. 1936.

UKRAINE BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE WORLD WAR  
INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS ON THE UKRAINIAN QUESTION

In the last decades before the World War, the Ukrainian question achieved an importance in Eastern European politics which added further tension to the rocking structure of European peace. The war, and the peace that followed, altered, but did not settle this question, which remains a momentous issue in Europe.

The extinction of the Ukrainian Cossack independence in the 17th and 18th centuries, and the Polonization and Russification of the Ukrainian nobility left the spark of nationalism submerged and apparently extinguished in the mass of unlettered peasants. Due largely to the efforts of the church, the sparks remained alive, to be fanned into a considerable flame when the winds of nationalism swept across Europe in the 19th century. The Guild of Saints Cyril and Methodius, founded in Kiev in 1846 by a group of Ukrainian writers to promote the movement, was suppressed within a year by the government of Nicholas I. From that time on the tsarist authorities treated the use of the Ukrainian language in literary or historical publications as a dangerous political activity, to be ruthlessly

The Trident, Sept. 1936.

suppressed.

"The Ukrainian language," said Valujev, minister of interior in 1863, "never has existed, does not exist, and must not exist." How any man holding such a responsible position could make a statement such as this, in which he contradicts himself, is beyond comprehension. First he claimed that the Ukrainian language never existed, and then he had the audacity to turn right around and say that the Ukrainian language must not exist. Anyone with common sense would say either that Valujev did not know what he was talking about, or that he realized what the continuance of the Ukrainian language would mean to the peace of the Russian Empire.

During the World War, the United States government was interested in establishing order in the Ukraine. Charles J. Vopicka, United States Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Rumania, Serbia and Bulgaria, saw a chance for doing this. Over 200,000 Russian soldiers and officers wanted to enlist in the American army for small pay. Vopicka cabled the American government that a force of 200,000 fighting



The Trident, Sept. 1936.

Russians could be enlisted at the front to establish order in the Ukraine and to effectually check the rising tide of Bolshevism. He begged for immediate approval of this plan, and action to finance the organization, but the approval came too late. The willing Russians had already left the front to return to their homes.

Had this plan been put into operation, this large army could have been organized and thrown into the teeth of Bolshevism, and history would have been spared the frightful record of subsequent events. Ukrainia would have been saved.

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1935.

UNITY - A NECESSITY

It has been fitting upon many occasions to celebrate the momentary independence which was gained for Ukraine. We are not to celebrate the honor and glory of this independence gained; rather, to mourn the honor and glory that was lost by the inability of leaders to control what they had gained in the fatherland of our people.

We shall remember that Ukraine did at one time possess full independence. The question arises: what took place since? The answer is short but plain, straightforward but true: We do not possess the love towards our fellow men which is necessary to hold us together, and Unity is the one thing which is lacking.

The immortal American, President Lincoln, once stated: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." That is exactly the case or the status of the Ukrainian people, division in politics, division in state and division in religion; division in every nook and corner of the country.

WPA (11) 2201.3027

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1935.

How do you expect that country to live through all the terror and cruelty of such division?

Then, what was the cause of the division? There is no general rule governing the causes, but a simple abstract of the principle of blind leadership. And by blind leadership, I mean the first speaking fool with any half-education, who cares to come before some group of people. It has become a habit of the Ukrainian people and of Ukrainian descendants to follow the crowd; but in most cases the smaller crowd with the most foolish appearing leader.

Let us consider the case of the Ukrainian people here in the United States. We have Greek Catholics who are members of the one true faith of our Father, and which, I believe, was the first religion of the great Ukrainian country. But what has become of the case of late years? There came about a schism which separated the Ukrainian people into the first great division. Next came the Baptists, another division took place; and the Ukrainians have joined all sorts of protesting religions going into

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1935.

classes of beliefs to which a Ukrainian person should never stop, although his spirit and soul have long since been sacrificed at the altar of the falsely called ecclesiastical freedom, or the freedom of religion.

Unity, as I have already stated, is the thing which is lacking. Someone will ask: "What is unity?" Unity, therefore, is that quality of reason which enables people to think alike, to plan alike, and to act alike and together.

Another question arises in the mind: Why bring religion into consideration of the subject? A reply readily forms itself, since religion is the basic control on the morality of a people. Fear of fellow man, and fear of God, will prevent any person from creating wrong.

When religion is absent there remains nothing which can be of moral utility to a man flattered by egotism, and urged by evil desire to snatch everything possible, which might be even of little or not use to him, but which may be of use to his fellow man.

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1935.

The Ukrainian people have had tragic experiences. It is time to take note of this experience, and to make the best of it. We have also learned through experience that unfit and untrained leadership has caused the condition which now exists in that southeastern European country, Ukraine. So why not renew our course and go about matters in the proper way.

On the European unrest of the present day, there shall present itself an opportunity; and to seize that opportunity will be the duty of men capable of such a deed. Among the unrest and war cry of Europe there will arise the opportunity to free that rich and fertile country which our fathers are proud to call "Fatherland."

But to seize that opportunity and to free that fatherland will be the duty of men who shall have the courage, physical and moral, to act at the proper time. Most men have the physical strength and energy; but many do not possess the moral subsidence of energy which is most urgently necessary.

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1935.

Many of you shall ask: What is this moral support of which you speak?

The great English writer, poet laureate of England, Alfred Lord Tennyson, once wrote: "Pray! For more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." Prayer is a mighty weapon, mightier than sword and fire, and through prayer shall be attained the independence which was lost through foolery and egotism. It is up to you people, especially the younger people, to awaken to the fact that there still is an Almighty God, Who is capable of subduing the whole world. And the Almighty God Himself once said: "Ask and it shall be given to you."

So do not fail to ask. Ask for unity, for power! And in asking, unite and be prepared to act. Secure for yourselves the unity in the Greek Catholic Religion, the religion of our forefathers. Secure for yourselves the ability to lead and to act towards a peaceful, free, and happy life. Secure for yourselves the blessings which are necessary toward well being.

4206-108d (7-11) AHA



Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1935.

Who knows, but that amongst you is listed a future leader of the Ukrainian people. Who knows, but that amongst you is one whose name shall be remembered and revered through the ages for deeds splendid and heroic. Who knows, but that amongst you is a future general, a promoter of liberty and freedom in lands yet unfree, in states yet forlorn.

You are Americans, and by every right of reason, by every judgment of intellect, you must be loyal to America. America today is doing more for the poor people of the world than is all the rest of the world put together.

It is not necessary to fight and kill in order to secure independence for the fatherland, but powerful leadership, direct statesmanship, and honest generalship can do more today by speaking than can the armies of the universe by fighting.

In order to have that power, that directness, that honesty, and that

100-100000-3000



III H  
I B 4

- 7 -

UKRAINIAN

Ukrainian Youth, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1935.

ability, you must prepare yourselves. You must study, develop, and instruct yourselves in the principles of unity, unity in state, unity in religion and unity at all times, for divided we fall, and only united we stand for liberty and for freedom to all.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

The Trident, Sept. 1936

"THE UKRAINIAN YOUTH'S PROBLEM"

We know the fact exists that Ukraine is a country made up of almost 45,000,000 people. We, likewise, know that the Ukrainian ethnographical territory is divided among four of Europe's shrewed, super-active political countries: Russia, Poland, Chechoslovakia, and Roumania. We also should remember that in the event of a sudden spread and bursting of an everlastingly burning flame, that is, a realization of our ideals--a free and united Ukraine--we ukrainians must be prepared in one united mass, in order not to repeat our past grave and unexplained errors, for the greedy eyes of other dominant powers are always upon the Ukrainian land.

"In union there is strength;" "united we stand, divided we fall."

Bearing these two well known slogans in mind, let us unite to spread this burning flame, to destroy all tyranny, despotism and persecution found on ukrainian soil. With the one and only objective. "Freedom for all Ukrainian Nationalism," we can spread this flame and have remarkable results

ALL (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Trident, Sept. 1936

in every part of Ukraine.

We American-born young Ukrainians, with the knowledge and understanding of freedom, can readily see that our moral and material support is most valuable for the cause. By concentrating on and creating a united moral stand for the Ukrainian cause, we would have a great asset, which in due time would materialize into a reality-the liberation of Ukraine.

In the realization of our ideal-a free and united Ukraine, we young Ukrainians should remember that (1) Ukraine is divided among four powers: And (2) the Ukrainian people are constantly under pressure of Russification and Polonization, being either converted to the enemies' point of view and religion, compelled to adhere to the principles of Russia or Poland, or else cruelly treated for remaining "Ukrainians".

Recalling bits of Ukrainian history, we meet up with incidents which prove that history repeats itself. During the year 1638, Bogdan Khmelitzky and the Cossacks started a march upon Poland to regain their homeland from the Polish despots. On this march Khmelnitzky conquered town after town, city

III H  
III E

UKRAINIAN

The Trident, Sept. 1936

after city, until he reached a territory which he knew was definitely Ukrainian. Here he was astonished to find that under the influence of the Polish despots, the Ukrainian people were fighting against his own Cossacks. Not wanting to harm his own people, he decided to investigate the cause of this change. Khmelnitzky thus sent out his most reliable men to penetrate the Polish lines and find why his people were fighting against him, these men having instructions to spread propaganda so that the Polanized Ukrainians would join his ranks.

Upon making inquiries, these men found that Ukrainian religion was first of all tampered with. The Ukrainian people were forced to attend the Roman Catholic Church, and all Orthodox teachings were abolished. Besides, the Ukrainians were forced to speak Polish only. Gradually, Khmelnitzky's men spread a burning flame which reached the hearts of these Polonized Ukrainians. They explained to them that they were at heart Ukrainians, and not Poles. And that they should join Khmelnitzky to free their homeland. It was apparent that due to the severe oppression of the Polish lords, after patiently waiting for years for the liberation of Ukraine, these Ukrainian peasants slowly forgot their true identity and gradually were intermarrying

52206 (01) PROJ. 30275  
WPA (11) PROJ. 30275

III H  
III E

UKRAINIAN

The Trident, Sept. 1936

with the Poles. Nevertheless, a flame was lit in the hearts of the Ukrainian people. They deserted the Polish ranks, joined Khmelnitzky and fought with him until Ukraine again became independent.

Let us young Ukrainian-Americans strive to achieve a similar result. Let us go out into the world, meet the people who speak the language of the Ukrainian people, find out where they originally came from and see if their section belongs to any part of the Ukrainian ethnographical territory, and prove to them that they are Ukrainians and nothing else. Let us learn to know our Ukrainian geographical map and analyze and study the various sections of Ukraine...then we shall know that there are actually 45,000,000 Ukrainians who can be united into one indivisible nation.

Unite and go out to spread this burning flame, so that others may also catch its spirit, until with a realization of our ideals the flame throws these words across the horizon of the world--"A free and united Ukraine!"

III H  
III A  
III D

UKRAINIAN



Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Vol. I, No. 7, July 25, 1930.

TO THE UKRAINIAN LEGIONAIRES IN CHICAGO AND THE SUBURBS

We, the undersigned, hereby call all the Ukrainians that served in the American army, whether or not they are connected with any legion in Chicago and vicinity.

The purpose is to think over how to organize one powerful Ukrainian organization of military people.

Today we live through such times in our national Ukrainian affairs that all the thinking Ukrainians should be duly organized, and especially those that are devoted to the service of the people.

Scattered in all parts of Chicago, residing far from each other, the military Ukrainians, such as the legionaires and the civilians as well, should be all duly organized.

No one knows how soon the bell may sound that Ukraine is liberated and made a free state.



Ukrainia, (Ukraine), Vol. I, No. 7, July 25, 1930.

All understanding the value of this call are requested to write in care of the Ukrainia by addressing the envelope to the "Legionaire."

Very truly yours,

John Vorobetz

John Sinuk

Theodore Dutkanich

John Dutkanich

Leo Tiahnibyk

Stephen Protziuk



Ukraina (Ukraine), Vol. I, No. 5, July 11, 1930. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

LEAVING FOR LEMBERG

The co-editor of this weekly (Ukraina), engineer S. Kuropas, left for Europe, going to Lemberg for the convention of the Ukrainian agronomists.

On this occasion Mr. Kuropas will visit the Ukrainian associations and societies in Paris, France; Prague, Czechoslovakia; and the other places where the Ukrainian emigrants are living. S. Kuropas intends to come back to Chicago by the end of September of this year.

III H  
III B 1  
I G

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Apr. 15, 1930.

TEXT OF THE LETTER SENT TO THE HONORABLE ROYAL S. COPELAND,  
UNITED STATES SENATOR, BY THE SITCH ORGANIZATION

Honorable Sir:

Compelled to live out of our country, we Ukrainians were deeply touched by your generous intervention in behalf of our native land by your bill, introduced in the Senate of the United States of America, which recommended the recognition by the United States Government of an independent Ukraine. This bill reflects the great importance of self-determination of nations, a principle which actuated us in the year 1917-18 after the downfall of the Russian Empire, and upon which the wish of the Ukrainian nation for independence was based, as was so strikingly manifested by the voice of our people in 1917. Thus in 1917 the Ukraine became an independent country with a republican form of government, and later in 1918 it became a state under the leadership of a hetman. These achievements were later nullified by the violence of the Russian Bolsheviks, who, having conquered and subjugated

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H  
III B 1  
I G

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Apr. 15, 1930.

the country, merely granted it a fictitious independence under the nominal title of "Ukrainian Soviet Socialistic Republic", and the country became, in fact, a colony for Bolsheviks and was held in a slave-like independence under Bolshevik rule. With the country overrun and occupied by the Moscow Bolsheviks, the Ukrainian nation at once raised protests against this act of violence. The repeated peasant uprisings, general armed resistance against the oppressors, and lastly the flight of virtually the entire Ukrainian cultured class to other European countries, as well as to America and Asia, furnished proof of the Ukrainian protests against the Bolshevik occupation.

Imbued with the lofty principle of independence, every Ukrainian abroad put all his energies into the effort to influence public opinion regarding the deplorable state of affairs in his country under the Bolshevik yoke. This is the reason your splendid action is of such predominant moral importance and force to the Ukrainian cause, and why we hope that it may be instrumental in bringing about important results in our struggle for

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

III H  
III B 1  
I G

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Apr. 15, 1930.

the liberation of our country. While we are expressing our sincere gratitude to you, permit us at the same time to draw your attention to an important fact which, it seems to us, you did not especially dwell upon in your bill. Among the Ukrainians abroad, as well as among those who live upon the Ukrainian territory, there are two different political groups which, although each seeks to achieve an independent Ukraine, differ in their views as to the ultimate political structure of that country. One group strives for an independent Ukraine under a republican form of government, while the other, with which we ourselves are affiliated, hopes for an independent Ukraine under the leadership of a hetman, in accordance with our historical and traditional form of government. This latter form of government existed during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and was restored by Hetman Skoropadsky. In sympathizing with and welcoming your action in behalf of the independent Ukraine, we believe that your support of the cause as expressed by your bill did not embrace the idea of any particular form of government for an independent Ukraine. However, we are fully convinced that the form of government which is most universally

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36.1

III H  
III B 1  
I G

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

Sitch, Apr. 15, 1930.

approved, and which most nearly approaches our national principles and ideals,  
will be and should be selected by the Ukrainian notion.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

II A 3 b

III C

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date) 1922.

#### UKRAINIAN NATIONAL CHORUS IN CHICAGO

As in other localities, so also in Chicago the American citizens of Ukrainian descent welcomed very sincerely and acted as generous hosts to the Ukrainian National Chorus.

On Monday, October 8, at 8 A.M. the delegates from all Ukrainian societies, fraternities, etc., of Chicago were on hand at the La Salle Station, where the Chorus was to arrive. All the delegates, some of them in national costumes, welcomed the guests with flowers. Among them all the local Sitch District Number Two (Chicago) was best represented. Besides the delegates there was a great number of Ukrainian Chicagoans who came out personally to see and welcome the world-famous Chorus.

The Chorus arrived at 9 A.M. and was instantly surrounded by newspaper reporters. After this ordeal the members formed a semicircle, and Dr. Myroslaw Siemens

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H  
II A 3 b  
III C

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

officially welcomed them in the name of the Ukrainian Chicagoans, and presented Mr. A. Koshets, their conductor, with a grand bouquet of flowers. Mr. N. Motlink uttered a few words of welcome to the Chorus on behalf of the local Ukrainian students.

Mr. Koshets expressed in a few forceful words his appreciation of the welcome which they had accorded to him and to his Chorus. He ended with the exhortation:

"Give full support to the National Chorus!"

Immediately after this the delegates took the Chorus to the Auditorium Hotel for breakfast. This was followed by a tour through Chicago's principal streets, places, parks, and buildings of historic value.

On this same day in the evening the Chorus gave a concert in Symphony Orchestra

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



III H

II A 3 b

III C

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

Hall. This journal has not space enough to describe--and furthermore no words could do it--all the feeling and the inspiration that filled the hearts of each and every one present at the concert. It may be of importance to some to know that the hall, containing 3,000 chairs, was filled almost exclusively by Ukrainians. The Ukrainians had anticipated the large attendance and had bought their tickets ahead of time. Many of other nationalities, who did not expect so enormous a crowd, were unable to secure tickets in advance and consequently were included among the thousand and more who had to be turned away. For this reason the announcement was made in the intermission that another concert would be given on November 5 in the Medinah Temple, in a much more spacious hall.

The welcome committee, chosen from various societies, clubs, etc., provided handsome bouquets for Mr. Koshets and the soloists. There were also numerous bouquets from total strangers, as well as from many individual Ukrainians.

After the concert a banquet was arranged at the Congress Hotel in honor of the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

II A 3 b

III C

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

Ukrainian National Chorus. At the banquet delegates were present from almost every society, club, fraternity, etc., and especially from the Chicago Sitch Organization District Number Two.

At the banquet speech followed speech in honor of Mr. A. Koshets and his famous Chorus.

We must not omit to mention that the banquet was honored with the presence of the Ukrainian Metropolitan Archbishop Count Andrey Sheptytsky.

The speakers were as follows: Dr. M. Siminovich, Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky, chief executive of the Sitch Organization, who fearlessly and openly spoke his mind as to the difficult agreement between the Ukrainian National Chorus and their impresario Mr. Rabinoff, Dr. Volodimir Siminovich, Dr. S. Yanovich, the Reverend W. Stetsiuk, Metropolitan Archbishop Count Andrey Sheptytsky,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

II A 3 b

III C

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

S. Museychuk, M. Skatchuk, H. Skehar, T. Levtiich, the Reverend L. Van, the Reverend T. Hundiak, P. Novodvorsky, S. Kochy, R. Smook, T. Sawchuk, and others. To all these speeches Professor A. Koshets replied, revealing himself not only a genius of song but also a master of eloquence. The banquet was finished with the Ukrainian hymn sung with subdued voices, "Ukrainia Still Lives".

Special thanks are due to Roman Smook, our young attorney, who worked the hardest to make the welcome for the Chorus a success.

The Chorus remained in Chicago a whole week, and therefore Ukrainian Chicagoans had a better chance to talk to its members individually and to learn many things from our native nightingales about conditions in the old country.

On Tuesday the Chorus had a reception and a supper at the residence of the Reverend W. Stetsiuk, where Metropolitan Archbishop Count Sheptytsky resided

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

III H  
II A 3 b  
III C

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

during his stay in Chicago. The latter now had a chance to become better acquainted with the conductor, Professor Alexander Koshets, and his Chorus.

Here the singers were more at liberty to express and to enjoy themselves. They sang a few church and national songs which will long remain in the memory of the venerable old Archbishop and the rest who were present.

The Reverend Wasyl Stetsiuk verily is an exceptionally generous person and a sincere performer of his duties; he never spares himself nor his money for a good cause. He displayed these excellent traits of character particularly at the funeral of the late Perehowsky, in the illness of Archbishop Sheptytsky, and in the reception of the Chorus at his residence. Three cheers for him for that!

On Friday, November 3, the Ukrainian Orthodox people prepared a welcome supper for the Chorus at 1944 West Erie Street, Chicago. Various speakers had a chance to express themselves at this banquet, but they all unanimously had words

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

- 7 -

UKRAINIAN

II A 3 b

III C

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

of cordial welcome and sincere gratitude for Professor Koshets and the entire Chorus. Mr. Koshets thanked the speakers for their warm words of appreciation as well as for the presents received. Here he described more at length the Ukrainian National Chorus and its traveling mission all over the world. The Chorus did its part and sang a few songs, which pleased those who were present better than anything else would have done.

During the banquet John Barabash's well-known orchestra played.

On Sunday Professor Koshets and his assistant Professor Harry Tuchapsky attended mass in St. Nicholas' Church, at the corner of Oakley Boulevard and Rice Street. Dr. Joseph Nazaruk, special representative from Ukrainia, was also present.

On this same Sunday in the afternoon Professor Koshets was invited to a big meeting called by Dr. Joseph Nazaruk. Requested to speak by the latter as well as by the whole meeting committee, Professor Koshets made an exceptional

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H  
II A 3 b  
III C

- 8 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

impression upon the audience with his talk. He showed himself a master of eloquence.

Immediately after the meeting the Ukrainians went to hear the Ukrainian National Chorus at the Medinah Temple. Since the Ukrainians had attended the mass meeting in the afternoon, not many of them were present at the concert; nevertheless the spacious hall was filled almost to capacity by the American public.

The program of the concert was a novelty even to those who had regularly attended all the concerts of the Chorus, and the public was much pleased, since these numbers and the presentation of them were something entirely new to the audience. Miss Nina Koshets sang some of the solos, such as "Oh, Mother," and "Tra la la!" May I add that this hall is twice as large as that used for the other concert?

It is next to impossible to describe every singer of the Chorus individually or every number separately. Let our hearts be the judges of what an impression

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



III H  
II A 3 b  
III C

- 9 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

these songs made on the audience. Self-praise gets no one anywhere; therefore let me cite what some of the local American newspapers had to say about the Chorus:

"Hail and sincere thanks to you, great Conductor A. Koshets, and to your Chorus! You seem to us like your native nightingales."

"Hail to you! By singing about the freedom of Ukrainia, you are strengthening her aims and endeavors."

"We salute you for your divinely melodious way of telling us who you are and what your ancestry is."

Sing, therefore, for us and for others! Sing of the famous Sitch of the past and of their dauntless heroes, who with their breasts for bulwarks defended not only Ukrainia but also the whole Western civilization against the savage hordes

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



III H  
II A 3 b  
III C

- 10 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. (No Date), 1922.

of Turks and Tartars and other migrating Asiatic tribes for centuries. Tell the world through the medium of song what Ukrainia is: that she is one of the richest countries in the world; that her Cossacks have done far more than their share in the preservation of Western civilization and culture for many centuries. Through the medium of our song make the world recognize the immortal fame and glory of the Ukrainian Cossacks, saviors of European culture.

The Observer

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III H

II D 10

III B 2

I A 3

I C (Russian)

I C (Polish)

I C

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), July, 1922.

A LETTER TO SIEGE MEMBERS IN CHICAGO AND ABROAD  
BY A. NEZBIENKO, FEZ-MOROCCO

[Excerpt]

Your Siege Organization should be particularly mindful of those things which will lead to the liberation of Ukrainia.

I look upon this Organization as an element which is actually a blossom of our future happiness. I believe that the Siege Organization is the one that will supply the main springs of our future Ukrainian State apparatus, without which, the structure of our State cannot exist as such; nay, even the enlightened mass, without such ranks cannot constitute a worthwhile creative power. Siege organization appears to be this very foundation upon which expert builders can construct a charming palace that is beautiful to look at, be the observer near or far.

The Ukrainians in Chicago and in the United States in general, particularly the





UKRAINIAN

- 2 -

III H

II D 10

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), July, 1922.

I A 3

I C (Russian)      Siege organization, has done much for Ukrainia. Both your  
I C (Polish)        material help and protests, history cannot and will not forget  
I C                    nor slight. Yet, from you, who are real Ukrainians, not only  
in name but also in deed, Ukrainia expects much more than that which you have  
just done, because in America no Polish blackjacks nor Russian detectives are  
threatening you for your cultural activities. There you are free to organize,  
free in many respects; therefore, far more is expected of you. "Your work  
should be more productive," thus call to you those from beyond the grave who  
fell gloriously for the cause of liberty; thus call to you the abundantly  
productive wheat fields of Ukrainia.

Ukrainia **wants** you to help her at the approaching twelfth-hour decisive battle  
for freedom, and to all of us it will mean to mend or end, to live a victorious  
life, or go to a glorious death.

Yes, in such a critical hour, Ukrainia **demand**s you to join the ranks of her army.  
At that hour Ukrainia will need more well-educated people for various official



UKRAINIAN

- 3 -

III H

II D 10

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), July, 1922.

I A 3

I C (Russian) positions in different branches and departments of her future  
I C (Polish) State apparatus. I am sorry to say that in the past some of our  
I C men holding responsible positions were not trained enough for  
their special offices, and this was one of the main reasons why  
Ukrainia was defeated. Due to this frequent incompetency of officeholders, the  
shrewd enemies had a freer hand to enter the forbidden door which, when they once  
entered they left but ruins therein. Thus the things that were valiantly fought  
for by our boys, everything worthwhile acquired by the Ukrainians, was destroyed  
by the enemy.

Therefore, organize for the time of liberation is again very near. Have the rank  
and file of well-educated men and youth in various branches of learning prepared  
and ready to answer the call of Ukrainia to fill successfully her administrative  
offices. Therefore be ready! At the opportune time let every one be on the alert,  
prepared and ready to fall in line and take the place where he is best fitted.  
Be ready to drive away the enemy, the occupier of our native land, and stand  
firmly on guard to prevent any hostile creature from poisoning our future peace-  
ful inhabitants.

III H  
II D 10

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

III B 2

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), July, 1922.

I A 3

I C (Russian) Remember, dear countrymen, should we fail to have enough  
I C (Polish) intelligentsia of different ranks and in various fields of  
I C learning, we may find ourselves again as if in the midst of  
the raging ocean billows, and our boats and rafts filled with  
treasures may find themselves at the bottom of the ocean.

Siege organization has but one aim to help create and prepare enough workers to fill properly official State positions of the future State apparatus. There, in the United States, you have the facilities to prepare those things, and this is all the more reason why you should not let any party differences cause any dissension among you.

Your full co-operation will not only help Ukrainia become independent once more but will also help to place her on the same level with other cultured nations.

There were both leaders and masses, but there was not enough creative power, especially in cities, which are the most sensitive parts of the nerves of the





UKRAINIAN

- 5 -

III H

II D 10

III B 2

I A 3

I C (Russian)

I C (Polish)

I C

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), July, 1922.

State, because cities are the brain of a nation or a country.

Therefore, let us consider cities as our strongholds, well protected by suitable and well-trained officials. Then I am sure that no hostile viper with its venomous teeth can

harm us.

Therefore, all who love Ukraina should join the Siege ranks and get prepared, for the eleventh hour is at hand!

III H  
III B 2

UKRAINIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30279

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May 17, 1922.

LETTER OF THANKS AND APPEAL FROM UKRAINIAN SCHOOL, LEMBERG,  
APRIL 12, 1922, TO CHICAGO BRANCH NO. 2 OF THE UNITED  
UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN WOMEN ASSOCIATIONS

We received your letter of March 10 with the donation and wish to thank you cordially for it.

May we appeal to you again that you remember our Ukrainian Vernacular School in the Old Country?

During these grave moments which our people have to live through, the important activity left to us is to organize Ukrainian Vernacular Schools everywhere possible on the Ukrainian occupied land. At present many Ukrainians do not as yet fully understand the actual weight and importance of such school activity and they thereby create obstacles. By and by they also will get accustomed, will fall in line and contribute monthly to the Vernacular School, for such is our lot under the enemy's occupation



III H  
III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May 17, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

of this part of our country, i.e., Eastern Galicia, Cholm, Podolia, Volynia, Bukovina. We wish to stress that a General Ukrainian Congress, regardless of parties, was called and it decided the following:

"Whereas, the Ukrainian Vernacular Schools are entirely cultural, non-partisan, and at the present time the most important institutions, they must and will be supported by all Ukrainians, regardless of their individual political concepts."

The budget of these private Ukrainian Vernacular Schools is 6,000,000 Polish marks per month, but to have the schools conducted successfully it is necessary to have 15,000,000 Polish marks per month.

We turn to you with this humble petition of ours, yes, to you, Ukrainian-American women. Forward with us to spontaneous activity, to spread the idea of the Ukrainian Vernacular Schools in the Old Country. Help our countrymen beyond the seas to tax themselves voluntarily one per cent on their monthly income.

III H  
III B 2

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), May 17, 1922.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

To facilitate this aim we are sending to you one hundred copies of the jubilee pamphlet of the Ukrainian Pedagogical Society, which copies, please distribute personally or by mail to well-known persons.

In anticipation that you will comply with our appeal and become an active member of the Ukrainian Vernacular School, we in advance cordially thank you.

Wishing you the very best of luck,

Very respectfully yours,

Ukrainian Pedagogical Association,  
Department Vernal School  
Lemberg, Rynok 10, Second Floor.

Anton Hladyshowsky, chairman;

M. Halushchynsky, secretary.

III H  
III B 2

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Mar. 17, 1922.

LETTER OF RECOGNITION FROM VIENNA

To the Sitch Central Executive Office,  
Attention: Dr. S. K. Hrynevetsky, Chief Executive,  
Chicago, Illinois



Conforming with the request of our President of the Galician Republic (Eastern  
Ukraine), Dr. Eugene Petrushevich, I wish to acknowledge receipt of your  
letter dated Mar. 2, 1922.

Our Government knows well the sincerely patriotic activity of your organization  
among our emigrants in America to free our Fatherland from the claws of the  
Polish barbarian occupiers.

Our Government also knows the moral and material help of your organization in  
buying our Liberty Bonds there in the United States of America.

For this patriotic activity, kindly accept cordial and sincere thanks from our

III H  
III B 2

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Mar. 17, 1922. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

President and Government.

Our Government sees in your organization, one of the centers of our moral and physical strength among the emigrants in America, which gives us assurance that our native land can at any moment depend on the well-disciplined rank and file of your organization. In unity, strength!

With sincere greetings to your splendid Executive Staff and its Members,

Very respectfully,

Harry Myketey  
Authorized Office of Foreign Affairs  
Vienna, April 20, 1922.

(Seal)

III H

III B 2

UKRAINIAN

I C

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. and Dec. 1921.

I G

I C (Russian)

HOW LONG SHALL WE BE SERVANTS?

I C (Polish)

An Appeal to Sitch Members  
in Chicago and Abroad  
by

John Dmytriw, Chicagoan

Three years have already passed and the wild Poles, with fire and sword are still murdering our brothers and sisters, in penitentiaries and on gibbets, pillaging and ruining everything Ukrainian, ruining villages, towns, and cities, plundering our native land.

Hundreds of thousands of our people are dying under the Polish-Russian yoke: they either die of starvation, or in jail, or are killed outright.

Hundreds of thousands of our youth have fallen in battles; hundreds of thousands are crippled because they went to fight for the freedom and independence of Ukraine. Today the latter are dying of cold and starvation. In Eastern



III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

III B 2

I C                    Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. and Dec. 1921.

I G

I C (Russian)    Galicia and all over Ukraine we see utter poverty and starva-  
I C (Polish)       tion. In Eastern Galicia as well as all over Ukraine nothing  
                         but gloom, pauperism and starvation is to be found. Who is  
to help them? We! Other people will not take care of our nation.

We Sitch members of Chicago and abroad, should take example from our forefathers Zaporoztsi. By this time we should have already 100,000 Sitch members right here in America, but alas, we are far below this desired number.

Ukrainian Cossacks Zaporoztsi advanced through water and fire, by land and sea, in order to free their countrymen from Turkish and Tartaric slavery, and what are we doing in a similar case? We must help our countrymen to drive out the enemy from our native land. Otherwise, we shall not be worthy of the name of followers of the famous Cossacks as long as we do not do our sacred duty to our brothers over there.



III H

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

III B 2

I C                    Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. and Dec. 1921.

I G

I C (Russian)       Our brothers and sisters are dying of starvation in the

I C (Polish)       Polish prisons and under the Polish yoke. Shall we look at  
                     these criminal perpetrations with indifference? If so, then  
we are unworthy to even belong to the Sitch organization.

Ukraine is one of the richest countries, in many natural resources, in the whole world. It is our sacred duty to take our own native country out of the hands of the enemy and become ourselves masters in our homeland. To accomplish this we must solidly unite into one unbroken chain with one aim and slogan: Away with the enemy from our country. Let us get to work. Let us establish Sitch branches in every place where such as yet are not existing. By being united in Sitch organizations it will give us strength and prestige and help to drive away the enemy. This we have to bring to a successful end, and the sooner the better, because we do not intend to continue dying in agony under the Polish yoke.

Look, brothers! Poland is sinking deeper and deeper every day and we are sure





III H

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

III B 2

I C

Sichovi Visty (Sitch News), Nov. and Dec. 1921.

I G

I C (Russian) she will fall apart. All we have to do at the present time is  
I C (Polish) to give her a good swift kick, and in driving her away we must  
take our country into our own hands.

Let us first unite into one front and the rest shall be added unto us. Therefore, let us unite and thus show the world that there is unity and strength in us, whereby they will sanction our aim, and fully recognize our freedom and independence.



III H

I C (Polish)

III B 3 b

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. & Dec. 1921.

II B 1 a

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II D 10

APPEAL OF THE CENTRAL SIEGE ORGANIZATION IN CHICAGO

III B 2

TO ALL MEMBERS

I C

The highest and the most precious ideal, the most beautiful and the happiest thought of an individual as well as that of a whole nation is freedom, that is, independence and self-government of one's nation on one's own land.

Yet, for how many years did our people fight, and are still fighting, for this freedom? How many heroes died for it? How much blood was shed for it?

Day after day, year after year, our nation is fighting for freedom, and is waiting for the moment of resurrection, the moment of freedom!

Many summers our forefathers, fathers and even our brothers toiled at the sweat of their brows, the hottest days not excluded, on the manor fields that were not, and are not their own; many winters they froze in unheated homes or tramped around without a place to lay their heads, they were all waiting and

III H

- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

IC (Polish)

III B 3 b

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. & Dec. 1921.

II B 1 a

II D 10

III B 2

I C

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

lived with the sole hope that better days were yet to come, the days of national freedom. They were and are still waiting! Their bodies are freezing with cold, while Polish bandits are beating them up, yet they suffer, and are waiting for us here beyond the seas, with their outstretched arms asking us for help!

But how can we help them? Is it with our tears, by weeping over their bitter fate, without otherwise even turning a finger for a betterment of their lot, while we continue to live comfortably here in America? We must help them with something substantial! We must follow the appeal which they send us through the words of President Petrushevich and his envoys! We, one and all, should buy a National Liberty Bond, and thus help to defend the rights of Eastern

III H

- 3 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

III B 3 b

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. & Dec. 1921.

II B 1 a

II D 10

III B 2

I C

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 40277

Galicia, i.e., Western Ukrainia. This is the only way in which we can help our fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, who are suffering today great tortures under Polish bayonets.

We must support our Ukrainian government in its struggle for independence of our Eastern Galicia, the dear land of our forefathers who shed so much blood for it and the many, many who gave their lives for it.

Therefore, we appeal to you, all Siege members of both sexes: If there be anybody who still has not bought a Liberty Bond to help free Eastern Galicia from the Polish occupiers and their yoke, try to buy one for the smallest sum of money. It is the last call!

Be generous, Siege members! Those few dollars that you have or will spend for the Liberty Bond, they will be paid back to you or to your children by

III H

- 4 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

III B 3 b

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. & Dec. 1921.

II B 1 a

II D 10

III B 2

I C

WPA (ILL) PROC 30275

Ukrainia, when she is freed.

It is the duty of every Siege member to not only buy a bond, but also to help sell some to others.

Christmas time is approaching. Try to recollect how you Siege members, enjoyed immensely this Christmas holiday in Ukraina. How lovely it is just to think of it. How sweetly, how pleasantly, in a cozy home with the rest of the family we celebrated it. But how bitter it is for the one who does not have any home relatives, and sometimes not even a bite of stale bread on this great holiday. What an unwelcome thought to think of those unfortunate ones, hungry and in tatters, driven out of Ukraina by the enemy, somewhere in Europe tramping through foreign lands, and reminding themselves on Christmas day of the grand times we all once had in Ukraina.

III H

- 5 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

III B 3 b

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. & Dec. 1921.

II B 1 a

II D 10

III B 2

I C

WPA (U) PRO: 30276

Such poor tramps, hungry and ill-dressed, are our own Siege sharpshooters in Czechoslovakia and other countries. These, our brothers, once sacrificed their lives for their people, they still are more ready to fight for the ideal of freedom for our land and people. They, hungry and cold, are just awaiting the momentum, when again they will have a chance to fight for what is Ukrainian. It is our duty to help them. Let us show them materially that we are united with them in spirit, and thereby we will inspire them while they are waiting for an opportune time to fight!

Therefore, on Christmas Day let us go from house to house to sing Christmas carols and the money received for it let us send to our brother fighters. Let none of the Ukrainian homes refuse Christmas carolers, for theirs is a great purpose: to help our heroes who stand in protest against the whole

III H

- 6 -

UKRAINIAN

I C (Polish)

III B 3 b

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. & Dec. 1921.

II B 1 a

II D 10

III B 2

I C

WPA (LL) PRO 1021

world for the freedom of Ukrainia.

Let every Siege Branch appoint a committee of Christmas carol singers, to go from house to house, and the money thus collected let them send to Czecho-Slovakia for Ukrainian soldiers.

Then every Siege Branch should give a list of exactly how much it collected for that purpose and where the money was sent.

We anticipate that every Siege branch will answer the appeal and do his duty as we have directed, thereby helping our brother soldiers to get ready once more to fight for Ukrainian freedom.



III H

I C (Polish)

III B 3 b

II B 1 a

II D 10

III B 2

I C

- 7 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News), Nov. & Dec. 1921.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

M. Kotchuk, ass't head commander,  
S. Museychuk, rec. secretary,  
N. Pashko, fin. secretary,  
L. B. Stachursky, colonel,  
I. Shkraba, cashier.

UKRAINIAN



III H

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

II B 3

I C

IV

Sichovi Visty, January, 1921.

LETTER FROM DR. K. TRILOVSKY  
[Athletic Olympiad at Prague]

Vienna, Austria, December 24, 1920. Greetings: I have just received a copy of Sichovi Visty of August last, wherein I notice that during the meeting of June 27, the Sitch members of Chicago praised me and my work very highly by standing up and singing the song, "What Kind of Wind", in my honor. Many thanks to P. Novodvorsky, Chicago district colonel, and Stephen Musiychuk, district secretary, for their initiative in the matter.

Unfortunately this news did not reach me until half a year later, but it has moved me greatly. I have worked for our cause all my life, and especially during the World War, yet how much have I suffered even from my own countrymen? Therefore, this kind of acknowledgment on the part of my Chicago over-sea brothers, is real manna for my greatly depressed soul.



- 2 -

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty, January, 1921.

On this account, I am, my dear brothers, herewith expressing my cordial thanks for your appreciation of my work. At this moment I wish to add that it makes me very happy to see you, beyond all expectations, as stalwart Sitch members as you were in your native land. I know you are furthering the Sitch activity in the same direction and spirit as it once flourished in the Eastern Ukraine.

I am building high hopes on your excellent Sitch organization, for I am sure that it will be a blessing to America, and that it will have a considerable bearing upon our national regeneration in the homeland.

True enough, our land, at the present time, is flooded with enemy regiments, and our people are groaning under the feet of the Poles; therefore, all the greater responsibility lies upon us as emigrants. We must do what our brothers and sisters in the native land cannot. It is our duty to give them both material and moral help, so that all may survive this critical period.



Sichovi Visty, January, 1921.

It is the duty of all of us who are now living abroad to prepare all those things which are necessary for our Sitch activity, so that, should we return home, we will be prepared and supplied with ammunition.

Toward the end of February, 1919, I established a main Sitch Committee in Vinnitsa, in Great Ukraine, and at the end of April a similar committee in the Carpathian Ukraine (formerly under Hungary).

There is an excellent opportunity for you, Ukrainian-Chicagoans, in the coming year, 1921, to make yourselves known to the entire civilized world. Next year, a great convention of athletic societies and associations of the laboring class will take place in Prague. It is the so-called "Athletic Olympiad," a festival to which all the working-class athletic organizations of the whole world are invited. This Olympiad will be under the auspices of the United Workingmen's Gymnastic League, Prague, II, Navlickova, 5 B, whose



Sichovi Visty, January, 1921.

honorary head is Masaryk himself, president of the Czechoslovak Republic. The Czechoslovak government, through Mr. Benes, its minister of foreign affairs, has officially invited the whole world to take part in this festival.

As a sacred duty you should do everything in your power to see that your Sitch organization in Chicago, as well as all the other Sitch organizations in other countries all over the world, is well represented at this festival, since it is classed also as a workingmen's athletic organization. You, Ukrainian-Chicagoans, should help, by your active participation in this festival, to let the whole world hear about you and thus be reminded that the Ukrainian nation lives, and together with working-men's athletic organizations of other nationalities fights for the betterment of humanity.

It is evident that our Ukrainian brigades in Czechoslovakia will not lag behind. We are sure that they, especially those from the Carpathian Ukraine

Sichovi Visty, January, 1921.

(autonomous state in Czechoslovakia), will be very well represented on this occasion.



You also, Ukrainian-Chicagoans, must help us to show the world that Ukrainia lives and is struggling in every field for her existence and betterment. Therefore, it is desirable that your Chicago Sitch, as well as the American Sitch in general, take part in this athletic festival. It is self-evident that you are unable to send out a large group, but you can send a small detachment, including especially those members who have had something to do with Europe in the past. The Ukrainian flag carried beside the splendid American starry flag at the festival, will help us to gain friends among the Czechs as well as among other nations, and particularly among the American-born delegates, some of whom do not as yet know much about us Ukrainians, and about our Sitch organization in America.

Thanking you, Ukrainian-Chicagoans, members of the Sitch organization, from



Sichovi Visty, January, 1921.

the bottom of my heart for your friendly acknowledgment of my work, may I take this opportunity to command the attention of the whole worthy Sitch organization in the United States of America, and cry out with a thundering voice so that my brothers and sisters beyond the sea may hear the words:

"The great mother of the Ukrainian Cossacks still lives!"

Sincerely,

Dr. Kyrilo Trilovsky, general head of the United Sitch Organizations in Eastern Ukraine; the speaker of the Central Sitch Committee in Great Ukraine; head of the Committee for Carpathian Ukraine.



III H  
II D 10  
I G

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL REPUBLIC  
AMONG THE UKRAINIANS IN CHICAGO

Sunday, Nov. 16, the Ukrainians in Chicago and vicinity had an unusual honor, to welcome among themselves the representatives of the Ukrainian National Republic, namely, Julian Bachynsky, head of the Ukrainian extraordinary diplomatic mission to the United States, and Mr. Kozakivich, his secretary.

The greeting of the dear guests took place in the national hall at Oakley Blvd. and Rice St., during the extraordinary meeting of the Ukrainian delegates of all the Ukrainian societies in Chicago and vicinity, witnessed by an audience of several hundred people.

Dr. Vladimir Siminovich was chairman of the meeting; M. Ftomin and H. Kisil were secretaries.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

At 2 P. M. Dr. Julian Bachynsky and his secretary, Mr. Kozakivich, appeared at the meeting, being welcomed by a thundering ovation of those present.

In the name of the meeting and the whole Ukrainian colony in the city of Chicago and vicinity, Dr. Siminovich cordially greeted the legation of the Ukrainian Republic. To this Dr. Bachynsky answered with a speech to the meeting that was actually flowing from the heart.

Having explained to the meeting that the main object of the arrival of Ukrainian diplomatic mission to America was to gain recognition of the Ukrainian Independent Republic by the United States Government, Dr. Bachynsky pointed out the manner and the way whereby the Ukrainian immigration in the United States has the possibility and the duty to help the Ukrainian state mission to attain their main object.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

"The Ukrainian immigration in America," said Dr. Bachynsky, "is almost in its entirety of a working class character, which is a deciding factor in its organizations, struggling for a decent living wages. This characteristic of our immigrants in America, once farmers and laborers in the old country, who are earning their daily bread with their hands, is the reason why the Ukrainian immigration on this side of the ocean with such enthusiasm greeted the Ukrainian National Republic in the Ukrainian native land; an independent state of the Ukrainian farmers and laborers in particular.

"This almost uniform characteristic of the Ukrainian immigration in America shows that all its groups are in their very essence alike, not antagonistic, and as such should go in one direction, especially in the affairs wherein the welfare and the future of the Ukrainian nation, of the Ukrainian democratic state and its independence is concerned. The leaders of the several independent groups ought to bear this well in mind.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

"The Ukrainian State mission," continued Dr. Bachynsky, "does not meddle nor does it intend to interfere with the interior affairs of each group among the Ukrainian immigration.

"The mission treats all the groups alike as individuals working for the general welfare of the Ukrainian cause, and suggests only, and wishes from its very heart that the scale of activity of every group be raised to the utmost of its capacity in order to help the native nation and land to realize its wishes, sincerity and zeal, with which the Ukrainian immigrant is enthused for the common cause of ours.

"As in Ukraina, all the loyal sons of hers, regardless of their political tendency, joined one common front to defend and safeguard the liberty and freedom of Ukraina, so also it is the duty of the Ukrainian immigration on this side of the ocean, unanimously to stand together and with its power second the motion and thus support our brothers in the native land.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

"Contention and ambition of the individual groups can find its expression only in the field of zealous activity for the good of the nation."

Further, the speaker suggested the ways by which the beyond-the-sea immigration can assist Ukrainia.

In the first place this is a matter of a political activity and propaganda of the Ukrainian immigrants in favor of the independence of the Ukrainian National Republic.

Starting with shops and factories where the Ukrainian workingman meets the Americans, and going up to the highest legislative and executive bodies of the American Federal institutions, the Ukrainian immigrants have the opportunity of carrying on a propaganda in favor of our most justified Ukrainian cause.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

The American citizens, the American public opinion, the decisive American legislative, and other official bodies must be informed in every possible way by the Ukrainian immigration in America about the just struggle of the Ukrainian nation for its freedom and state independence, and thus help the free and independent Ukraina to earn the approval and acknowledgment of the greatest republic in the world, the United States of America.

Every judicious activity on the part of the Ukrainian immigration aimed in that direction will aid our endeavor considerably.

This work of the Ukrainian immigration in America, in many instances, already has taken up in that direction an organized form of activity with the assistance of the Ukrainian press and the information bureaus.

It is understood, however, that the activity of the official Ukrainian mission in the United States has entirely to travel by independent roads.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

The second great duty of our beyond-the-sea immigration is to help materially the pillaged and destroyed native country during the World War, and especially that part of the country which suffered the most, namely, Eastern Galicia.

In this field this immigration can and ought to help very much the native country.

Contributions and the sending out to the old country of suits of clothes, linen, shoes, and other materials, and funds by the Ukrainian immigrants in America will alleviate the horrible misery among the relatives in our native country.

The whole Ukrainian (Eastern) Galicia groans not only from starvation and cold, but also from the dreadful epidemic diseases.





Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

For the money collected in America it will be possible to organize medical help and hospital assistance; to buy medicine for the sick and bread for the hungry.

A material help on the part of the beyond-the-sea emigration to the native land is at the present time of the most vital importance.

Therefore, with greatest joy the speaker did welcome the thought of establishing a Ukrainian Relief Committee among the immigrants of ours to help the native land. This had been proposed already, and unanimously decided upon by the delegates of all the Ukrainian organizations in America that met in New York to make this a reality as soon as possible.

The aim of the activity of the Ukrainian Relief Committee is of an immense importance, and of common interest to all the Ukrainian immigrants. Therefore, the proposed work of the Committee ought to reconcile to themselves



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

the Ukrainian totality both in the United States and Canada. Only with united energy and effort of all the United States citizens of Ukrainian descent, who are the only source of help for our suffering brothers, the old country can receive such material help as is necessary at the present extraordinary critical moment to eliminate the heretofore unheard of suffering as much as possible.

The third point of Dr. Eachysky's speech was about preparing the emigrants to serve the native country as useful Ukrainian citizens in the event they go back there.

Many emigrants in America and Canada with time will return to the native land. Ukrainia entertains high hopes of her sons living abroad. Ukrainia will welcome them with sincere, open arms as experienced and well prepared builders of the new Ukrainian Republic and of the independent Ukrainian national life.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

The sons of Ukrainia, who because of the long period of war, though many of them wounded, in great sufferings and scarcity, lifted up the risen Ukrainia and defended her freedom and independence, but they are too much exhausted to undertake the creative and reconstructive work by themselves. They need our help, our fresh unused energy. This supply of new energy will come from our beyond-the-sea emigration.

For the Ukrainian emigrants abroad, in the first place the youth, awaits a great task in the independent Ukrainia. They are to continue the life in freedom through channels of creative work.

Therefore, the Ukrainian youth abroad, of both sexes, ought to prepare itself here accordingly for that one great task.

Should they return to Ukrainia, they ought to be armed with sincerity, enlightenment, and stand as fearless defenders of the Ukrainian liberty.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

They ought to return with the greatest possible resources of human skill and professional knowledge.

Thus, in the old country, they will become leaders and teachers of their brothers, who lived all their lives in their native land, in those things which they had a chance to learn in the wide world.

Therefore, an organization of the Ukrainian youth among the beyond-the-sea emigration, whose concrete object is love of and attachment to the independent Ukrainia, to work for intellectual uplifting and professional learning of the members, is exactly the best sign that the Ukrainian immigrants of the United States and Canada understand well their future duty toward their own nation and their native land.

The speaker sincerely welcomes the Siege brotherhood in the United States



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

who inscribed on its banner an uplifting, yet true, slogan "in union and learning lies the strength of the nation."

Under this slogan the sons of Ukrainia are shedding their blood for the freedom of Ukrainia. Under this slogan the Siege brothers from beyond-the-sea in an opportune time, will stand shoulder to shoulder to active work for common good.

A storm of a long-lasting ovation was the reward of the envoy, Julian Bachynsky, for his speech.

With the speech of Dr. Bachynsky ended the official appearance of the Ukrainian mission before the Ukrainian colony of Chicago.

Then followed a discussion of the delegates of the associations in the presence of the envoys of the mission.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

The following took part in the discussions: H. Kysil, Novodvorsky, Dr. Siminovich, Moranets, Kryvovyaz, Rev. M. Strutynsky, Didyk, Boychuk, Dr. Hrynevetsky.

The discussion was carried mainly on the ways of organizing a speedy material help to the native country.

As a consequence the meeting unanimously passed a resolution demanding of all the central organizations, whose delegates took part in the common conference in New York, under the leadership of the head of the Ukrainian diplomatic mission, to introduce and establish as soon as possible a Relief Committee for the purpose of helping the native country on the basis that had been decided upon by the delegates of the Ukrainian organizations at the New York conference.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

It was delegated also to the Ukrainian Red Cross in Chicago, as a local branch of the future Relief Committee, to start out its activity in Chicago and vicinity as soon as possible.

The treasurer of the Chicago Committee is Dr. Siminovich who, simultaneously with the activity in Chicago and vicinity, undertook to organize another Relief Committee in Canada, where he is invited by the Canadian Ukrainian organizations and will leave for Canada in the nearest future.

Immediately after the meeting they started the relief collection, which will be carried out systematically within all the societies, and at every opportune time till the end of the relief collection campaign.

Dr. Bachynsky, the envoy, made a good start by contributing \$100 to the relief fund.





Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 42, Nov. 22, 1919.

The collection among the Oakley group was postponed till the next Sunday, due to the fact that the meeting was coming to a close.

To begin with \$340.30 was collected on the very first day.

Dr. V. Siminovich, in the name of all the Ukrainians present, thanked the envoys of the Ukrainian mission for their coming to Chicago. The meeting ended with the national anthem, "Already Ukrainia has risen."

III H  
I G  
I C

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

# THE AMERICAN PEACE DELEGATE, POLK, HELPS POLAND TO SEIZE GALICIA

The Chicago Polish newspaper, National Daily, organ of the Polish banker Smulski, who is a personal friend of Paderewski, usually has very good information about all affairs concerning Poland, and about all the Polish propaganda and its official politics both in Europe and America.

In the issue No. 266 of the above mentioned newspaper, of Nov. 12th, the editorial, "It, and let it be so," there are important data which throw light on the character of the Polish official circles headed by Paderewski and the delegates for the Peace Conference in Paris, and particularly on the character of Polk, the United States delegate with reference to the Ukrainian (Eastern) Galicia.

The Poles make great endeavors to make the Peace Conference in Paris, which has almost decided as to its taking the final step, to cede definitely Ukrainian Galicia to the Polish state forever.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

The Poles, who in a criminal way, aggressively with the force of arms, against the will of all the Ukrainian nation, occupied Ukrainian Galicia, are very much concerned and want to induce the Peace Conference in Paris to give them some title, whereby they could hold the Ukrainian land in the rapacious claws of the Polish white eagle.

Mr. Polk, a delegate to the Peace Conference in Paris, a representative from this great American nation, waged war against the European autocracy to insure all the enslaved nations who are deprived of freedom and independence to give them justice; according to the Polish newspaper, he acted very favorably toward Poles in their robbing aggressiveness with reference to foreign lands, and in the first place toward Ukrainian (Eastern) Galicia.

Here is what the National Daily writes: "With reference to Eastern Galicia Mr. Korab Kucharski in his last letter from Paris writes favorable news.

"Our general opinion is that the Polish affairs have been pushed aside



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

from the green table and our delegation, having folded their arms indifferently, follows a development of affairs foreign to us. However, to judge it to be so would be a mistake. President Paderewski told me: 'During the last three weeks I signed more notes and made more declarations than before during the congress session.'

"As a matter of fact, within the last few days our delegation waged one of the most important, if not the heaviest fights at the congress. It was about ceding Lemberg and Eastern Galicia to Poland. This affair had been decided and buried in the mass of documents and memorials.

"The highest tribunal had decreed that Eastern Galicia will be ceded to Poland for a stretch of fifteen years, and after that a plebiscite will take place as to where it is to belong.

To lose Eastern Galicia would mean not only to lose the oil fields and the fertile land, but would mean also tearing down one of the main pillars of the Polish state.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

"This view was directed by the activity of our delegates, Paderewski and Dmowski.

"Therefore, our representatives when they learned about the decision of the Peace Conference with reference to Eastern Galicia, they did not take it for granted.

"Paderewski succeeded, due to selected arguments and ceaseless activity for several weeks, in the first attempt to convince the congress.

"The matter is altogether exceptional and extraordinary. The business about Eastern Galicia, although already decided a few days previously, was brought back before the highest tribunal.

"Our representatives succeeded in breaking through the congress routine due to the American plenipotential delegate, Mr. Polk, who was so taken up with the arguments presented to him by them in their private conversation, that he interrupted the discussion which was in progress before



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

the highest tribunal and brought up the question about Eastern Galicia.

"The French, Italian, and English delegates, on hearing this declaration unanimously decided that Eastern Galicia should be ceded to Poland without any further plebiscite. From now on we can consider that our endeavors are won already."

Such information is given to the Americans through the Polish-American newspaper by the correspondent Korab-Kucharski, who is one of the noted Polish politicians in Paris. In the presence of the American Poles he handed in to Minister Polk a flattering acknowledgment of his zeal in favor of Poland.

The American Poles ought to be thankful to Minister Polk for what he has done for Poland.

Yet, for the Americans and the Ukrainians who stand for truth and justice,



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

the ardent undertaking by the American delegate, Mr. Polk, of the business about Eastern Galicia which was ratified later by the Paris conference (before Mr. Polk was there), was again sent back before the highest tribunal with this aim, that it be done in favor of the Poles, only because Mr. Polk was taken up in private conversation with the Polish representatives, appears to us at least queer, if nothing else.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

TO PATRIOTS FOR CONSIDERATION

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

(In Chicago and all over the United States)

"Ah, nobody is as happy as the young cossack is."

Indeed, these few words can be applied to the present circumstances, in which almost the whole Ukrainian nation finds itself. A tramp alone is expected not to make anything out of it; his heart will surely not be bleeding over the downfall of the general all-Ukrainian affairs of the Ukrainians in America. Why is it so? Because a tramp is loafing, walking aimlessly from place to place, and therefore does not look deep into the hearts of the Ukrainian "politicians" who are tools in the hands of our "leaders."

At one time there appeared all sorts of articles published that called upon the nation to unity. Now one, now another political party wanted

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

us to join their ranks. Each one of them promised everything possible to help us to attain the independence of Ukrainia; to give help to our poor enslaved brothers and sisters in the old country. The slogans of one or the other party did not fall like the grain on the stone, but fell on sensitive hearts, and everyone tried to contribute as much as he possibly could.

But there was nothing wrong in it. Soon the offerings were directed to purposes to which the people assigned. I shall not enlarge on that whether or not the offerings went to their destined place. I have in mind to divulge the consequences which are being felt due to not sufficiently enlightened and rather blind partisans.

A good number of people, to whom the good of the Mother Ukrainia is not only at heart, but they almost can not imagine Ukrainia as an enslaved state, so they group themselves, hold meetings, and think

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

time and again and plan on what would be the most expedient way to group together all the Ukrainians under one banner, under one slogan: "Help the native country." After having made definite plans, they call together a larger number of people, they reveal their thoughts, and all of them like one agree on the proposition.

To this group comes and joins another group, etc., until all of them are of the same mind. However, it would be better by far, if the partisan misunderstanding would be entirely and once for all discarded and all of them took to work for common good, and no Ukrainian should decline to act in that direction, especially to give moral and a material assistance to the native country.

The heart leaped for joy in every Ukrainian, when he saw how all of them together, regardless of religious or political persuasion, attended meetings and gatherings, took part in discussions and exchanged their ideas and experiences: they united themselves in order to expand the work of good will. It seemed that from now on there peace will

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

be established among us against which no hostile force shall prevail. And indeed no hostile force could shatter us in performing our determined work. This incident will be present in our mind till our very death, and we shall glibly entertain thoughts about it and hand them over to our children, as if it were a miracle, that all the Ukrainians in Chicago and in the United States, full-heartedly tended toward the one aim.

Yet, how long did it last? After several months a few political bigots, who could not see further than their party, started their irrational movement. Seeing that the people were gladly contributing, and that the sum was swelling considerably, they wanted to distribute that money, not among their enslaved brothers and sisters who beg for help, but to send it over to their party, so that the party would promulgate the names of the bigots in heavy type - for they want to be shown how big they are - and could show to the public that they

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

are the holders of the receipt from the money. And as to their brothers and sisters living in the old country - what of it - let them die of cold and starvation, let them cry for help as much as they want to, they (the bigots) do not hear the cry from across the ocean.

Do not worry, however, dear brothers and sisters! Not all the people of ours are of this type! Before long those ambitious criers will stop their bigotry; their foggy heads will clear out and they will come back to themselves and see their grave mistake. Deep within their hearts they are as generous and as good as the rest of the Ukrainians, and therefore they will soon understand that we could rather stand the decline of our institutions in the United States than the downfall of our Motherland.

When our Mother Ukrainia becomes a free and independent state, she will not forget us in our needs, provided we help her now, provided we support her now. She does not need our pecuniary help for political

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

purposes, either at home or abroad but she needs and expects of us her sons and daughters a moral and material support for reconstructing purposes.

The finest moral support we can offer to our Mother Ukrainia is when we all group ourselves together, and leave out once for all all sorts of misunderstandings, negative criticisms, and dissensions, and stand shoulder to shoulder to fight the enemy. Thereby we shall give a living example to our brothers and sisters in the old country and thus show them what they have to do to win liberty, freedom and independence for Ukrainia.

We shall help Mother Ukrainia then, when we hurry to dispatch not only money, but also clothes and food. Therewith we shall strengthen their spirits, which are weakened in them through sufferings of cold and starvation.

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919. WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

Let us leave the political field to diplomatic missions who are existing in all countries. Let us help them by sending our protests and urgent requests to state officials; everywhere let us arrange local protesting manifestations, protesting meetings, and let us promulgate this among the Americans and other nations.

We think that our diplomatic mission does not need any money from us, but in case they would require of us what Ukrainian would there be but would contribute for the purpose.

In unity there is strength. Therefore, let us do everything with a united front; let us not permit any dissension to creep in; let us not look around asking what does the majority want or what the minority does not want, but let us act in such a way that all unanimously would agree upon our propositions. And when we act thus, do not worry, Ukrainia! No hostile power in this world can sweep thee away; no enemy shall prevail thee, and the Ukrainian nation is assured of coming up to the very top in Europe.

Yaroslav Burlachenko.



III H

I G

I C

I J

III B 2

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919..

UKRAINIAN



TO MEMBERS OF THE SIEGE ORGANIZATION OF THE UKRAINIANS IN THE U. S. A.

Dear Siege Members:

The eyes of all the Ukrainian nation are turned on you. For you waits your dear native sister; for you waits your gray-haired father, hungry, almost completely naked and barefooted, with a scythe in his hands, and your mother and sister with a sickle. They fight against the bloody enemy, the Poles, who eagerly and relentlessly want to take away from us Ukrainians that what is dearest to any man: his freedom!

Everybody longs for freedom. Cage a bird and give him to eat and drink all he wants, yet he will ever try to dash out for freedom. Why does he not want to stay in the cage? Because the cage is a jail for him, something similar to death itself. Therefore, regardless of how well you will feed him there, he will always long for freedom. So also it is with a nation.

You know that every nation itself fought for, and won its own freedom. Let

Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

us take George Washington. He fought to liberate the American nation, to liberate its land, where we American citizens of Ukrainian descent presently live. He loved his country so much that he showered upon it his very sweat of blood. With a strong faith in his heart he went forward to fight for the golden freedom.

We Siege members have experienced serfdom already. We Siege members are remembering the Polish, Austrian, and Russian jails, gibbets, tortures, and all sorts of countless abuses on our fathers and the whole Ukrainian nation. But we also know what means freedom, liberty, independence!! We Siege members love and will love freedom. George Washington taught us how to love freedom, how to fight for it! And for this reason, we, the Siege members, are loyal to the free land of Washington. We, the citizens of the United States of America, wish for nothing more than that what George Washington wished for America.

Therefore, we believe that the American government, elected by the American citizens, will extend its helping hand toward our native country, Mother



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

Ukrainia, in her struggle, fighting for her freedom and independence.

We American Siege members swear upon the spirit of our dead heroes, who gave their lives for freedom, before the whole civilized world, that our native country Ukrainia shall be free!

We, the American Siege members, will follow the footsteps of George Washington! Washington was restless until he won freedom for the American nation. So also we will not rest until our country, Ukrainia, earns her freedom.

Our enemies, the Poles and the Russians, have plans in their heads and outwardly they try to deceive us. They try to ignore our manifestations and endeavor to make the whole world do the same. But it won't be long!...

The time is not far off when the Siege members will show the greedy big-bellied Poles the way back to Warsaw and Kracow!



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 41, Nov. 15, 1919.

Dear Siege Members! At the last Siege convention we have all sworn that we shall be restless till the Siege organization in America reaches 60,000 members, who will be ready to lay down their lives for freedom and the independence of Ukrainia. Therefore, forward to work, members! Bring in new members; establish new Siege branches: this is the only medium which will win freedom for Ukrainia.

Join the Siege ranks all who love the Ukrainian nation. Those who belong to Siege give a proof that they are ready to defend their father and mother, brother and sister, their wives and children.

Do you want to be an enemy of those that are nearest and dearest to you? No! and I am sure of the answer. Therefore, join one and all the ranks of the fighters for freedom and independence of Mother Ukrainia; join the membership of the Siege organization in the United States.

Yours sincerely,

John Boyko, Head Commander S. O. U.

III H  
I G  
I C  
II D 10

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 39, Nov. 1, 1919.

#### REPORT OF THE MEETING AT THE SOUTH SIDE OF CHICAGO

Among the Ukrainian workmen in the South Side of Chicago the Polish agents started a movement, recruiting as great a number of Ukrainians as they possibly could for the purpose of inducing them to take out Polish passports at their consulate, and leave for the old country. To counteract the evil, we wish to explain to our people at this meeting what danger each one of them runs into.

At that meeting of October 12, 1919, there were about 250 present, including men and women. It was opened by Mr. P. Kavatsiw. In a few words he explained to those that were gathered the purpose of the meeting, and asked them to nominate a candidate for chairman of the meeting.

Mr. N. Moranets was unanimously elected the chairman, and Mr. Yaroslav Skrotsky, secretary.

The former thanked those that were present for the election, and once more



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 39, Nov. 1, 1919.

told them of the purpose of the meeting. He expressed a deep sympathy for the Ukrainian brothers and sisters badly maltreated by the Poles in the old country, and denounced those few who do not consider the Polish yoke and atrocities as an ulcer in the very heart of every Ukrainian, who are being extremely heavily taxed even to the last penny that is verily earned with the sweat of their brows.

Further, he requested of all to break off every association with the Poles, our treacherous enemies, and never listen to their advice, for their aim is to injure and not to help us.

Mr. Peter Didyk was the next speaker. In his fiery and emotional speech he picturesquely portrayed the unbearable living conditions of our brothers and sisters in our depressed fatherland. The Ukrainians over there are ready any minute to lay down their lives for the defense of our fatherland. Yet, we, instead of helping them in their honest efforts, go to any Polack, our cursed enemy to take advice from him on how to counteract their destructive activity. Now reason this out with me: "Could





Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 39, Nov. 1, 1919.

there be any greater crime a Ukrainian could commit than to go to the Polish consul, take out a passport there, and swear that he is ready every minute to join their legion, and thus go and murder the enemies of mother Poland? Murder his brothers and sisters, nay, even his very father and mother, should they still be living in the wilderness without a place to lay their heads.

"Brother," continued Mr. Didyk, "your father and mother are living there in caves. Who has driven them in there but the Polish knout? Have you enough conscience to give away your money, earned with the sweat of your brow, to the Pole, and thus provide for him the means to procure a stronger knout with which he will drive your father and mother deeper into the cave, whence they shall never be able to see God's world, and themselves occupy their cozy homes, making themselves comfortable in their feather-quill beds?

You send clothing and footwear through the Polish agents who, instead of sending them to your wife, children or parents, are distributing them among those Polish bums who stand with knouts at the entrance of the caves in





Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 39, Nov. 1, 1919.

which your most beloved dwell, lest perchance they may show their heads out of the cave, their unavoidable grave, and thus in the meantime other nations may notice the horrible Polish culture."

Then the speaker was trying to inspire one and all to join the Siege ranks, and if need be to be ready to stand shoulder to shoulder, and with their own lives protect and defend the Ukrainian land against the Polish captivity.

Once more he called all to unity and unanimity, and to know and understand the hostile work of the Polish agents against us. A thundering ovation was given him at the end of his speech.

Mr. Peter Kavatsiw was the next speaker. In his speech he pictured the life of the forefathers of Ukrainia, and compared it with the present captivity in which our Ukrainian brothers suffer under the Polish and Russian governments.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 39, Nov. 1, 1919.

Now Mr. Yaroslav Skrotsky read and explained to those present all sorts of information with reference to sending out money and parcels to the old country. This information was issued by the Ukrainian Exchange Bureau of Chicago, wherein those Ukrainians are employed who are well known for their merits and work in the national field.

Lastly Mrs. Mary Bilyk spoke on behalf of the Ukrainian Red Cross. She moved all those present to tears, who contributed \$86.30 for widows and orphans in the old country. She also invited those gathered for the following Sunday, Nov. 19, for a special meeting of the Ukrainian Red Cross.

As before, so on November 19, there was a great number of men and women present. After hearing the speeches of Mrs. Mary Bilyk, Harry Kryvovvaz, and Yaroslav Skrotsky, they understood better the object of the Ukrainian Red Cross, and without any encouragement on the part of the speakers, they contributed \$22.55, which makes with the former collection \$108.85.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 39, Nov. 1, 1919.

The chairman thanked those present for listening attentively and for supporting the Ukrainian cause.

The meeting ended with the national anthems, "Ukrainia is already arisen," and "We, Knights."

All left the hall with a resolution to contribute materially to the cause and fight even to the giving up of one's life, if need be, until that time when the Ukraine shall be a free and independent state.

Yaroslav Skotsky  
Secretary of the Meeting.

III H  
I G  
III B 2  
I C

UKRAINIAN



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 34, Sept. 27, 1919.

TEN THOUSAND UKRAINIANS PROTEST AGAINST THE POLES  
FOR TAKING UKRAINIAN TERRITORY

To the manifestation! To the manifestation! Let us protest against the Poles for taking our Ukrainian soil! Let us gain freedom and the liberty of our dear Ukrainia!

These and similar calls were heard in Chicago and suburbs within the past few weeks. Not a small group of people, but thousands of men, women and children hastened to answer this call, so that with their presence the holiday of the Chicago Ukrainians could be exalted.

Ever so often news comes from the suburbs that the Ukrainians are preparing themselves for this holiday, calling meetings among themselves, collecting money for the expense and wherever possible they rehearse parading in their localities so as to come already prepared to the gathering place.



Ukraina, Vol. III, No. 34, Sept. 27, 1919.

The manifestation parade began at Oakley and Rice Streets, by the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic church. Our young Ukrainian men, who served in the United States Army, were put at the head of the parade where, with their presence, they reminded the Poles that they are not afraid of their Haller army anymore than they feared the Germans should the time come for this. After them followed the Siege from Chicago and suburbs, numbering nearly a thousand. Siege banners, alongside the American flag, which glittered in the rays of the sun, reminded everyone of the value of our holiday, and added to the spirit of those standing in the ranks of fighters who, though here in America, have their spirits there in Ukrainia and (are ready) to defend the rights of the Fatherland, for which the Ukrainians sacrificed their lives under the azure and gold banner.



## HOW TO AID THE UKRAINIAN MISSION IN AMERICA.

There is no better time than the present for uniting all the national elements, since the Ukrainian delegation came to America. If we all stand united for the same cause, namely, to win full rights for Ukrainia, then the delegation also will be in position to give the answer to the question, what the Ukrainians are fighting for all over the world. Our enemies tried to show our fight for liberation of Ukrainia as Bolshevistic. When we are all united then the horrible falsehoods of the enemies will come to light. It will prove that only a few dozen of Ukrainian people are Bolsheviks, are half-wits and are not fit to think for themselves. The Jewish and the Russian comrades think for them and the red guardians only parrot the phases which they learned from them.

IV. REPRESENTATIVE  
INDIVIDUALS



Ukrainia, June 13, 1930, Vol. I, No. I



YOU SHALL REIGN FATHER AS LONG AS  
PEOPLE LIVE.

The first issue of Ukrainia is dedicated to the Honorable Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich. Could it be otherwise?

The history of the Ukrainian colony in our city, is so tightly and so finely bound with the life of Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich, and his sympathetic and eminent person is so well known to all Chicagoans, that if, by some accident, he should be absent from any of our general national holidays, or if he were not seen at some important community affair then we should look around and expectantly ask: "Why is not Dr. V. Siemenovich here? Perhaps the poor man is sick, or maybe he is only detained and will yet come...." There was a time when the Honorable Dr. ~~wax~~ never late, but always put himself at the head of every national work, and always he was the last to leave it, even when his home and professional obligations were heavy. So when he is recently sometimes late this, folks, you will please pardon him.....today.

Ukrainia, June 13, 1930, Vol. I, No. I



When Chicago and all the cultured world, will celebrate the World's Fair in our city (1933) we, the Chicago Ukrainian group, and it may be the entire Ukrainian people, on this continent as well as in Europe, will celebrate the forty year jubilee of the permanent, effective and uninterrupted work of the Hon. Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich in our city. This will be our Ukrainian holiday, and we do not doubt that it will turn out on a grand scale.

Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich was born in Galicia, from an old priestly family, which gave out a great number of both secular and clerical marvels, very well known in the history of the Lithuanian-Ukrainian state, hundreds of years before our time. After completing his gymnasium studies and several years of law in the University of Lviv, young Vladimir bade farewell to his native country and started over the ocean. The heavy yoke over Galicia, ruled by the Austrian-Polish nobility, which he felt more than the average man, caused the young Ukrainian law student to stand on American soil on March 11, 1887. The Galician-Ukrainian Bibliography published by the late John Levitsky in the very same year received its first batch of American news from Dr. V. Siemenovich, for the Lviv Dilo; from then even until this day the Venerable Doctor has not let the pen out of his very busy

Ukrainia, June 13, 1930, Vol. I, No. I



hand, since month after month, year after year, persistently does he help the Ukrainian publications both in his native land and here, without any pretension and always with excellent articles on various subjects.

At the time of his stay in the East our young immigrant took an active part in the national work, besides attending a University where he finished the course of medicine. In 1893, as a young Doctor, he undertook a permanent stay in Chicago and since then has never abandoned us.

Little and hardly evident was the Ukrainian colony in Chicago, not quite forty years ago. Many of us were not yet then living....As a young doctor, he won the love and admiration of his people. From this time on there was not one national event, not one useful community work in which Dr. V. Siemenovich did not take active part. Along with this the modest but hospitable home of Madam and Dr. Siemenovich, both guardian angels, wise and active hosts and leaders, became a place of shelter, of moral consolation and of material help for everybody. It is no wonder then, that all who in anyway possible profited

Ukrainia, June 13, 1930, Vol I, No. I



by the good hearted and generous hand of Dr. V. Siemenovich, are legion. It is pitiful that there were found among them some that paid him for their bread and lodging with great ingratitude, and that some boldly threw mud and rocks at their benefactor. Yet this never lessened the charitable optimism of the honorable doctor, and never has it ousted from his Christian heart this great guiding watchword of his life. The purpose of a noble soul is to work restlessly and create noble deeds for the good of humanity without looking for acknowledgement and thankfulness, without regard for the aggression **and abuse of cunning and** mean people, whose base profession is like the dog's barking, so that noble souls may keep up their endless work for the benefit of everybody - until death!

In the above mentioned motto in the life of Dr. V. Siemenovich, there appears before our eyes all the beauty and splendor of a human being. It is evident that there are all kinds of people. Our late, prematurely dead poet, Alexander Kozlovsky, used to say occasionally without any sarcasm during Ukrainian meetings, "Do I not see enough Ukrainian-Ruthenians? Only I do not see real men among them".

Ukrainia, June 13, 1930, Vol. No. I



So our venerable Dr. Vladimir was a real man, both when with contempt he ran away from the hard bondage of the Austrian-Polish nobility, and when in America he became a doctor. He was a real man, a human being who at every opportunity knew well how to see the good in everyone else. That is what ancient Romans called the "Salus Rei Publicae", and it is exactly applicable to our honorable Dr. Vladimir through all his life, and the characteristic will remain with him until his end comes. Thus we all must perceive, love and honor the beauty and splendor of his noble soul.

Cultured Americans and, generally, all the cultured Anglo-Saxons, the Germans and the French have learned during long ages to respect and to esteem the human soul and man's brains above all the treasures of the world. "You may destroy all our machines and all our factories" - the Americans say - "yet we shall not bewail for our educational geniuses will build them again even more perfectly. But if our scholars were annihilated then our great nation would be immediately reduced to powder; for it is impossible to make up for the loss of genial human brains even with mountains of educational human trash."



Ukrainia, June 13, 1930, Vol. I, No. I



We, too, do respect and esteem the ideal and the genius of Ukrainian magnanimity in the honorable person of our most beloved and eminent Doctor Siemenovich, as well as his Ukrainian kindness, benevolence, hospitality, personal modesty, self-sacrifice, public munificence, ceaseless labor and his ready understanding of human weakness.

We bow our head before him to the very ground as before a Socrates, a promoter of learning and science, but, above all, do we salute Dr. Vladimir Siemenovich as an ideal man, Ecce Homo! - Behold the man!

Dear Ukrainian youth, and all you Ukrainians who are dispersed all over God's creation like so many autumnal leaves! Behold an example for all and everyone of us - for all the young and the old, for the learned and those untutored, for the rich and the poor - a rare pattern indeed - uncommon, pure as a crystal, an exemplary type of an ideal human being to be fully initiated!

Behold him as one that always has been, is now and shall remain forever in his

Ukrainia, June 13, 1930, Vol. I, No. I



wholesome seed that he so prolifically sowed into his uncultivated national soil; behold him as the invigorating salt of the earth; behold him as the shining luminary dispersing the darkness; here is a man who throughout his life has sacrificed his ego on the altar of his Ukrainian people and Fatherland.

Thou shalt reign  
Oh little father,  
Long as people do exist  
Until sun will cease to glitter  
Thou shalt be remembered!



IV

II B 2 d (1)

I B 3 b

III B 2

II D 1

III C

III H

Sitch, Mar. 15, 1926.

DR. VLADIMIR SIEMINOVICH NEW  
CHIEF EDITOR OF THE SITCH

V A 1 Dr. Vladimir Sieminovich was born on January 4, 1862 in Mon-  
I C astersky (county of Buczacz [in the Ukraine]), the son of a  
I E priest. His father's name was Leo, and the maiden name of his  
I K mother, Domicelia, was Turkevich. The mother of Dr. Siemino-  
vich is still living; she is ninety-five years of age. Dr.  
Sieminovich received his early schooling in Buczacz, Berezan, Stanis-  
lawow and Lwow. University studies included at first law (two years) at  
Lwow, and later medicine at the John Hopkins University in Baltimore,  
Maryland; and after that, one year of medicine at Prague, a year at  
Vienna, a course at Cracow, one at Berlin, and one in Paris at the  
Sorbonne. These are the best universities of the world.

Dr. Sieminovich has lived in America for the past thirty-nine years.  
At first, he lived in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, where he edited the



Sitch, Mar. 15, 1926.

first Ukrainian newspaper in America, the weekly America. He worked there one year and a half. Then he went to Europe as delegate to Cardinal S. Sembratovich in Lwow, to obtain Ukrainian priests for the Ukrainians of America. He brought back Father Andruchovich. Dr. Sieminovich organized, or helped to organize, many Ukrainian churches in the United States. The first parish in Chicago was organized in a hall above a saloon at Robey and Homer Streets, twenty years ago. Dr. Sieminovich has worked in Chicago for the last thirty-two years. When he first came, there were no Ukrainians here from Galicia, except for a few Lemkos and Carpathian Ukrainians. The first mass in Chicago was celebrated by the Rev. Father G. Tsmaylo Kulchytsky in the hall under the St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, at Noble and Blanche Streets. Dr. Sieminovich took active part in the organizing of the oldest Ukrainian society in Chicago, the Society of George Solomeychuk (later changed to Society of St. Nicholas). This is Branch 106 of the Ukrainian National Association.

The first Ukrainian church in Chicago was situated at Bickerdike and



Sitch, Mar. 15, 1926.



Superior Streets, and was purchased from the Swedes for \$5,750. Dr. Sieminovich, along with the late Attorney Yanovich, signed notes for this amount. The above-mentioned amount also included the purchase of a parish house. The same group sold all this property and bought a large tract at Oakley and Rice Streets for the sum of \$16,000. This tract included sixteen lots at one thousand dollars per lot, and is the site where the large Ukrainian Church now stands. Before the parish took possession of the property, quarrels began because part of the people wanted the Orthodox Church. Dr. Sieminovich stood for the Catholic Church, whereupon, upon his recommendation, the bank loaned the money without the signature of Mr. Fetzura, who was unwilling to sign because he wanted the Orthodox Church. Dr. Sieminovich vouched for the loan with his own securities and the bank issued the money.

The first newspaper in Chicago was Ukraina which lasted for a few years. It began during the war. In the first issue of Ukraina, Dr. Sieminovich published the following proclamation: Organize a Ukrainian legion here

Sitch, Mar. 15, 1926.

under the guidance of Roosevelt. The first to oppose this were the socialists from the "Federation", even though Dr. Sieminovich was their head. Mr. Semeshko, especially, voiced his opinion against the creation of the legion; he is now some commissar in Russia. He came here from Siberia.

Besides the Ukraina, the Ranna Zorya (Morning Star) appeared for about a year. It was the organ of the Ukrainian Women's Alliance, which was organized on the same principles as the Ukrainian National Association. The administration was carried out wonderfully by a woman who came from Lwow, and who was the wife of a Croatian, Mr. Zubsich. This paper collapsed because of local misunderstandings. Dr. Sieminovich was also the editor of this paper. Dr. Sieminovich was co-editor for many Ukrainian newspapers in the old country, such as Dilo (Action) and Ukrainske Slovo (The Ukrainian Voice). In America, he wrote for the Svoboda (Liberty), America, and the Narodna Vola (National Will). Twice he visited the Ukrainian colonies in Canada, where he organized





Sitch, Mar. 15, 1926.

the Ukrainian Red Cross.

Dr. Sieminovich has a great knowledge of life. One of the basic features of his character is the value which he attributes to women. He says that women are as important to any cause as the soil is to the feeding of people. When we turn due attention on our women, we will find that the idea of our freedom was originated by them generations ago.

Therefore, we turn our Sitch organ over to the guidance of the worker mentioned above. The Chief Ataman [Hetman] and the Sitch Central Committee could not have made a better selection; they sent to Dr. Sieminovich the deputation to which he pledged his best efforts. He will certainly exert all of his imposing energy and all his knowledge of life, for he has seen many things on this earth and has been through a great deal.

IV

II A 3 b

III D

UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News) Sept., 1921.

A BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN BARABASH AMERICAN VETERAN OF THE WORLD WAR

John Barabash, son of Eugenia and Gabriel Barabash, was born in the village of Zarudia, Ternopil County, Ukrainia. After finishing grammar school, he left Ukrainia for Hanover, Germany, where he had a good opportunity to hear different sorts of good music. There he received his first inspiration, and determined to give himself to the study of music.

In December, 1912, he arrived in New York, and then went on to Chicago, where his two brothers, Martin and Thomas were living. Soon he joined the Chicago Ukrainian, under the name of Taras Shevchenko Band, and later on he played a trombone in the Chicago City Band. On the side, however, it was his ambition to reorganize and better the Ukrainian band. This he succeeded in doing, and made great progress with it.

In 1917 he joined the American army, 131st Infantry. Later, as a first-class musician, he was transferred to the 44th regiment, and from there sent to the military band school. After finishing this he became a conductor of a military band and had thirty-five musicians to supervise. In a short







UKRAINIAN

- 2 -

IV

II A 3 b

III D

Sichovi Visty (Siege News) Sept., 1921.

time he made such a good showing with the band that he recieved high official praise, which was published in the Chicago Daily Tribune, and he became a candidate for first lieutenant at the time the Armistice was signed.

Upon his return, he left the army and obtained a position as a player in three Chicago theatres.

At this time he studied harmony of music at the Chicago Musical College, and attended Harrison High School, where he had obtained a position as conductor of the Harrison Technical High School Band. As conductor there he made wonderful progress. Besides all this work, he did everything possible to change Ukrainian amateurs into real musicians.

One of his best qualities was that when he was appointed conductor of the army band, he attracted the attention of not only American admirers of music but also Ukrainians, and other nationalities, who all wondered at the skill



IV

II A 3 b

III D

- 3 -



UKRAINIAN

Sichovi Visty (Siege News) Sept., 1921.

and deftness of the talented young conductor. Everywhere in the city among musicians as well as lovers of music, one could hear admirers of John Barabash predict a great career for him.

The Ukrainians of Chicago cherish high hopes for John Barabash; it is a commonly anticipated belief that he will become the best band conductor among the Ukrainians in the whole United States, and thus he will help to spread the fame of the glorious Ukrainian songs throughout America.

[The prophesy of the people about him was correct, and the proof of it is that in about 1935 the Harrison Technical High School Band, under the leadership of Captain John Barabash won first prize in the United States.

The secret of his success is strict discipline with himself and with his students, as well as untiring hard work coupled with determination and a strong will. Transl.]

IV  
III C  
I C

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina (Ukrainian National Weekly), Oct. 12, 1918.

WPA (ALL) PRO: 307

### IN MEMORIAM

The angel of death **that** visits Chicago did not forget to pay a visit to a Ukrainian family.

On October 4, at 7 A.M., this unmerciful angel of death came unexpectedly to the home of our beloved Father Osyp Kuzma and took his immaculate soul to eternity, leaving a remembrance after his frightful visit: to his dearest wife, to all his co-nationalists, friends and acquaintances, to members of the Ukrainian National Church of the Blessed Trinity on Erie near Robey Street, to friends by calling, the Ukrainian National priests and to all the Ukrainian National Churches of America, as well as to our dear Ukrainia of which the deceased was a true son and an honorable and a loyal worker.

The late Father Osyp was born on the 16th of November, 1889, in Zolochiv, Ukrainian Galicia, under an old black peasant roof.

IV  
III C  
I C

-2-

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, (Ukrainian National Weekly), Oct. 12, 1918. WPA (ALL, 1911, 1912)

The parents of the deceased were Daniel and Catherine, who though being poor, decided to give everything they had in order that their son Osyp might receive a higher education. So, on completing the fourth grade in the national school, his parents sent Osyp to a gymnasium school, where the deceased was an outstanding student almost every year. It was thus until he reached seventh grade. Being a student in the seventh grade, the late Father Osyp very well understood the maltreatment of the Ukrainian people by the Poles, which he witnessed with his own eyes and then he began to help them morally. On every occasion he went to the neighboring villages, to the libraries, where he gave lectures, encouraging the youth to work among themselves. At times the late Father Osyp traveled with Ukrainian lectures, mostly before elections, and agitated in favor of the Ukrainian candidates for the senate. To add to the misfortune, evil was threatening. Surprising news began to seep through the school officials against Father Osyp; accusing him of being a "haydamak," (robber). Following this news began the investigations

IV  
III C  
I C

-3-

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina (Ukrainian National Weekly), Oct. 12, 1918. WPA (LL) #101.30278

of the Polish professors and even of our own; and hence a command to cease his activity. Having an inborn love for liberty and truth, the future Father Osyp, with his parents' consent, gave up his gymnasium studies, and bade farewell to his native home and his dearest countrymen, departing for the world beyond the wide sea, America, where he knew, was liberty, in which the deceased expected to find internal contentment.

A poor man is always poor, says our watchword. This proverb particularly concerned the late Father Osyp. On coming to America, Father Osyp found himself abandoned, like a boat on the wild sea. No family nor friends nor acquaintances. In time he became acquainted with some of our intelligent people. Mostly the priests turned from the deceased without much faith, saying that he was an exile, loving none not even himself.

So "keep away from him, people!"

He was refused by his own.

IV

-4-

UKRAINIAN

III C

I C

Ukraina, (Ukrainian National weekly), Oct. 12, 1918.

Yet other people who recognized the usefulness of Father Osyp interested themselves in him and tried to give him some work wherever possible.

After learning the English language a little, the late Father Osyp enrolled in a business college at Wilkes Barre, Pa., striving one way or another to add to his knowledge, thus making his meager livelihood.

In 1915 Father Osyp came to Milwaukee, Wis., where he got a job in a store. In the evenings he began to attend Marquette University.

Through the good will of influential persons, the late Father Osyp began teaching in the Hanover Street public school and, besides this, he taught in the preparatory class for the citizens' papers. The deceased worked hard, without complaining against the bitter lot, being modest in self praise of his work.

IVIII CI CUkraina, (Ukrainian National Weekly), Oct. 12, 1918.

"PA 111 1420 257"

He only desired that his work should benefit others and only others, and that at the same time it should bring to him some livelihood. But he is a Ukrainian, he must work for the Ukrainian people, for the honest community.

With fire in his soul he devoted himself to studying the occupations and positions of our people in America in every walk of life. Their Father Osyp studied the situation of the Ukrainians in America, and noticed a new trend, this being the movement for the national church.

When he became a priest, Father Osyp (Joseph) was the happiest person in the world. "I could draw the whole world to my heart now, together with my friends and enemies," he said after he was ordained. "Granted health and strength, I believe that I will be able to do most everything for my dear Ukraine and her children. I do not fear the enemies. They are not frightful to me, because I believe in the victory of light

Ukraina, (Ukrainian National Weekly), Oct. 12, 1918. WPA (S. L. R. 1004)

over darkness. I believe in triumph of the blessed truth over the cursed lie. I believe in the resurrection of the Ukrainian people from their dark tomb, into which the enemies gradually pushed our people, i. e., into spiritual darkness, ignorance and the national unconsciousness sown among them for centuries, which helped and even today helps to torture our dear Ukrainia."

This is the thought the closed lips of Father Osyp utters today, while in his eyes one could see the fire burning for the love and willingness of his young life to become an offering on the altar of our dear Ukrainia and of all her oppressed Ukrainian people.

As a priest, Father Osyp (Joseph) believed he could do a great deal of good for his people here in America. Within a few months Father Osyp made acquaintance with the most influential Americans, who honored and valued him even though he was young. Father Osyp was the first Ukrainian in Chicago who really knew how to interest Americans in the Ukrainians, before whom he oftentimes spoke in the English language. Father Osyp



IV

III C

I C

-7-

UKRAINIAN

Ukraina, (Ukrainian National Weekly), Oct. 12, 1918. WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

would announce the Ukrainian name wherever he could, and would represent our people as the nicest in the world. He worked the best he could and as a reward for his work in the national cause, he gathered sneers and reproaches from jealous enemies and blind fanatics, who today rejoice at the opportunity of his death, unappreciative to the late Father Osyp's true patriotism and work in the Ukrainian National Church field.

Rejoice, Oh enemies! but know you that the dirt you throw at Father Osyp does not fall on him, but on yourselves. There will come the time when you will become conscious of yourselves and become ashamed of yourselves.

And you, dear friend, brother and Father Osyp, may you rest in peace. May this free American soil that you loved so much as first after dear Ukrainia, be as light as a feather, and a remembrance unto you. May his memory among the Ukrainian people live from year to year evermore.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## B. Picturesque Miscellanies

Ukrainian Chronicle (Philadelphia, Pa.) Apr. & May 1937 (Monthly)  
Vol. 1. No. 6.

CHICAGO YOUTH ACQUAINTS PUBLIC WITH UKRAINIAN FOLK TREASURES.

The Chicago youth presented a glimpse of Ukrainian folklore on April 2nd in conjunction with the Chicago Tours. Semen Czuba's chorus sang several Ukrainian selections, while Miss Anastasia Oleskow gave a generalized lecture on Ukrainian history, culture, traditions and people. Two girls danced the various moods of the Ukrainian Ballet, who were recalled for encores.

Miss Helen Bahry demonstrated how a Ukrainian Easter Egg is designed, which captivated the audience's interest. Miss Oleskow then explained the various articles that were exhibited--costume, embroidery, wood carvings, books, and answered many queries without hesitation.

WPA (ILL.) 1937. 10275

Ukrainian Youth, Sept. 30, 1934.

SECOND UKRAINIAN AIRPLANE "LVIV" TO BE BLESSED TODAY.

The second Ukrainian Airplane "Lviv" will be blessed today (Sunday September 30, 1934) at the Ukrainian St. Nicholas Picnic Grove. "Ukraine" will also arrive from Detroit in time for the blessing.

The program for the day will as follows:

Program:

1. The blessing of the airplane "Lviv".
2. Interesting speeches by both our speakers and our guests.
3. Welcome addresses.
4. Church Choir "Lysenko" under the direction of D. Atamanec.
5. Dancing to Zaokopny's Orchestra. Added to this program will be many other surprising features.

With this program and a chance to both see and ride (at an exceptionally low price) in both Ukrainian airplanes "Lviv" and "Ukraine". I am sure everyone will come out.

The United Hetman Organization, Co. 1, will also take part in this great

Ukrainian Youth, Sept. 30, 1934.

will be the United Hetman Organization and the Ukrainian Red Cross from all parts of the United States of America.

Admission: The price of admission for this great affair will only be twenty five cents (25¢).